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THE TIMES

Mr Carter's plan to clean the machine, page 7

Objectors in Cabinet delay Bill on direct elections

ur objectors in the Cabinet are aying publication of the Bill for ect elections to the European liament until mid-June, thus barrassing Mr Callaghan. The me Minister has committed himself to make his "best endeavours" to fulfil the United Kingdom's obligation under the Treaty of Rome. The four objectors are Mr Foot, Mr Shore, Mr Silkin and Mr Booth.

mbarrassment for Mr Callaghan

avid Wood
ical Editor

sistance by four Cabinet sters at successive meet- at 10 Downing Street is ying publication of the Bill direct elections to the pean Parliament until the Whitsuntide recess in June. That means it will be easy for the 81 new ituencies to be drawn for United Kingdom before the sional deadline of May or 1978, agreed by Mr ghan at the EEC summit ast year.

e ministers are Mr Foot, er of the House of Com- who is mainly respon- for the legislative pro- me and the next Queen's h, Mr Shore, Secretary of for the Environment, Mr Silkin, Minister for Agri- re, and Mr Booth, Secre- of State for Employment. Vedgwood Benn, Secretary ate for Energy, is thought poised to add his weight st direct elections.

is an acute embarrassment e Prime Minister, who in will have the honour of g the last summit of the before the United King- surrenders its alternating onths' presidency.

Callaghan has committed lf to make his "best rours" to fulfil the d Kingdom's obligation the Rome Treaty, and ently wants to be able to nce the reality of legisla- for direct elections to his gues next month. If he d ail, the United Kings reputation in the EEC undoubtedly collapse.

hough the four main ters in the Cabinet to elections are established ents either of United om membership of the or the derogation of minster powers and MPs ot over domestic policies, are certainly other fac- both sides of the Com- mons it is increasingly recognized that rising inflation (now at an annual rate of nearly 17 per cent) and persistently high unemployment figures combine to make EEC membership electorally unpopular or vulnerable and many Labour politicians are attributing the growth of the National Front recently as much to EEC membership as to a closed door policy on immigration.

Some Cabinet members also distrust the intentions of Mrs Thatcher and the Conservatives. A conclusive majority of the Shadow Cabinet and the 1922 Committee prefers for direct elections retention of the United Kingdom's traditional first-past-the-post system, which in a bad time for Labour would give an overwhelming Strasbourg majority to Conservatives in the United Kingdom delegation, and perhaps eliminate Liberals altogether, while giving two or three seats to the Scottish National Party.

The question is being asked whether Mrs Thatcher, in her determination to bring down an unpopular Government, will soon do on direct elections what she did on Saturday in Perth on the Heath commitment to Scottish devolution.

In the Conservative Party that view is being challenged with growing militancy by an active and vocal minority who believe that, looking beyond the next election, the electoral system adopted for direct elections must include proportional representation.

It is argued that the second elections to the European Parliament, due in the early 1980s, will have to include proportional representation, because that is already the general Continental choice, and the Rome Treaty ordains a uniform electoral system throughout the Nine.

Therefore, why not make a start on proportional representation now? If the electorate of Northern Ireland easily understood the system, as they demonstrably did, why suggest that the electorate in Britain would have insuperable difficulties?

At the same time, the Government is on the hook of the Lib-Lab parliamentary pact. Liberals are at least as zealous for direct elections as a majority of Conservative backbenchers, and they have the advantage that they are able to threaten, as they privately have done, the withdrawal of their government prop from any electoral system for Europe that does not include proportional representation.

Mr Steel and his parliamentary colleagues could scarcely face their party conference on any other footing. Some Cabinet ministers and many Shadow Cabinet members resist that pressure because they fear that a concession on European elections will inevitably be a precedent for proportional representation in parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom.

The Cabinet majority now appears to be ready to accept the proposal, optionally set out in the White Paper, for a regional party list system containing an element of proportional representation. It is attractive. Because regional elections by party list would take far less legislative time, though not less time in counting votes, and would promise to give all parties reasonable representation in the European Parliament unless there was an extraordinary electoral upheaval.

It would be unfair and myopic not to recognize some of the Cabinet's difficulties. Any proposal for direct elections does more than revitalize the anti-Europeanist minority on both sides of the Commons, which refuses to accept the outcome of the 1974 national referendum as final, and those who

Continued on page 2 col 3

Thatcher pledge on Scottish assembly

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, has had to give a private assurance to Scottish prospective parliamentary candidates that there will eventually be an assembly in Edinburgh.

The fact that the candidates, who met her at a private reception in Perth on Saturday after her closing speech at the Scottish Conservative conference, sought the assurance is an indication of the confusion among delegates about where the party stands on devolution.

Mrs Thatcher in her speech reiterated the statement earlier in the week by Mr Pym, Opposition spokesman on devolution, that there had to be an all-party convention and if such talks were genuine the participants would need to embark on them without having already made up their minds.

Shadow ministers have consequently decided to pull back from the previous commitment to a directly elected assembly. When Mrs Thatcher was asked about that by the candidates, who will be the front line when it comes to a general election, she said no one could know what would emerge from all-party discussions but it was clear that no single party could get a devolution Bill through Parliament.

Mrs Thatcher said she expected there would be an assembly eventually, but she also stated that there may have to be a quasi-federal solution, a view that is shared by the party's ardent devolutionists, who feel they have lost a lot of ground as a result of last week's conference and the speeches of Mrs Thatcher and Mr Pym.

There are some prominent Scottish Conservatives, moreover, who believe that the cause of devolution stands a better chance under a Labour government than a Conservative administration because of the proven difficulties of getting a constitutional Bill of such magnitude through Parliament. That opinion is the extreme version of the general view that all-party cooperation will be essential.

The Government, however, is showing no signs of wanting to take up the suggestion of Mr Pym, first made in February, because ministers are still pursuing their bilateral talks with parties to see if they can salvage the Scotland and Wales Bill, which disappeared from the parliamentary business timetable after the failure to carry the guillotine motion.

Mrs Thatcher addressed the Scottish Conservatives at a time when they feel, as a result of the local county elections, that the nationalist tide may have been halted, if only temporarily. The Scottish National Party are to hold their annual conference in Dundee next week, when a call for a further vigorous push will be made.

The Conservative leader laid about the Scottish nationalists without inhibition. "The Scottish nationalist MPs have only one objective, and that is separation. They want to break up Great Britain and the United Kingdom. For them devolution is but a stepping stone to a wholly separate Scotland, with its own border posts, its own separate armed forces, and its own Cabinet. Their avowed purpose bedevils all reasonable discussion of devolution on its merits", she said.

The Conservatives rejected the aim of the separatists. So did a vast majority of the Scottish people, she said.

She added: "In Parliament the discussion of the Scotland and Wales Bill continued day after day. Gradually the conclusion which many of us had reached when we first studied the Bill was confirmed. It was a thoroughly bad Bill; and the socialist Government, even with the support of some of the minor parties, could not get it through."

Mrs Thatcher said that all the options and consequences will have to be defined in all-party talks and set out for the people to see.

Leading article, page 15

Police and distressed onlookers at the wreckage of the helicopter which fell on to a parked Cessna aircraft.

Five killed in air show collision at Biggin Hill

By Michael Horsnell

Five people were killed yesterday at the Biggin Hill air show when a helicopter was in collision with a Tiger Moth and then plummeted on to a parked aircraft waiting to take off. The dead, including two young brothers, were all on board the helicopter which was on a five-minute, £3 a head joy-ride. The collision happened less than 100ft from the ground.

The Tiger Moth, which was struck in the fuselage, landed safely though its pilot and passenger were taken to hospital. The pilot of the grounded Cessna aircraft escaped almost unhurt.

Two members of the Department of Trade's accidents investigation branch went to the scene of the crash and will report their findings to the Chief Inspector of Accidents. He will decide whether there will be a formal investigation into the accident, the first collision at Biggin Hill since the airfield was opened as a civil airport in 1959.

Last night it remained a mystery how the two aircraft collided; the investigators were told that the helicopter was climbing at an angle after taking off as the Tiger Moth was coming in to land.

The dead boys were Andrew James Eardoe, aged 15, of Copperfield Close, Chalk, near Gravesend, and his brother Russell, aged 10. The helicopter pilot was Captain Hugh Lovett, aged 33, of Stoneacre, Corfe, near Taunton, Somerset, who was working for Ferranti Helicopters.

A man and a woman were also in the helicopter.

The accident happened several hours before the start of the flying display on the last day of the three-day show and shortly after the Tiger Moth had been given clearance to land.

An eye-witness said: "The Tiger Moth was approaching to land as the helicopter started its lift up. The helicopter got up between 50ft and 100ft, rising gently, and had just changed into forward flight with both aircraft doing about 60 knots when they collided. There was just a loud bang."

The rotor blades of the helicopter snapped off and parts of the wreckage plunged to the ground on to the Cessna. Mr Graham Dew, aged 40, the pilot, was sitting in the aircraft but he escaped with a cut hand and shock. The undercarriage of the Tiger Moth came away in the crash but the pilot managed to make a belly landing.

Wreckage from both aircraft was scattered along the runway, which was cordoned off as the inquiry began.

Squadron Leader Jock Maitland, chairman of the International Air Fair Committee, said: "This is a very tragic accident and one which should obviously not have happened. We will have to review the safety measures to ensure that this does not happen again. The cause of the accident is inexplicable."

He added: "The Tiger Moth was a visitor. I understand it was flying in formation with another aircraft that has radio.

Continued on page 2, col 2

BI chief accuses Mr Ennals of eaking faith over pensions Bill

urice Corina
rial Editor

itter letter accusing Mr , Secretary of State for Services, of breaking an aking given by the Minister to the Confed of British Industry, leased last night by Mr Methven, CBI director-

Methven, worried by that the TUC wants to a new agency for chan- pension funds into in- has acted after months ent waiting for talks on Government's proposed hich would give trade ts half the seats, by pension fund boards of

e letter, sent on Friday Ennals, the CBI indi- he present frosty rela- between itself and the services secretary. It that Mr Ennals wrote ago as January 25 sug- a meeting to resolve ties.

apparently drew a reply, e CBI that it would be to meet to discuss points, but on the understanding that the ld not agree that trade should have the sole to appoint members' natives of pension

CBI and many com- say this would disen- franchise many pension scheme members and mean union officials' influencing investments, even though not themselves scheme members.

In March, Mr Methven wrote to remind Mr Ennals of this correspondence, but has had no reply.

Mr Methven now states: "The Minister of State (Mr Stanley Orme) has since made it clear on two occasions that a Bill to give effect to the proposals made in the White Paper of last June is now in draft.

"Despite the undertaking given to us by the Prime Minister in December, which we accepted in good faith—that he would ask you to restart talks with us on this matter, you have given us no opportunity to discuss the Bill's contents."

The CBI is apparently particularly annoyed by Mr Ennals's silence. It also sent to the department late last month the results of an independent opinion survey claiming that the great majority of employees and pensions are opposed to the Government's plans.

Pension funds in Britain have about £20,000m worth of investments, and these are being added to at a rate of some £3,000m a year.

The CBI has also carried out a survey of pension arrangements of 100 of its largest member companies, employing two and a half million people. This shows that in the great majority of cases, nomination or appointment to management board of pension schemes is made by all members.

Mr Methven, in the letter now before Mr Ennals, comments: "Legislation on the lines you are proposing could overturn the great majority of satisfactory arrangements which are now operative, and be completely contrary to the wishes of the great majority of scheme members, whether trade unionists or not."

There was no case for legislation along the lines proposed in the Government's recent White Paper and plans for a Bill should be abandoned so employers, workers, and the pensions industry could get on with the task of extending and improving their pension schemes, removing them from the political power struggle.

The CBI says it is preparing a guide to good practice on pensions participation following the recommendations of the Government's own Occupation Pensions Board.

The opinion survey quoted by the CBI said that 83 per cent of 1,385 people interviewed believed scheme members' interests would be better served by allowing all members to be represented in management boards.

Labour move to allow postmen to strike

By Tim Jones
Labour Reporter

The Government intends to give Post Office workers the right to strike. Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers (UPW), told delegates to his union's eve-of-conference rally at Bournemouth that legislation to enable them to withdraw their labour would be introduced during the next session of Parliament.

The move is the culmination of battles waged by the union and the Post Office Engineering Union, sometimes in the courts, to allow them the right other workers have to withdraw their labour.

Since the Industrial Relations Act, 1971, gave the right to strike to workers in the gas, water and electricity supply industries, Post Office workers have been almost alone in having their right to take industrial action severely circumscribed by the criminal law.

The legislation will involve amendments to the Post Office Act, 1953, and the Telegraph Act, 1863. The union had met Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, on the issue and had made a strongly worded appeal to the Prime Minister.

In its letter to Mr Callaghan, the union said: "Post Office unions alone of all the TUC affiliates can be accused of a criminal act when taking proper constitutional action in a dispute against an employer. This is an intolerable situation for our union. It reduces us to either criminals or slaves."

The rally was told by Mr Foot, Leader of the House of Commons, that British people would have few freedoms if they had relied on judges. Mr Foot said that if the free f m of the people, especially trade unionists, had been left to the good sense and the fair-mindedness of judges "we would have precious few freedoms in this country".

His remarks could not have found a more sympathetic audience, for twice recently the union has been challenged over its rights to interfere with the passage of the mail in pursuit of industrial action.

Mr Foot made clear that he was not criticizing specific judges or any particular verdicts. He was, he said, speaking of the history of trade unionism in this country.

It appeared, he said, that many parliamentary decisions were eroded by interpretation in the courts. Freedom in Britain sometimes needed to be protected by industrial vigilance and in some cases industrial action together with similar vigilance and action from Parliament.

The right of Post Office union members to take sympathetic industrial action was in dispute last January when postmen decided to boycott the delivery of mail to a north London film processing laboratory whose workers were demanding trade union recognition. The action was lifted after the firm promised the union it would allow an attitude survey of its staff to be conducted by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

In January Mr John Gouriet, administrative secretary of the National Association for Freedom, sought an injunction to restrain the union from boycotting mail for South Africa. The Attorney General refused an injuction and Mr Gouriet took the case to the High Court, where Mr Justice Stocker refused to grant the injunction on the ground that the association had not received the consent of the Attorney General.

Refugees jam airports at Maputo and Beira

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, May 15

Travellers reaching Lisbon from Mozambique report that the airports at Maputo and Beira are jammed with Portuguese families trying desperately to leave the country by tomorrow, the last day when those who have decided not to take Mozambique nationality are legally allowed to stay. After that they are liable to be detained in special camps.

The tension is heightened by the fact that not enough flights are available to meet the demand. It is estimated that some 20,000 to 25,000 people want to leave: so far between 5,000 and 6,000 have reached Lisbon.

The Portuguese Foreign Ministry and its representatives in Mozambique have been trying to speed up departures and to persuade Mozambique to extend the deadline.

Prospects for those who have been successful in finding a flight are not encouraging. Portugal has already experienced great difficulties in absorbing the hundreds of thousands of refugees from its former African colonies.

The Mozambique decision was announced two months ago and refugees have since been arriving here at about 100 a day.

At the airport the arrivals are met by members of the Portuguese Red Cross and a government agency first set up to serve the refugees from Angola, of whom some 700,000 are now in the country.

The refugees are helped to get to family and friends, if they have any, and are given a grant of 2,500 escudos (about £38) for each adult.

Photographs, page 4

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imatum over C-Parsons rger likely

laghan is this week expected Sir Arnold Weinstock, manag- ector of GEC, that unless his agrees to merge with C. A. on the Government's terms, an the turbine generators for the Drax B power station will go to The Prime Minister, who told mt last week that the Drax ould be placed without delay, as of other factors, would like the merger and order outlines within a week Page 17

es' Jay talks

aghan's telephone call assuring er Ramsbotham, the British dor in Washington, that he had rnment's confidence is unlikely se the Conservative front bench. is appalled by last week's ns against Sir Peter. Shadow s will meet tonight to decide tics they should adopt at Prime 's question time tomorrow Page 2

Katangans in retreat

A Zaire military spokesman said in Kasaji that the Shaba insurrection was "virtually over". The Katangan rebels were in retreat, destroying bridges and mining roads. Government forces, supported by Moroccan troops, were advancing in several areas. Most of Kasaji's civilian population of 3,700 fled into the bush before the mission town fell to Zaire troops Page 4

Ulster talks call

Mr Gerard Fitt, leader of the mainly Roman Catholic Social and Democratic Labour Party, has called for political and constitutional talks to be held after Northern Ireland's local elections on Wednesday. Page 2

Israel's new tank

Israel announced that its 56-ton Chariot tank is now being manufactured. Of original design, based on experience in the Yom Kippur war, it is said to be proof against any ballistic shell Page 4

Christians and sex

A Roman Catholic psychiatrist challenges many traditional tenets of Christian sexual morality in a book published today. He argues that certain sexual acts traditionally condemned have to be reassessed and that not all pre-marital sex can be dismissed as fornication Page 16

Radicals elect leader

M Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber was yesterday elected president of the Radical Socialist Party in France, after an eclipse of nearly two years. He beat his rival, M Edgar Faure, the President of the National Assembly, and veteran politician, by 465 votes to 340 Page 4

Pensions decisions: Ministerial hints indicate that November's increase in pensions and other benefits will do no more than compensate for inflation 3

Madrid: Spanish King's father renounces rights to the throne 3

Dental hygiene: A three-page Special Report 11-13

Home News	2, 3	Court	16	Parliament	16	TV & Radio	27
European News	3, 4	Crossword	28	Premium Bonds	16	Theatres, etc	8
Overseas News	5, 6	Engagements	16	Property	26	25 Years Ago	16
Agriculture	16	Features	7, 14	Sale Room	16	Universities	16
Appointments	16, 22	Letters	15, 18	Science	16	Weather	2
Arts	8	Monday Book	8	Sport	5-7	Wills	16
Business	17-24	Obituary	16				

Obituary, page 16
Mr Herbert Wilcox; Mr Lionel Hale; Dr Barbara Moore

Leader page, 15
Letters: On the next Ambassador in Washington from Sir Cyril Pickard and others.
Leading articles: Tories and devolution; Israel elections

Features, page 7 and 14
William Rees-Mogg on Peter Jay's appointment as Ambassador in Washington; Lord Chalfont looks at ways of dealing with the Soviet threat; Eric Heffer warns the Tories not to count their chickens; Philip Howard on history in sound

Arts, page 8
Michael Ratcliffe on *A Fine Old Conflict*, by Jessica Mitford; John Percival on Brenda Last's farewell to Sadler's Wells; Richard Williams on *Talking Heads* (Rock Garden) and Clive Bennett on *Nils Lofgren* (Hammersmith Odeon)

Sport, pages 5-7
Cricket: South Africa to follow ICC line on "circus"; Better weather for Australians; Football: Norman Fox on the last weekend of the Football League season; Racing: Pharly wins Prix Lupin after stewards' inquiry

Business News, pages 17-24
Financial Editor: Institutional Funds looking for a home; Hammerson Property; Department of Trade Inquiries
Hugh Stephenson: Is sterling strong enough to stand on its own feet?
Business features: Michael Grylls advances a Conservative industrial policy for Britain
Business Diary: An EEC eye on unfair competition.

Somalis put Briton on trial as spy

Mogadishu, May 15.—Miss Jane Wright, a Briton aged 20, will go on trial here on Tuesday for spying, together with a South African woman and two men, informed sources said today. They were all on board a yacht that went aground on the Somali coast last November.

The charges carry a maximum death penalty upon conviction.

Miss Wright, of Manchester, Miss Christine Hollis, of South Africa, Mr Walter da Rin, a Swiss engineer, and Mr George de Neef, the Dutch owner of the yacht, set sail on November 5 for Malta from the Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean.

Last Wednesday, Mr Gundersen, the British Chargé d'Affaires in Mogadishu, was allowed his first formal consular access to Miss Wright since she and her three companions were detained. He said she appeared to be quite cheerful, had plenty of food, cigarettes and books, and was allowed to receive food parcels and mail from home.—Reuter.

HOME NEWS

Mr Fitt urges Ulster talks after ending of 'loyalist' strike

From Robert Parker
Belfast

A call for political and constitutional talks after Northern Ireland's local elections on Wednesday was made yesterday by Mr Gerard Fitt, leader of the mainly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party.

The move comes in the wake of the ending of the United Unionist Action Council strike after 11 days of limited success and much intimidation.

Mr Fitt suggested that the Rev Ian Paisley and Mr Ernest Baird, two of the main organizers, would have to be excluded from such talks. "They would never succeed if they were there."

He said: "Mr Paisley and Mr Baird have now totally isolated themselves. They were motivated by anti-Catholic and anti-minority bias and now that they have been isolated the way could be open for new talks between all the political parties of Northern Ireland."

Mr Fitt also praised Mr Mason, Secretary of State, for his handling of the strike. "His conduct during the strike leads me to withdraw anything I said when he was appointed. He showed himself to be a person who would not be bullied."

The strike had also seen the emergence of a new degree of acceptance of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. He said he was speaking for most Catholics when he said that the RUC had demonstrated an impressive degree of impartiality.

It is thought that some members of the Official Unionist Party, led by Mr Harry West, are warming to the idea of power-sharing.

Mr William Craig, leader of the Vanguard Unionists, would also like to have talks, with a view to some form of power sharing and two leading local politicians reported yesterday that Mr Mason was planning such discussions.

There were distinct signs yesterday of an all-party campaign at Westminster to put pressure on Mr Paisley to keep his promise to resign in the event of the strike failing. The official Unionists are redoubling their efforts to isolate and remove him.

Mr Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party has 110 candidates in the election, which will provide an accurate measure of how people have reacted to the strike and his tactics.

Mr Paisley and the action council said on Saturday after the strike had been called off that it had been a partial success. He said his political future depended on the electors.

He said that lessons had been learnt from the strike and that it might have been better to have called a 48-hour stoppage. He had no doubt that had that been done support would have been overwhelming.

The RUC reported yesterday that 1,830 cases of intimidation had been reported in the 11 days and that 115 people had so far been convicted of charges related to the strike, including possessing firearms and explosives.

A further 19 people were still being questioned. Nine men are to appear in court today accused of the attempted murders of a petrol tanker driver and a policeman.

The RUC said that 730 barricades were dismantled and 41 policemen were injured.

With 500,000 more school-leavers soon seeking work, their plight gets official recognition

£200m plan for young jobless could replace piecemeal aid

From Craig Seton
Coventry

A small shoe shop in Coventry received more than 200 replies when it advertised for assistants last week. Most were from the city's growing band of young unemployed. Although few applicants could have expected success they went through a depressingly familiar routine that slowly sops confidence.

By September, after hundreds more young people leave the city's schools without a job and ill-prepared for the increasingly intense competition for the few available vacancies, there are likely to be nearly 4,000 unemployed youngsters under 19 out of a total jobless figure of more than 15,000.

In England and Wales more than 500,000 of the 750,000 school-leavers this summer will be looking for work and as many as half of them could spend time on unemployment benefit before finding a job. Last month more than 50,000 school-leavers were registered as unemployed.

At present about 100,000 young people under 18 are being helped by a complicated programme of schemes of training and temporary work financed by the Government. They include the Job Creation Programme, a £130m scheme which has so far provided 70,000 temporary jobs, and Work Experience, a £90m scheme which has produced more than 17,000 places.

The Government is being urged to adapt all those schemes into a new £200m-a-year integrated plan to guarantee everyone under 18 a chance to work or train.

The plan has been drawn up by a Manpower Services Commission working party which reports on Wednesday. It should answer many of the criticisms of the present piecemeal system of aid for the young unemployed and will acknowledge the growing official recognition of the young jobless as a long-term blight.

In Coventry most of the young unemployed have either heard of or visited the old fire station, a centre established last year by the city council's education committee at a cost of £35,000 to provide full-time short courses of training based on further education colleges.

The fire station is equipped with coffee bars and games rooms and has a youth club atmosphere. It offers guidance and counselling on jobs and other problems of the young and advertises job vacancies. It arranges 15-week courses in bricklaying, carpentry, painting and decorating, engineering and retailing through the Training Services Agency, which pays £15 a week to the young people who take part.

The fire station is run by Mr John Williams, the social welfare manager, who has a staff of 10 formerly unemployed teachers provided under the Job Creation Programme.

He said: "At its lowest levels the centre gives an identity to the young unemployed; it keeps them off the streets and attempts to improve their life style. We aim to be a safety net and perhaps a springboard into jobs, or at least to help them to play a positive role in society."

Sixty-eight out of a hundred young people on one course were eventually employed full-time or taken on in local Work Experience schemes.

Terry Rance, aged 17, from Keresley, in Coventry, left school without a job last summer and was unemployed until he enrolled on a carpentry course at the centre. In January he moved to a Work Experience scheme with a local firm of shopfitters and today starts a full-time job with a local timber yard.

He said: "It was depressing looking for a job, knowing that it was almost hopeless. I would not have got a job at all if I had not been told about the fire station and taken the carpentry course."

General Electric Company telecommunications employs 14,000 people at its three Coventry factories and now runs a series of Work Experience schemes for 30 formerly unemployed young people aged 16 to 18. It pays them £16 a week for the 26-week courses which it recruits from the Manpower Services Commission. The scheme started in January.

The aim is to give general office and shop floor work experience and to provide the participants with a chance to redevelop their self-confidence after months on the dole.

Mr Frank Bush, senior training officer for GEC in Coventry, said: "I am fully convinced now that it is a good idea. So many young people seem ill prepared and lack maturity, but their motivation is being greatly improved by this experiment. For our part, it costs the firm nothing and we get a chance to look at their skills before considering whether to take them on full time." In fact, five of the participants have now been offered full-time positions with GEC.

South of Coventry, in the town of Southam, 10 formerly unemployed boys under 19 are being supervised by three craftsmen in converting an old school into a residential centre for young people. The scheme, sponsored by the city council of Coventry, is financed by the Job Creation Programme at a cost of £27,000.

Men of 18 are paid £38 a week, those aged 17, £27 a week, and those of 16, £24 a week. The Rev John Eardley, the diocesan adviser, said the youths were paid the local rate for the job but when the six-month project ended in June they would face great difficulties after working for relatively high earnings.

Their improved self-confidence and motivation would be seriously damaged if they had nothing better to look forward to than a return to unemployment benefit, Mr Eardley said.

More aid by councils needed for the retired

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

Although most retired people are extremely independent and display great courage and ingenuity in coping with everything from inflation to physical disability, some may need more local authority help, according to a study made at Exmouth, Devon, and published today.

Most old people, it finds, get their help from a spouse or someone of their own age; very few call on statutory services for regular help.

The report, by researchers at Exeter University, abounds with lessons to be learnt by those close to retirement as well as by the social services. The seaside, particularly south-coast resorts, will continue to attract the retired, it concludes, and the reservoir of the elderly from which the migrants flow will not diminish over the next 30 years.

But the "dream bungalow" by the coast can quickly begin to defeat the old. If, as in Exmouth, the roads are hilly there are soon difficulties in getting about. A garden, often important for its contribution to the larder, can become a burden.

Almost half the 75 people interviewed were midway in the social class scale. Most were from London and were happy with their decision to move to the agreeably slower pace of life and to the relative friendliness in shops.

One woman said bluntly: "If I had stayed in Birmingham I should be dead by now". And the report comments: "She could be right. The ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate is 1.12 in Birmingham and 0.73 in Exmouth.

Although money is always a worry, and considerable care is given by most to income management, it does not appear to be a matter of vital concern to most. Almost all own a television set. The telephone is needed and used by most only in emergency, because of its cost.

Advancing age is strongly related to inability to fetch the shopping. The difficulty and expense of getting about is also a main factor in worries about visiting the doctor.

The report shows that much is done for retired elderly people by neighbours and friends, usually themselves elderly. But the help is spontaneous and the researchers say will not readily lead itself to any sort of official interference.

The report suggests that development of neighbourhood clubs, with much of the equipment and furnishing being left to local initiative. Another great need is a midday meal service, it adds. And it suggests that local authorities might explore further the provision of flats for old people who can no longer maintain their retirement home.

Growing Older in a South Devon Town, Anne Glyn-Jones and K. A. Br. Berger (University of Exeter, 50p).

Carnival dispute

Notting Hill Social Council has called for recognition of the newly formed Notting Hill Carnival and Arts Committee over the organization of this year's carnival in August. The committee has been in dispute with the Carnival Development Committee, which has traditionally organized the event.

Students arrested in protest

By a Staff Reporter

Seven students are to appear before the Magistrates at Highbury, London, today after a protest march in support of the jailed student leader, Mr Andrew Stroulhous, ended in violence on Saturday. The students were arrested outside Pentonville Prison, Caledonian Road, where Mr Stroulhous is being held for contempt of court.

Violence broke out as police tried to remove the students, who were sitting down in the road. Nine policemen were injured.

Mr Stroulhous was jailed on Wednesday after refusing in the High Court to obey an injunction banning him from North-East London Polytechnic, where he is president of the students' union.

More than 100 students at the London School of Economics occupied a senior staff dining room on Saturday in sympathy with the Polytechnic's protest, which was continuing yesterday.

Tories decide tactics over Jay job

By Our Political Reporter

Shadow ministers are to meet tonight to discuss the tactics of pursuing the Prime Minister over the controversial appointment of Mr Jay, his son-in-law, as British ambassador to Washington.

While they have been deliberately restrained over the appointment, shadow ministers are appalled at the subsequent criticisms of the present ambassador, Sir Peter Ramsbotham, alleged to have been made by Mr Tom McCaffrey, Mr Callaghan's press secretary, but since denied.

It was confirmed last night that Mr Callaghan had telephoned Sir Peter on Thursday evening to assure him that he had the Government's full confidence. But while he is expected to give the same assurances to the Commons at Prime Minister's question time tomorrow, he is unlikely to satisfy the Conservative front bench, who believe that the Government, in over-responding to meet the initial reaction to Mr Jay's appointment, has committed a major blunder.

The issue may also be raised at a private session of a Labour Party policy group which is to meet on Wednesday night to discuss the machinery of government. Part of its brief is government patronage.

A Labour backbencher, Mr Max Madden (Sowerby), a former industrial correspondent, has tabled a Commons question asking if Mr Callaghan is prepared to consider abandoning the system of lobby briefings.

Mr Madden described the system as amounting to "a series of secret, hole-in-the-corner meetings held in murky offices in and around Whitehall". He said: "What happened last week was an inevitable result of the system, leading to controversy and embarrassment to those involved, with allegations and counter-allegations being made about what was actually said."

Patrick Brogan writes from Washington: The penultimate word on Mr Peter Jay's appointment was uttered by the *Washington Post* in a leading article yesterday. It suggested that the charge of nepotism against Mr Callaghan is a "bum rap", and described the "surration of unattributed explanation" as inane.

"There was the anonymous suggestion that perhaps the incumbent ambassador, Sir Peter Ramsbotham, was too irrevocably middle-aged to deal with the bright young people who swarm around President Carter in the White House. (Sir Peter is 57, Mr Jay is 40, Mr Carter is 52, the Secretary of State, Mr Vance, is 60, Amy is nine. So what?)

"Then there was the hint that the embassy had been inviting the wrong people to its parties—these affairs are said to be too stiff or, according to an alternative rumour, too frivolous for a country in such economic trouble. It's the sort of stuff that governments put out when they're embarrassed."

The *Post* goes on to say that the Americans are broad-minded people "who will not hold family associations or previous newspaper connections against a foreign visitor". It also says that Sir Peter Ramsbotham "has done his job well and will be missed".

Best man for job, page 14

Mr Benn hears nuclear arguments

By Roger Vielvoye

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, began preparing for his decision this summer on the type of thermal nuclear reactor Britain should build by inviting advocates and opponents of nuclear power to an energy conference at the Civil Service College, Sunningdale, which ended on Saturday.

The arguments put forward were designed to clear the minister's mind before he receives two important reports and then decides whether to continue with the British steam-generating heavy water reactor (SGHWR); return to another British design, the advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR), or move to American technology and build pressurized water reactors (PWR).

More than thirty experts from the Department of Energy, the Central Policy Review Staff and the Friends of the Earth reached only one consensus, that there was likely to be an energy gap in the 1990s. But there was disagreement on whether nuclear power was the right course.

Windscale inquiry: The Friends of the Lake District who oppose the development of nuclear waste reprocessing at Windscale, Cumbria, have written to the Secretary of the Cabinet calling for a full examination by a Government-sponsored body of the implications for the future.

As well as concern for the effect on the landscape of the Lake District, the society is troubled by a more important aspect.

This is the question of hazards which could arise from the discharge of radioactive material into the atmosphere and sea, and the danger from the storage and disposal of radioactive waste.

Censors' move to protect cinemas from prosecution

A new move to protect cinemas against private prosecution for alleged obscenity has been recommended by the British Board of Film Censors.

The proposal would give cinema proprietors the right to defend a film in court on its artistic or social merit. At present no such evidence may be given.

In a special resolution forwarded last week to the Home Secretary, Lord Harlech, president of the board, says cinemas should be subject to control under the Obscene Publications Act. That would give the film industry the same rights as are granted to theatres, which already come under the Act.

The proposals were drawn up by the Cinema Consultative Committee at their January meeting and unanimously agreed by all constituent bodies. They claim that parity between cinema and theatre is essential.

Nupe urged to ask for £50 a week

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

Leaders of the blue-collar National Union of Public Employees will ask representatives of their 650,000 members to adopt a minimum wage target of £50 a week at their conference next week.

A report by the union's executive says the real issue is not whether there will be a further stage of pay policy. The trade union movement must establish specific objectives to raise declining living standards and then decide what tactics to use to achieve them.

"To approach the situation the other way round, by first deciding that there should be a further stage of pay policy and then deciding what can be achieved within the limits of such a policy, is putting the cart before the horse", the executive says.

Mr Douglas Grieve, general secretary of the Tobacco Workers' Union, whose executive has voted by 14—4 against further wage restraint, said yesterday that local meetings of his members had shown they wanted a return to normal collective bargaining.

Workers who, by keeping rigidly to the social contract, had suffered serious cuts in living standards as prices continued to rise, unemployment increased and the Government failed to change its economic policy, were discontented, he said.

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said yesterday that Britain would end up with a "whole generation of disillusioned, frustrated and embittered young people" unless there was a plan to combat unemployment among the young.

And in Southport the Government was accused at a Society of Civil and Public Servants' conference of making "a massive attack on the social security system". Mr Christopher Easterling, the society's assistant secretary, said cuts of £14.4m in the Department of Health and Social Security's spending were "an insensitive and ruthless attack on the social wage".

The Low Pay Unit, an independent watchdog body for the low-paid, today challenges the belief that the differentials of higher-paid professional staff and management have been eroded by pay policies. Its report, *For Whom the Pips Squeak*, says higher-paid groups improved their relative position over the average male wage earner during the period of flat-rate pay rises last year.

Two explanations are that under phases one and two of the pay policy non-manual groups could receive manual incremental increases in addition to the pay policy limits; and non-manual occupations offered more scope for increases through artificial regrading of jobs or promotion.

For Whom the Pips Squeak, Christopher Pond (Low Pay Unit, 9 Poland Street, London W1V 3DG, 60p *post paid*).

Sir Harold wants a code to curb the press

By Annabel Ferriman

A code of practice should be agreed between the Government and the press to safeguard the privacy of the individual, Sir Harold Wilson said yesterday. He thought such a code might stop the sort of smear tactics described in his evidence to the Royal Commission on the Press, made public on Saturday.

In his evidence Sir Harold claimed that some newspapers had pursued a deliberate campaign of muck-raking and innuendo in order to influence the results of the 1974 elections. He also alleged that the press in Britain was, largely, hostile to the Labour Party.

The evidence was submitted to the commission in April, 18 months after it had been drawn up, because of legal difficulties over the text. The commission is due to publish its report in July.

Sir Harold said yesterday that his chief proposal for improving the quality and methods of the press was contained in a statement made to the Liverpool Press Club in March last year.

He said then that in the Government's view any change in the laws on contempt and defamation that would increase the right of the press to comment on issues of public concern would have to be balanced by voluntary measures agreed with the press to guarantee the individual citizen and his family the right of privacy.

"While no decisions have been taken, the Government would like to draft, in consultation with the press and broadcasting authorities a code of practice or statement of policy to govern the treatment of the privacy question by all concerned. But I repeat, a voluntary code must be effective."

He said the constitution and practices of the Press Council did not, in the view of the Government, seem adequate.

The inadequacies of the Press Council's constitution were also mentioned in Sir Harold's evidence to the Royal Commission. He said he did not consider it a suitable body to deal with the question of the political content of the press.

Members of the Royal Commission said yesterday that although Sir Harold's evidence was too late to be studied in detail, most of his general points had already been considered.

Press treatment of political parties had been well covered, as had the treatment of the trade unions, which had been dealth with at length by Professor Jeremy Tunstall, professor of sociology at City University.

Professor Oliver McGregor, chairman of the commission, said in a letter thanking Sir Harold for his evidence that they had already drafted their final report and expected to sign it before the end of May.

"I am afraid it will be impossible for us to deal with it as well as we would have done had you been able to submit it earlier. We shall be referring to several of the substantive issues raised by your evidence, but we shall be unable to comment on the instances you cite."

Teacher colleges could offer adult education

By a Staff Reporter

Colleges of education vacated because of the cutback in teacher training could be used for adult education, Mr Oakes, Minister of State at the Department of Education and Science, said on Saturday.

They could make an important contribution by offering part-time and further education courses, he said. "This would be a very worthwhile expansion, since a number of them are in locations whether alternative facilities are either sparse or non-existent."

Five killed in helicopter crash at show

Continued from page 1

"Normally the helicopter pilot would be giving a running commentary on its moves to the control tower and I have no reason to believe that this was not being done at the time. Nobody can come into the airport without prior permission."

All aircraft unconnected with the show, which later went ahead as scheduled, are banned from the area.

Mr Russell Bowie, a local journalist, who saw the crash, said: "The chopper took off at an angle and gradually got closer to the Tiger Moth. I saw the crash coming. Then the chopper hit the fuselage and pieces shot into the air. No one stood a chance of getting out alive."

The Tiger Moth was piloted by Mr Ian Taylor, aged 26, of Guysfield Close, Rainham, Essex, who had flown the aircraft in a formation of three from an airfield at Stapleford, north of Romford, Essex, across the Thames to the show. Only one of three had a radio.

He had received permission to land shortly before the collision.

Mr Stephen Bates, copilot of the Tiger Moth, said later: "There was a large bang and then a hole appeared in the bottom of the floor of the aircraft."

A Ferranti spokesman said last night the company would hold its own inquiry.

Policeman hurt in club clash

Twelve police officers were taken to hospital and one was detained after violent scenes outside two Birmingham nightclubs early yesterday. Seven people were arrested.

More than fifty youths had been harassing customers outside one club. At the other, nearly 800 people were protesting at being refused admission.

More MPs feel growing sense of insecurity

Continued from page 1

want to ensure the supremacy of Parliament at Westminster, while the United Kingdom, it is argued, is at the mercy of a bureaucratic Brussels Commission and has weak control over ministers who share in the decisions of the Council of Ministers.

One important factor in parliamentary opinion is still too little understood outside Westminster. The Boundary Commission, as the Home Secretary does not privately deny, is already preparing for 1979 and, after the most radical redrawing of Westminster constituency boundaries since 1945, taking into account both movements of population and the deep seated changes in new local government boundaries.

Some long or well established MPs know that they are going to lose their seats at a stroke, and some hitherto safe Labour and Conservative seats will have new wards added and wards taken away to put them at risk.

Consequently, far more MPs than have been or are anti-EEC in public feel a growing sense of insecurity about their political future. They naturally, if not altogether logically, begin to associate that insecurity with a sense of insecurity about the Westminster Parliament itself.

There is too much change, past, present and future, in national and local government to reconcile some MPs to acceptance of further change.

Meanwhile, Mr Jenkins, President of the European Commission, and other commissioners are struggling to prevent in the United Kingdom, without much immediate success, a different view of United Kingdom membership from that which is assumed to be taking hold on both politicians and voters.

From Brussels sources *The Times* printed last Wednesday a counter-blast from Mr Tugendhat, Commissioner for the EEC Budget, to the Westminster judgment of how United Kingdom ministers are addressing themselves during the United Kingdom presidency to the affairs of the Council of Ministers and the Commission.

Mr Jenkins has now joined in the controversy. He is making the point, and will continue to make it, that too often the news from Brussels about agriculture comes over as bad news in Britain. He notes a strong temptation in Britain "to paint the common agricultural policy as an ogre, as a threat to the British housewife and to the balance of payments".

Mr Jenkins and all his commissioners are trying to put the record straight. They insist that the CAP has not been responsible for anything like the main part of food price increases in the United Kingdom. He has been known to add that "sometimes government ministers admit this, but they do not say so very loudly".

The Brussels Commission are stating the facts as they see them in a simple way. They contend that the price in the United Kingdom of products covered by the CAP has gone up less than other food prices and less than prices in general.

To use Commission figures: "In the eight months from August, 1976, when phase two of incomes policy began, the food price index as a whole went up by 18 per cent. But products covered by the CAP, which include meat and dairy products but by no means all the food and drink the United Kingdom consumes, went up in price by 9 per cent on average.

"Of that 9 per cent only a small fraction was due to increases in farm price support, the greatest part was due to higher manufacturing and distributive costs, and the withdrawal of consumer subsidies. Meanwhile, the products not covered by the CAP, which include fruit, vegetables, potatoes, tea and coffee, went up in price by no less than 26 per cent."

High score by crossword winner

From Edmund Aikenhead
Crossword Editor
Bristol

The Bristol regional final of the Cutty Sark/*Times* national crossword championship, held yesterday in Bristol, was attended by 114 finalists, of whom 24 solved all four puzzles without error in the four half-hour sessions allowed, thus scoring maximum puzzle points of 124, the order being decided by time bonus points.

The champion was Mr Terry Girdlestone, a process investigator with British Cellophane, Bridgwater, Somerset, and a former national finalist. He had the very high score of 96 time bonus points, representing an average time of between six and seven minutes for solving each puzzle.

The runner-up was last year's regional champion, Mr Hugh Stubbs, senior lecturer in classics at Exeter University, who scored 89 time bonus points. He also qualifies for the national final.

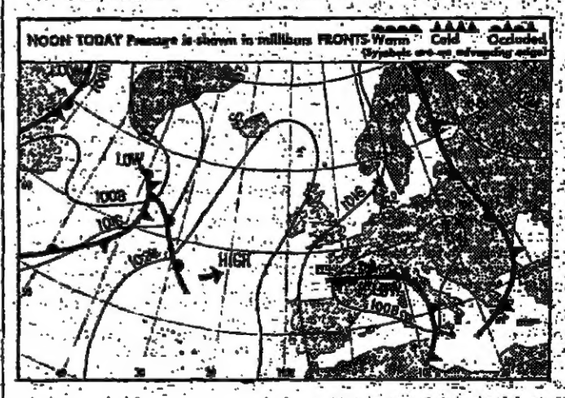
Prizes were also presented by Mrs Lindsay Ramsey on behalf of Cutty Sark Scotch Whisky to Mr Parry Michael, secretary to the Cardiff University College Press Board, and to Mr Steve Ainley, a retired civil servant, who tied for third place with 76 time bonus points.

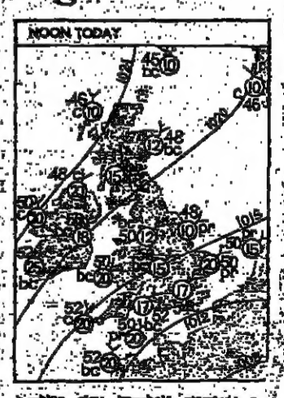
Councillors urge higher allowance

An additional £3,000 a year should be paid to top councillors on large local authorities, bringing their allowances up to between £5,000 and £6,000, the Association of Councillors says. It also wants the attendance allowance for all councillors to be raised immediately from £10 to £15.

The association has told the Robinson inquiry on councillors' remuneration that the additional £3,000 a year should be paid in the form of a responsibility allowance to councillors who have virtually full-time jobs on large authorities.

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow.

Today

Sun rises: 5.8 am. Sun sets: 8.47 pm
Moon rises: 4.32 am. Moon sets: 7.10 pm
New moon: May 18.
Lighting up: 9.17 pm to 4.36 am.
High water: London Bridge, 1.35 am, 6.9m (22.6ft); 2.2 pm, 7.2m (23.6ft). Avonmouth, 7.6 am, 12.3m (40.4ft); 7.22 pm, 12.3m (40.3ft). Dover, 11.8 am, 6.0m (19.7ft); 11.24, 6.1m (20.1ft). Hull, 6.1 am, 6.7m (21.8ft); 6.11 pm, 6.7m (21.9ft). Liverpool, 11.11 am, 8.6m (28.3ft); 11.33 pm, 8.7m (28.5ft).

Pressure will be high to the W of Ireland with a NE airstream covering the British Isles.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, S England, East Anglia, E Midlands, Channel Isles: Showers, some bright intervals; wind NE, fresh or strong; max temp 13°C (55°F).

E, N, NE England: Sunny intervals and showers, snow on high ground; wind NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

SW England, W Midlands, S Wales: Sunny intervals and showers; wind NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 14°C (57°F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District: Sunny intervals and showers; wind NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 14°C (57°F).

SW and NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Isle of Man, N Ireland: Sunny periods and showers; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

NE Scotland, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth: Sunny periods and showers; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Sunny periods; wind N, light; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Mostly dry with sunny intervals but showers in SE; temp rising to near normal in N and W, cool in SE.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind NE, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

English Channel (E): Wind NE, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

St George's Channel: Wind NE, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

Irish Sea: Wind NE, fresh or strong; sea rough, decreasing to moderate.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 14°C (57°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 5°C (41°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 35 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, a trace. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 9.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,007.5 millibars, steady.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 13°C (55°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 7°C (45°F). Humidity, pm, 63 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, 0.01in. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 7.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,006.8 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, May 15

	Sun hrs	Rain in	temp C	temp F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	6.5	.10	9	48	Rain pm
Bridlington	10.3	—	7	45	Sunny
Clacton	4.0	—	11	52	Sun int
Margate	10.7	.04	12	54	Sun pd
S COAST					
Hastings	11.8	—	14	57	Sunny
Eastbourne	10.7	—	13	55	Sunny
Brighton	10.2	—	13	55	Sunny
Bognor R	10.1	—	14	57	Sunny
Southsea	—	—	13	55	Sun int
Sandown	11.1	—	13	55	Sunny
Bournemouth	10.9	—	13	55	Sun p
Falmouth	2.9	—	11	52	Cloudy
Torquay	1.2	.12	11	52	Rain pm
Falmouth	1.7	.02	9	48	Showers
W COAST					
Morecambe	6.9	.00	13	55	Shwr p
Blackpool	4.4	—	12	54	Showers
Ilfracombe	2.1	—	12	54	Cloudy
Newquay	1.8	.06	9	48	Rain

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 17; Belgium, Sfr 15; Canaries, Pes 40; Denmark DKr 4.50; Finland, Fmk 5.00; France, FR 2.50 (inc VAT); Germany, Dmk 2.50; Greece, Dr 50; Holland, Dfl 2.50; Italy, Lire 500; Luxembourg, Lf 35; Madeira, Esc 20.00; Malta, 5c; Norway, Kr 4.50; Portugal, Esc 20; Spain, Peg 40; Sweden, Skr 4.00; Switzerland, Sfr 3.50; USA, Cents 35.00; Yugoslavia, Din 24.

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هكذا من الاصل

More aid
councils
needed f
the retire

OME NEWS

me sombre and smiling bemedalled Dunkirk veterans during their parade in the City of London for the annual remembrance service yesterday.

o rise in value of pensions and ther benefits expected this year

at Healy
al Services Correspondent

e announcement of the increase in pensions and r social security benefits, e paid from November, is imminent. But in spite of ing pressure for a real in- e for pensioners this time, sterial hints indicate that rise will do no more than pensate for inflation.

e government is bound by to raise pensions and most r benefits once a year, and rotect pensions against in- on as measured by the ement in wages or prices, hever is higher. Prices are running ahead of wages, Treasury forecasts indicate they will have risen by 13 cent in the year ending in mber, which is the period e measured for the next ase.

increase of 13 per cent d raise the pension for a ied couple by £3.20 per to £27.20 and for a single on by £2 to £17.30. Those s have been hinted at in t speeches by Mr Ennals, etary of State for Social ices.

ere is mounting pressure ive pensioners more, for reasons: the increase last mber, based on a new od of calculating inflation, a quarter less than cted, and the margin available to pensioners to pay for anything other than basic essentials is much less than for other people.

An angry pensioner, being given statistics recently by Mr Ennals to show that the pension had increased in real terms, retorted that percentages meant little when he had to live on £15 a week.

Ministers are aware that the increase last November only just covered inflation up to then, and that the value of pensions has been eroded ever since. There were hopes that a bigger increase would be awarded this year.

A 15 per cent increase would give married couples an extra £3.70 per week and single pensioners an extra £2.30, bringing the pensions up to £28.20 and £17.60 respectively.

But short-term benefits, including sickness and unemployment pay, are also tied to the rise in prices and it would be difficult to introduce a lower increase for those benefits. That is particularly so as the short-term benefits were raised by 1 per cent more last November in an attempt to start closing the widening gap between long and short-term benefits.

Mr David Hobman, director of Age Concern, called on Saturday for an increase of 22 per cent as "the bare minimum necessary" to ensure a reasonable rise in income on top of the amount needed to cover inflation. That would mean a single pension of £19 a week and £30 for married couples.

Speaking at Wigston, Leicester, Mr Hobman said: "Inflation is now running at 16 per cent and although the Government expects this rate to slow down, we have seen absolutely no evidence that it will happen in the immediate future. "In the six months before March, 1977, the trend showed that there was an increase of 9 per cent and if this continues we must face the possibility of an 18 per cent annual inflation rate."

In the past few months gas charges had risen by 10 per cent, the "green pound" had been devalued, causing higher food costs, and rural transport costs had gone up. Those increases affected pensioners severely, and the Government must take them into account for the next pensions increase, Mr Hobman said.

The increases must be announced this month to give time for the uprating to be carried out. The announcement is expected before Parliament rises at the end of next week for the spring Bank holiday recess.

Credit Act enables consumers to see files

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

From today every unsuccessful applicant for credit in Britain has a new right, to know why the moneylenders have rejected him. Under the Consumer Credit Act credit reference bureaux are compelled to show all the information they may have on any individual who asks to see his file. Victims of wrong information will be entitled to have it corrected.

The would-be borrower also has the right to ask any company lending money or offering credit arrangements which credit reference agency, if any, supplies the information. A payment of 25p should then secure a copy of the relevant personal file, if any exists; if within 28 days of being notified of any mistakes the bureau has not confirmed that they have been corrected, the applicant can ask to add his own notice of correction to the file.

If the bureau refuses to accept the notice there is a right of appeal to the Director General of Fair Trading.

Most of the information to be found in the files is likely, in fact, to be publicly available already, principally through bankruptcy hearings and county court judgments for debts. One of the biggest credit bureaux, Credit Data, formerly British Debt Services, has about 10 million items of information filed, referring to four or five million people.

The bureau, which is based in Manchester, has voluntarily permitted public access to its files for the past six years, handling hundreds of inquiries. "Of course, we have made mistakes", Mr Paul Brooks, the chairman, says. "Nobody handling 10 million items of information could possibly hope to avoid doing so, but they are very few indeed."

It is not necessary to have been before the courts to have a file. The credit bureaux also operate as debt-collection agencies, and information gathered in the course of that business goes into the files with the court records purchased regularly from the Lord Chancellor's department.

On the other hand, a court judgment against an individual does not necessarily imply the existence of a file. Credit Data keeps no record of cases in which the debt is cleared within 28 days of the judgment. The bureau is allowed to keep records of judgments for seven years, but withdraws them from the files after five.

A clean bill of health at the credit reference bureau will not guarantee success in applying for credit. Not all credit companies use the bureaux.

Award for Mr Laker

Mr Freddie Laker, the head of Laker Airways, has won the National Free Enterprise Award made by Aims for Freedom and Enterprise.

Labour call for more autonomy in North

From John Chartres
Whitley Bay

Labour Party leaders in the North of England have made it clear that they will support further Government devolution proposals for Scotland only in exchange for greater autonomy for themselves and for their region.

The last round of devolution proposals failed largely because of opposition from MPs and civic leaders in the five northern counties. They soon recognized the dangers to their territory from Scotrish competition for new industry

A conference in Whitley Bay of the northern regional council of the Labour Party passed a resolution on Saturday stating that legislation devolving power to elected assemblies in Scotland and Wales should be accompanied by a system of elected regional assemblies in England.

The conference also accepted an interim report from a working party which recommended the establishment of an elected regional authority for the counties of Northumberland, Cumbria, Tyne and Wear, Durham and Cleveland.

Such a body, the working party suggests, should have a main role in planning, land use and transportation, and would take back the democratic running of health services, water supplies, sewerage and port administration from the present non-elected, government-appointed boards.

The conference also carried a resolution tabled by the Blaydon constituency party urging the 29 northern MPs to press the Government to alleviate unemployment by allocating a sum for industrial development proportional to that allocated to the Scottish Development Agency.

Decisions by the northern regional council of the Labour Party, which is very much a grass-roots forum, are significant because in spite of enormous losses this is virtually the last bastion of socialism in English local government, containing two of the three counties (Tyne and Wear, and Durham) in England still held by Labour.

The North is also the only political area where serious interest has been taken in the establishment of elected regional authorities.

The conference at Whitley Bay came soon after the North of England Development Council met in Newcastle upon Tyne to discuss regional development policies.

Before it opened there was speculation that the Government was going to announce the creation of a North of England development agency with similar powers and financial resources to the existing bodies in Scotland and Wales.

In fact, the main Government spokesman, Mr Alan Williams, Minister of State responsible for regional industrial policy, said just the opposite, pointing out all the disadvantages of such an arrangement and giving a warning that if the North was given such on organization, then the West Midlands, Merseyside, and even Inner London would want one too.

ir John Hunt explores the frontier etween politics and administration

eter Hennessy

rare glimpse into the workings of government forded today with the pub- on of advice to chairmen abinet committees from Sir Hunt, Secretary of the net.

ong lighter touches, such ints on when to inject a rous remark into the pro- ngs and how to deal with "professional committee" who fights for every a, is much genuine in- about the power and ations of official Cabinet mittees of civil servants furnish ministerial Cabinet mittees with policy advice. late Mr Richard Cross expressed in his diary the commonly held by critics hitehall that senior civil- its use these committees as ice for gelding ministers ettling interdepartmental es among themselves and ting their political *ts faits accomplis.*

agraph 16 of the 20-point which Sir John gives to chairman of the 118 offi- Cabinet committees, goes e heart of the debate the frontier between s and administration, d ministers and unelected ervants. Sir John writes: other that collective res- ility does not apply to t official committees. Officials represent their ministers; they be mandated and must be free to reserve their position. On the other hand no official is justified in refusing to produce factual information for which there is a legitimate need because this might prejudice his minister's case. Nor is he free to dictate the timing or method of the presentation of the issues to ministers, these decisions resting, in the last resort, with the chairman. Occasionally, if there is insufficient agreement about the presentation of the arguments or options, it may be necessary for the chairman to circulate a paper under his own name to ministers setting out the options as fairly as he can.

Sir John does not believe in fudging issues in the search for consensus: "Don't paper over cracks that cannot be mended or spend too long in trying to find compromise between irreconcilable differences. The job of official committees is to reach agreement if possible, but otherwise to bring out the differences to ministers. Obfuscation of genuine differences helps no one."

The "Do's and Don'ts of Chairmanship" in the May edition of *Management Services in Government*, the monthly organization and methods journal published by the Civil Service Department, is very revealing of Sir John Hunt himself. One of the three Prime Ministers he has served as Cabinet Secretary likened his style to that of a Borzoi hound: powerful, self-assured, determined.

"Always remain in control of the meeting. This does not mean hogging the discussion yourself or being dictatorial. A joke is often effective; a cutting remark almost never. But do not be afraid to deal briskly and firmly with red herrings. . . ."

Should a committee member pressing a minority view seem like changing his mind, "help him off the hook". But as chairman, do not show your hand too soon.

"If you have a compromise up your sleeve, it is often best not to produce it too early. You want to spot the psychological moment when everyone will grab it eagerly."

Never let your committee ramble, warns Sir John, unless you decide that it cannot or should not reach a decision that day.

Paragraph 14 contains the essence of Sir John's philosophy of man management: "If things get sticky remember there are different ways of taking the heat out of an argument, for example: (a) introducing a new factor into the discussion, (b) asking for the views of someone who is not already involved in the argument, (c) a light-hearted remark. Any of these is better than appealing for moderation."

Mr Prentice says he should have resigned earlier

By David Wood
Political Editor

Mr Reg Prentice, the former Labour minister now being challenged for readoption in his Newham constituency, admitted to the Liberal Action Group for Electoral Reform in London over the weekend that he ought to have resigned from the Labour Cabinet earlier to stop unwanted socialist Bills being carried by a minority government. He added that the Lib-Lab parliamentary pact had been good for Britain.

"Doctrinaire socialism is out for the rest of this Parliament", he said. "I hope it is out for many years to come. The Government will not be able to implement the Bullock report (on industrial democracy and worker directors).

"They will not be able to expand the direct labour building department from local authorities. They will not be able to duck out of the pledge to hold direct elections for the European Assembly."

Mr Prentice added that it was a pity the Government did not lose its majority sooner. In 1975 and 1976 a paper-thin majority was used to push through a mass of controversial legislation that the public did not support. "I am bound to admit my share of the blame. I persuaded myself that it was better to argue my case from within the Cabinet. I ought to have resigned earlier and voted against some of the more extreme measures."

He said that he had recently joined the National Committee for Electoral Reform and would be "glad to speak for any group in the middle ground which is prepared to put national unity ahead of partisan politics".

Mr Prentice's immediate speaking programme includes Labour and Conservative meetings, Tory Reform Group meetings and general support of the electoral reform movement.

Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, conceded in Whitley Bay, Tyne and Wear, yesterday the seriousness of his party's setback in the local government elections. He continued: "Labour councils and the Labour Party have had to pay the short-term price for the Government's tackling of the economic problems which can be resolved only in the long term; and they are being solved.

WEST EUROPE

Spanish king's father renounces his rights to the throne

From William Chislett
Madrid, May 15

Don Juan de Borbón, father of King Juan Carlos, renounced his rights to the Spanish throne yesterday in a simple and moving ceremony in the Zarzuela Palace, which was attended by members of the royal family and intimate friends.

Thirty-six years ago Alfonso XIII, who had fled Spain in 1931, similarly renounced his rights in favour of his son, Don Juan. General Franco passed over Don Juan when he named Juan Carlos his successor in 1969.

Don Juan, the Count of Barcelona, lives in Estoril in Portugal. His withdrawal as head of the royal family in favour of his son gives monarchist legitimacy to the position of Juan Carlos.

Although chosen by Franco, King Juan Carlos quickly showed after the dictator's death that he intended to move Spain towards democracy, a fact which Don Juan recognized in his brief speech during the ceremony yesterday.

Don Juan said the time had come for him to give his son the "historic legacy" which he had inherited. Juan Carlos had shown himself to be popular, he said, and "in the international field had opened new roads for the country".

Replying, the King said the monarchy would be "a decisive element for the necessary stability of the country".

Some monarchists believe that Don Juan should not have renounced his rights until after next month's general elections, particularly as he had always let it be known that he would not do so until democracy had been established.

In the Basque country, the only part of Spain which King Juan Carlos has not yet visited, two more people died last night after clashes between demonstrators and riot police.

One person died in Ortuella, near Bilbao, from head injuries and a 72-year-old man died in Pamplona from a heart attack after a rubber bullet hit the balcony from which he was watching a demonstration.

Priests in the San Sebastián suburb of Renteria denounced police brutality from the pulpit. In Bilbao 80 election candidates staged a sit-in in a church, demanding a total amnesty for political prisoners. A general strike has been called for tomorrow.

Señor Torcuato Luca de Tena, owner of the monarchist newspaper *ABC* and a candidate for the Senate of the neo-Francoist Popular Alliance, called on the armed forces to prevent the establishment of a new constitution.

Speaking at El Escorial along with Señor Carlos Arias, the former Prime Minister, he reminded the armed forces that under Spanish law they are the guardians of institutional order. Almost all the political parties are insisting that the next Parliament should draw up a new constitution.

Azores base likely topic in Mondale-Soares talks

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, May 15

Mr Walter Mondale, Vice-President of the United States, arrived in Lisbon last night to confer with Mr Andrew Young, the American representative at the United Nations. Mr Mondale is on his way to meet Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, next Thursday.

Mr Young is here to inform the Vice-President of the results of his own recent visits to African countries. Mr Mondale, who was met at the airport by Dr Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, will have talks with him tomorrow and will also be received by President Eanes.

On his arrival, Mr Mondale said that, during his stay, he would discuss with the Portuguese leaders "the way in which we can help, either individually or in cooperation with others, the strengthening of Portuguese democracy".

Dr Soares, who had earlier arrived home from a meeting of the European Free Trade Association in Vienna, said he and Mr Mondale would discuss "problems of an economic nature, and financial aid to Portugal". They would also discuss political matters within the framework of Nato and preparations for the forthcoming Belgrade conference.

He said the question of the air base at Lajes in the Azores, which is used by the United States Air Force, might also come up for discussion. The use of the base depends on an agreement signed in 1947, which expired in 1962 and has not been renewed officially, although the Americans have continued to use it.

"The existence of the Lajes base has never been questioned", Dr Soares said. "We wish, however, to obtain certain compensation of an economic and financial nature for Portugal as a whole, and the Azores region also."

No payment has been made by the United States for use of the base, but it brings in about $20m (£11.5m) a year through money spent by the American forces, employment of local labour and purchase of regional produce.

Ponta Delgada, Azores, May 15.—Tension rose here today after President Eanes ordered the hauling down of separatist flags raised on these Portuguese islands.

The regional Government issued a statement appealing for calm and saying it could not be responsible for any violence yet off by the order.

The Lisbon Government has granted a degree of autonomy to the islands, but a separatist movement, the Front for the Liberation of the Azores, has been campaigning for total independence.—Reuter.

'Popular Front' coalition takes office in Finland

Helsinki, May 15.—A new coalition Government, headed by Mr Kalevi Sorsa, Social Democratic Party chairman, took office in Finland today.

The Coalition, which replaced the minority Cabinet of Mr Martti Miettunen, a Centrist, recreated the "Popular Front", which governed the country for 18 months until last September. Mr Miettunen's three-party Cabinet resigned on Wednesday.

With a big majority in the 200-seat Parliament the new coalition includes Social Democrats, members of the Centre Liberal People's and Swedish People's Parties and Communists.—Reuter.

Woman kept in filthy cellar for 37 years

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, May 15

Signora Giovanna Lucia Tiana, aged 73, has been brought out of a cellar in the Sardinian village of Bultei, near Sassari, in which she had spent the last 37 years of her life without light, amid rats and filth.

Carabinieri who released her during the weekend were reported as saying that when they found her, the scene was such that they would never want to see its like again.

The woman had been imprisoned in the cellar by her two brothers and sister because they said she was possessed by the devil. All three were arrested.

fts from royal tours jubilee exhibition

mny Symon

en members of the Royal y travel abroad other of state and prime ers usually present them ifts. The Queen, an offi- at Buckingham Palace ends to keep items that ids useful, but the ethnic such as models, masks nstumes, are often lent to ms.

selection of such gifts d by the Royal Family n 1860 and this year n show today until the f the year at the Horni- luseum, Forest Hill, Lon- is part of the London ations Committee's silver programme.

pignant reminder of the hen life in Uganda was r and relations with better is contained in cription on a drum pre- to the Queen by the tribe in 1954.

pray that under Your y's protection the people kole may continue to the blessings of liberty, and progress which Majest's illustrious house estowed upon us", it

e she came to the throne 52 the Queen has tra- more extensively than evious monarch, and the llustrate that. There are nd clay figures from a India in 1973, a wood- hest given by the ins in 1956, another from the Loucheux In- ribe in Canada in 1970, and a model of a Thai state barge presented to the Duke of Edinburgh in 1973.

Any blemish on a door in one of the Queen's homes could have been covered by a wooden door panel presented by the Prime Minister of Upper Volta in 1972, but the Queen chose to lend it to the Commonwealth Institute.

The gifts vary from the grand to the simple, like the ornaments used by dancers in Mangaia, Cook Island, which were given to the Duke of Edinburgh in 1971.

The difficult question of what to bring home to amuse the children was solved during a visit to Fiji in 1970 with the gift of an ornamental canoe for Prince Andrew. In Ghana the Queen was given a board game for the Prine of Wales and Princess Anne in 1961.

In 1901 the Duke and Duchess of York, later King George V and Queen Mary, were the first members of the Royal Family to make an extended tour of the Commonwealth. They visited Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada. The exhibition includes a model of a Maori house presented to them in New Zealand.

In 1905 they went to India, which they described as "this wonderful and fascinating country". King George V, however, disliked travelling and for much of his reign the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VIII, was his representative abroad.

Real value of pay fell £1.25 last year

Changes in the real value of take-home pay of an average worker were:

	£ a week
December, 1973	62.24
December, 1974	64.89
December, 1975	60.05
December, 1976	58.80
February, 1977	56.92

Treasury, May 4

Taxis in London: The numbers of taxis licensed by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis at December 31 in each of the last six years are as follows:

1971	9,586
1972	10,145
1973	10,406
1974	11,012
1975	11,260
1976	11,838

Home Office, May 3

Charitable covenants: Tax relief received by charities through covenanted donations was:

	£m
1970-71	17
1971-72	21
1972-73	23
1973-74	28
1974-75	26
1975-76	30

Treasury, May 2

Customs and Excise (Evasion): Convictions and settlements under Section 288 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1952, and the number of persons imprisoned are as follows:

	Convictions and Settlements	Persons imprisoned
1971-2	10,777	126
1972-3	10,616	169
1973-4	12,287	185
1974-5	15,159	272
1975-6	20,318	402

Exchequer, April 28

Value of sterling: The internal purchasing power of sterling in April, 1975, and in April, 1976, is estimated at about 82 per cent and 69 per cent respectively of its value in April, 1974. Therefore, the respective sums of £1,215 and £1,445 would be required in April, 1975, and in April, 1976, to have an internal purchasing power equivalent to that of £1,000 in April, 1974.

The internal purchasing power of sterling in March, 1977, is estimated to be about 58 per cent of its value in April, 1974. The amount required in March, 1977, to have internal purchasing power equivalent to £1,000 in April, 1974, is about £1,710.

Treasury, April 29

Conference costs: Expenditure in 1976-77 by the department of the Environment on Lancaster House and the Press Centre for the 1977 conferences amounted to £1,847,000. That includes all supplies and furnishings and a temporary building in the garden of Lancaster House.

Environment, April 29

Land Fund assets: The market value of the assets of the National Land Fund on March 31, 1977, was £18,302,521. Receipts totalling £1,740,775 were credited to the fund during the year ended March 31, 1977, and payments totalling £2,142,504 were made from the fund in the same period.

Treasury, May 2

Earnings from tourism: Figures for 1976 show earnings from tourism of £1,628m from foreign residents, and expenditure abroad of £1,008m, giving a positive balance of £620m.

Trade, April 28

Plutonium production: On the basis of an annual throughput of 1,450 tonnes at Windscale, about 25 tonnes of plutonium would be produced over 10 years. That would be stockpiled, except as far as it was required for use for approved purposes, for example for fuel fabrication.

Energy, April 28

Answers in Parliament

A periodic digest of information given in parliamentary written replies with the sources and dates on which they appeared in Hansard.

Rees warning on Channel Isles as tax haven

From Our Correspondent
Alderney

There is no anxiety in Westminster over the administration of the Channel Islands, but an interest in their affairs could be expected if they became a tax haven for the rich, Mr Rees, Home Secretary, said when he visited Alderney yesterday.

He said there was little interest at Westminster in the activities of the British Islands Reform Group, which has been strongly critical of Channel Islands administration.

"Only one MP has written to me on the subject", Mr Rees said. "But it would be silly of me to say that issues will not develop in the future. If the Channel Islands become a tax haven, then they will become a problem."

MPs protest at no-jury move

More than sixty Labour MPs from all sections of the party, have protested to Mr Rees, Home Secretary, about clauses in the Criminal Law Bill that would deprive people of the right to trial by jury on certain charges.

Mr Arthur Latham (Paddington) said yesterday: "We have asked him not to proceed with those proposals in the Bill." The Bill has just started its committee stage.

Soviet attack on Western declaration over Berlin

Moscow, May 15.—*Pravda* said today that a declaration on Berlin last week by the leaders of the United States, France, Britain and West Germany was an attempt to undermine the four-power agreement covering the city.

A commentary by a *Pravda* correspondent in West Berlin said that the declaration, pledging continued support for the city's fourpower status, would encourage West Germans seeking West Berlin's integration into their country.

The London declaration failed to mention that West Berlin did not belong to West Germany, *Pravda* said. This, it added, was the core of the 1971 agreement signed by the Soviet Union, France, Britain and the United States.

"Instead of this, the authors of the London statement made attempts to distort the essence of the fourpower agreement.

"For example, they mentioned the supposed existence of rights of the Western powers over all four sectors of Berlin, although it is generally known that the four Berlin sectors ceased to exist a long time ago", *Pravda* continued.

"There is the Western sector of the city, occupied by the United States, France and Britain, and Berlin itself, the capital of a sovereign state, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany", *Pravda* said.

"In order to turn West Berlin from a source of dispute and friction into a constructive element of peace and détente, it is essental strictly to observe everything that was agreed upon and not try to undermine the basis of the four-power agreement by means of declarations like the one from London."

A broadcast by Moscow radio last Thursday warned the Western powers that violations of the agreement could bring "unpleasant results" for West Berliners.

Cologne, May 15.—Herr Dietrich Stobbe, the Chief Burgomeister of West Berlin, today declared that any attempt to change the city's status would undermine détente. He emphasized in an interview with the Deutschlandfunk radio station that any questioning of the right of the Western powers to be present in West Berlin or disregard of the city's legal status would eliminate the basic grounds for pursuing a policy of détente.—Reuter.

Pro-abortion rally

Ten thousand supporters of abortion took part in a rally in Hyde Park, London, on Saturday calling for the defeat of the abortion Bill introduced by Mr William Benyon, Conservative MP for Buckingham.

Journalists vote

Journalists at East Midlands Allied Press, based in Peterborough, are to vote today on whether to accept a peace formula to end the longest dispute in the history of the National Union of Journalists.

Invalid-car drive

A priest crippled by polio myelitis, the Rev Alfred Gower-Jones, aged 68, set off from Lytham, Lancashire, yesterday, on a 2,000-mile drive in his three-wheel invalid car to prove the Government wrong in declaring the vehicles unsafe.

Night flights ban

Athens, May 15.—Greek civil aviation authorities decided today to suspend night flights at Athens, Rhodes, Corfu and Salonica airports because of an air controllers' strike, which began on Friday.

Man crushed to death

Rumbeke, Belgium, May 15.—Mr Michael Mitchell, a Briton aged 30, was crushed to death under a pile of cement-fibre sheets slipping from a crane on to his lorry while he stood on his trailer directing the loading.—AP.

WEST EUROPE

M Servan-Schreiber recovers Radical Party's presidency

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, May 15

After the Gaullists' own transformation into the Rassemblement, and the rude awakening of the municipal elections, the smaller parties of the government majority are attempting to reorganize themselves and *reforming* their leadership, in order to improve their chances in the general election next year.

There are deep stirrings in the Independent Republican and Reformers parties, and criticism of the old guard. This weekend the Radical Socialist Party, "the grand old party" of the Third and Fourth Republic, elected M Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber to its presidency after an eclipse of nearly two years. He won easily by 465 votes to 340 for M Edgar Faure, the president of the National Assembly.

Relations between M Servan-Schreiber and the Radical Socialist Party have often been strained and stormy. He was forced to resign the presidency in July, 1975, before his term was up because of criticism of his policy and methods. But he is nothing if not dynamic and forceful, and that is what the *party rank and file felt* was called for before the general election.

M Edgar Faure, a Radical Socialist of the older school, was Prime Minister under the Fourth Republic. He then *rallied* to General de Gaulle and served several times as a minister, without ever, he claims, ceasing to be a Radical Socialist.

Such political ambivalence is possible and tolerated in the *oldest French political party*, which, since the First World War at least, has a reputation for avoiding clear-cut situations and sitting on the fence between right and left.

Three weeks or so ago, M Edgar Faure formally rejoined *the Radical Socialist Party*, obviously with an eye to the succession of M Gabriel Perronet, the outgoing president, an able but not very forceful leader.

M Edgar Faure explained that he had always wanted to achieve a synthesis between Gaullism and Radicalism and *help the party to recover its* historic mission as a link between the right and the left. But his Gaullist links and close friendship with M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, made him suspect in the eyes *of many delegates of being the* willing instrument of a takeover attempt by the Rassemblement.

M Servan-Schreiber made it abundantly clear that his own candidature was designed to *stop this Gaullist takeover.*

The clash between these two colourful and contrasted personalities produced some lively discussion at the congress, attended by about 1,000 delegates from all over the country.

M Edgar Faure even left the hall at one stage yesterday in protest against the attacks by Mme Françoise Giroud, the former Minister of Culture. She said that M Chirac gave her the impression of "having gobbled up Little Red Riding Hood's grandmother, and still being hungry for more". He seemed to be especially interested in the Radical Socialist Party. "The proof is that he lends us his mentor to turn him into its future president."

M Edgar Faure, who was greeted with "Faure-Chirac" shouts, denied that he was a "Trojan horse" of the Gaullist leader. The Radicals must be a "party of successful reforms, not of proclaimed reforms", he said in a dig at M Servan-Schreiber.

Signor Guido de Martino, who was released by kidnappers in Naples yesterday, being kissed on return home by his son, Alberto. A big ransom was paid.

Naples gang free son of party leader

From Peter Nichols
Rome, May 15

Kidnappers released Signor Guido de Martino, son of the former head of the Socialist Party, at dawn today near Naples.

The father, Signor Francesco de Martino, promptly stated that the abduction of his son five weeks ago was a crime with obvious political motivation. The family nevertheless admitted that a ransom in the region of 1,000m lire (£700,000) had been paid.

The victim *himself*, who sounded tired but rational as he talked about his kidnapping, thought that the Neapolitan underworld had been involved in some way on this occasion with political elements. The father is still an important figure in left-wing affairs, despite his removal from the secretaryship of the party at national level, as he still leads the Neapolitan Socialists.

The release was taken as a *genuine cause for rejoicing* within the party: the official Socialist newspaper *Avanti* is coming out tomorrow, when normally it would not appear, in order to publish the news.

Signor Francesco de Martino *said* that the ransom money had been found, thanks to the contributions of members of the party and other friends. He pointed out that one reason why he thought the kidnapping was political was because his family was known not to be rich. So far it has not been stated whether any political pressures were imposed by the kidnappers or whether the ransom money in itself was regarded as sufficient.

The Naples area is now becoming a centre for kidnapping. While Signor de Martino's captors were preparing to release him, a food wholesaler, *Signor Michelangelo Ambrosio*, was abducted on Friday. His was the third kidnapping in the Naples area in six months and the tiftirtieth so far this year in Italy.

The combination of political and common crime marked the whole weekend. In Milan a policeman shot during political disorders yesterday died today without regaining consciousness. In Rome, a youth who yesterday shot and severely wounded a *municipal policeman* who stopped him for a minor traffic infringement, is now said to belong to one of the extreme left-wing movements behind the recent violence. He, too, is Neapolitan.

There is much speculation that foreign powers may be involved in inciting this violence. The weekly news magazine *Panorama* considers the possibility of interference by the secret services of at least six countries—the Soviet Union, the United States, Israel, West Germany, China and Czechoslovakia, all of whom are seen to be interested in preventing any further step by the Italian Communists towards government.

Fishermen due in Brussels to support British line

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, May 15

The promised presence in Brussels tomorrow of 100 protesting Scottish fishermen, as well as officials and MPs from Scottish fishing constituencies, seems certain to sharpen the cutting edge of debate when Mr John Silkin and other EEC Agriculture Ministers meet here to discuss various aspects of fisheries policy.

Last week, the European Commission made clear that it saw no reason to go back on its long standing rejection of claims by Britain and Ireland that only exclusive coastal zones up to 50 miles in width can effectively conserve fish stocks and protect the interests of their fishermen.

In its latest communication to the Council of Ministers, however, the commission has suggested in somewhat vague terms alternative ways in which account could be taken of "the vital needs of local populations particularly dependent on fishing and associated industries".

The best way, the Commission believes, would be to guarantee the fishermen concerned "priority of access to the stocks

In addition to taking a fresh look at the commission's general proposals, which received short shrift when they were first advanced last year, Mr Silkin and his colleagues will be asked to decide what to do when the present ban on herring fishing in the North Sea expires at the end of May.

The commission has recommended that the ban should be prolonged until the end of the year, and that the prohibition of herring fishing in the Celtic Sea, which runs until the end of the year, should be extended geographically to include a neighbouring zone off the Cornish coast.

Strict catch quotas for herring in the Irish Sea, the western Celtic Sea and areas off the west coasts of Ireland and Scotland are also proposed by the commission.

OVERSEAS

Katangan rebels mine roads in retreat

Kasaji, Zaire, May 15.—Moroccan-supported Zaire troops were reported to be thrusting west towards the Angolan border from this deserted *mission town* today amid official optimism that the nine-week-old Shaba insurrection was "virtually over".

Resistance by retreating Katangan rebels was scattered and unlikely to halt the advance of government troops, who walked unopposed into Kasaji, a *strategic* crossroads settlement, *three days* ago, a Zaire military spokesman said.

"Now we have Kasaji, the Shaba war is virtually over", he added. The spokesman declined to forecast when the rebellion would be totally *crushed and said the insurgents* were destroying bridges and planting roads with mines.

Apart from a colony of 26 lepers, sheltering from the baking sun in their isolated compound, there was no sign *of Kasaji's 3,700 civilian population*, most of whom appeared to have fled into the bush. Shops and houses were empty.

The military spokesman said government forces were advancing in several areas, *mainly towards the key town* of Dilolo on the Zaire-Angola border, 75 miles away.

A Moroccan-supported Zaire column was 19 miles west of here and another group had advanced eight miles out of Kasaji towards two other important rebel-held towns, Sandoa and Kapanga.

The spokesman said a further loyalist column pushing south towards Kapanga, the most northerly rebel-held town, *was at the gates of the city*, the position it has been reported in for several weeks.

The bush around Kasaji was blackened by fire and military observers said the advent of the dry season could work *against the rebels. Bush fires* could rob them of cover in the elephant grass and savannah of Shaba, formerly called Katanga.

One of the prisoners displayed yesterday spoke broken Portuguese, and said he came from the Ovimbundu tribe of central Angola. He had been with the rebels and had been told he would be marching on Lubumbashi, the Shaba capital.

There was no independent *confirmation of this and President Mobutu* said he appeared "drugged".

Bowmen with poisoned tipped arrows stood guard here, the first glimpse of them reporters covering the conflict *have had.*

A French-built Mirage howled overhead as the spokesman said "distant targets" were being bombarded by the supersonic aircraft. He indicated that these included *Dilolo, Kapanga and Sandoa.*—Reuter.

Refugees from Mozambique crowd Lisbon airport waiting for transport to temporary accommodation arranged by the Red Cross. They had to take Mozambique nationality or leave by today.

Key role forecast for Rhodesian forces

Salisbury, May 15.—Lieutenant-General John Hickman, the Rhodesian Army's new commander, *believes the Rhodesian forces* will have a key role to play during any transition to black majority rule.

In an interview, published in a Salisbury newspaper today, he said: "As professional soldiers *we have to form a stable platform* on which settlement negotiations are based. If we get jittery and apprehensive, the ripple would be felt in commerce, industry and politics.

"Our chief endeavour is to *maintain stability under the* broad umbrella of law and order and defence, and one hopes we will get the best possible settlement."

General Hickman indicated that the Army was seeking fresh recruits. He added that black soldiers played a "vital role" *in the armed forces. They provided* manpower and they served to involve blacks to a greater degree in Rhodesia's future.

He emphasized that the Army would use all means, including *hot pursuit into neighbouring* countries, to guard Rhodesian security during attempts to find a settlement.

General Hickman said Rhodesia could face increasing guerrilla attacks from Zambia in the *north, in the coming months.* Guerrilla activity is at present concentrated mainly on the eastern and western borders.—Reuter and Agence France Presse.

Leader of liberal intellectuals dies in California

Santa Barbara, California, May 15.—Mr Robert Maynard Hutchins, aged 78, founder of *the Centre for the Study of* Democratic Institutions and former president of the University of Chicago, died last night in hospital here.

He had undergone surgery in March for a kidney ailment, *but suffered a relapse* about a week ago.

New archbishop enthroned in Kampala

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, May 15

The recently appointed Anglican Archbishop of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Boga-Zaire, the Most Rev Silvanus Wani, was enthroned today in Namirembe cathedral, in Kampala.

The ceremony was attended *by General Mustafa Adrisi*, the Vice-President of Uganda,

Cento gives warning of threat to peace

Teheran, May 15.—The Central Treaty Organization (Cento) said today that world peace was *threatened by failure to achieve* a settlement in the Middle East. It called for renewed efforts to reach "a just, honourable and durable peace in the Middle Eastern area as a whole".

The annual conference of the *defence alliance, formerly the* Baghdad Pact, was attended by Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, the foreign ministers of Iran and Turkey, and Pakistan's *ambassador in Teheran*. Dr Owen left by air for Britain today.

A statement issued after the two-day meeting expressed satisfaction with the improved situation in Lebanon and commended all *countries that had* contributed towards solving its problems.

The ministers also said they hoped the forthcoming Belgrade conference on security and co-operation in Europe would lead *to a further relaxation of international* tension. The ministers once again stressed that security in the Cento region constitutes an important related element", the statement said.

The statement reported pro*gress against threats of subver*sion in the Cento region and gave a pledge to go on trying to eliminate them. Asked at a press conference what these threats were, Mr Emut Haluk Bayulken, the Secretary-General, *said*: "Propaganda and subversion".

The Cento ministers said the organization continued to contribute to the region's peace, security and stability. They "reaffirmed the vital importance they attach to the preservation of the independence and territorial integrity of each of the member states".

At his press conference Mr Bayulken expressed personal concern over delay by the *American Congress in ratifying* a new arms agreement concluded a year ago between Turkey and the United States.

Mr Abbas Ali Khalatbari, the Iranian Foreign Minister, who also attended the press conference, said the question was a bilateral one that should be discussed between the parties concerned.—Reuter.

Israel now manufacturing its own 56-ton tank

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, May 15

Israel confirmed this weekend that its new tank, the 56-ton Chariot, has been successfully tested and is in serial production. Official secrecy was raised after President Carter mentioned *American assistance for the venture* in a letter to Senator Humphrey.

Israel sources said they began thinking of developing a tank of their own after the Six-Day War, when Britain reneged on the supply of Chieftains, although the Israelis had already tested the British tank here and recommended some improvements.

The Israel tank was designed by a team headed by General Yisrael Tal, who commanded the armoured corps in the Six-Day War. The exterior was *designed by Mr Moshe Safdi*, the celebrated Israeli architect.

New features, including frontal engines and a rear entrance, are designed to assure optimum protection for the four crew-members. The tank can also carry four soldiers. Sources here said no ballistic shell in use today can pierce its armour, while in case of a *gas attack* the tank can be sealed off until the danger has passed.

Analysts here said a high percentage of the casualties in the Yom Kippur war could have been averted if the Patons and Centurions used by Israel had had the Chariot's features.

The armament is a conventional 115mm gun. About one third of the components are now produced locally but this is soon expected to rise to 60 to 80 per cent. The engine is American, so approval from Washington will be required before the tank is exported.

Egypt accepts Soviet invitation for talks

Cairo, May 15.—Egypt has accepted a Soviet invitation to talks next month which could heal the long-standing rift between Cairo and Moscow.

Mr Ismail Fahmi, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, told a parliamentary committee here that he would meet Mr Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet colleague, *in Europe on June 9 and 10.*

President Sadat abrogated a friendship treaty with Moscow, *in March last year* after the expulsion from Egypt of 20,000 Soviet military experts in 1972 and the refusal by the Kremlin to supply Egypt with military equipment after the 1973 Arab-Israel war.

Diplomatic ties appeared to be nearing the point of rupture last week when Cairo denounced Moscow for handing a Note to Arab countries which, newspapers here said, accused Egypt of attempting to provoke *an armed clash with Libya.*—Reuter.

Sri Lanka parliament to be dissolved this week

From Our Correspondent
Colombo, May 15

Sri Lanka's National State Assembly will be dissolved on Tuesday, or by Thursday the latest. General elections will be held in the first half of August.

Parliament was prorogued on February 10 until May 19, when the Government faced no confidence motions by the Opposition. This gave the Government respite but, since then, conflicts have developed over the procedure and order of business to be followed if Parliament meets as scheduled.

Since the assembly's term expires on May 22, Mrs Bandaranaike, the Prime Minister, is expected to advise the President to dissolve the assembly and to announce the date of the general election this week rather than to risk a stormy session.

As a result, a *Bill intended* to nationalize foreign banks, which was one of the main proposals in the budget last December, will lapse.

Mrs Bandaranaike's Freedom Party will be opposed in the elections by the right-wing United National Party and by the socialist United Front.

The Front comprises 17 Trotskyist members of Parliament, *seven pro-Moscow communists* and six left-wing sympathizers of Mrs Bandaranaike's Freedom Party who quit over the manner in which a general strike was crushed in January.

Freedom Party leaders have made overtures to the Front for some form of agreement not to contest each other in the hope of defeating the United National Party candidates. But leaders of the Front are themselves divided on whose nominees should contest particular seats—the Trotskyists and the communists being unable to agree on nominees *for a number of seats.*

Under the constitution, a new parliament must meet within four months of the dissolution of the previous assembly.

Cholera and plague warning in Vietnam

From Jean Thoraval
Hanoi, May 15

For the first time since the reunification of the two Vietnams, the Hanoi authorities are warning the public against the dangers of cholera and plague.

The Communist Party newspaper *Nhan Dan* has given two basic health rules to its readers, recommending "Clean food, clean drink, clean habits", and advising them to "wipe out flies, wipe out mosquitoes, wipe out rats".

The plague has been endemic in what used to be South Vietnam, but the Hanoi authorities apparently fear it may spread north.

Nhan Dan advised its readers to beware of meat and seafood that have been affected by the heat, to wash fruit and vegetables, preferably in permanganate, to clean dishes thoroughly and to boil water.

The newspaper also *reported* that the Pasteur Institute in Ho Chi Minh city, formerly Saigon, has developed an anti-plague vaccine which has increased the period of immunity from the traditional 15 days to 50.

So far this year, *Nhan Dan* said, the institute has produced five million anti-plague vaccine doses, as well as other vaccines sufficient to "meet the needs of the fight against the epidemics that are prevalent in the southern towns and provinces in the summer".

Prisoners of conscience

Bulgaria: Ljuben Georgiev Hadji-Dimitrov

By David Watts

Bulgarians wishing to leave their country may face imprisonment for wanting to emigrate.

A case in point is that of Mr Ljuben Georgiev Hadji-Dimitrov, an architect living in Vlinca, who was arrested at work last year. This was followed a few weeks later by the arrest of his wife Anastasia, who had apparently already been dismissed from her work without notice

It is reported that they have been charged with planning to leave Bulgaria illegally, and with possession of propaganda hostile to the regime. The alleged propaganda is believed to be in the form of letters from their three children who were granted political asylum *in Switzerland two years ago.*

There is no information about where the couple are at present, but Mrs Hadji-Dimitrov suffers from chronic rheumatism and heart trouble and there are fears for her health. *Mr Hadji-Dimitrov* is not believed to have been involved with any political organization in Bulgaria.

After their children were granted asylum in Switzerland the parents were harassed by police. The letters were confiscated during a police search of the parents' home during their *absence, and were used as evidence* for the prosecution.

German community feels that it is denied a fair hearing in determining the territory's future

Namibia's second-class whites

From Nicholas Ashford
Swakopmund, South-West Africa, May 15

"Every day of my life I am discriminated against in some way or another. It may be in *my job, it may be just in an* attitude, but I always have a sense of being a second-class citizen."

The speaker was not a black citizen of Namibia (South-West Africa), but a white man living *in the port town of Walvis* Bay. The reason he feels discriminated against is that he is of German origin and speaks German as his first language.

There are about 25,000 German speakers living in Namibia, *a quarter of the white* population, mostly working as farmers or in private business. Many of them, like the Walvis Bay resident, are descended from settlers who came to this remote part of Africa when it was *annexed by Germany* at the end of the last century.

By no means all of them feel so strongly about their inferior status. But since the South African forces conquered South-West Africa during the First World War there have been a number of occasions when punitive action has been taken against the German community.

At the end of the First World War many Germans were deported to Germany under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. During the Second World War German males were interned in South Africa and were not released until a year after the war ended. There were again plans to deport some of them, but these were dropped when the Nationalists came to power in *South Africa in 1948.*

Now the German community feels it is being refused a fair hearing in determining the ter*ritory's future. Many of them* are excluded from participating in this week's referendum among whites on the draft constitution drawn up by the Turnhalle conference because they have retained their German *nationality* rather than become South Africans.

Provision has been made for them to express their views on the Turnhalle proposals through an opinion poll. But as the manager of an hotel in the *predominantly German-speaking* town of Swakopmund pointed out: "An opinion poll is not the same as a referendum. Our views can be disregarded, but those of the South African voters cannot be."

The German community's basic weakness lies in the fact that it has never formed a cohesive political body. Its only voice in determining the country's affairs is through two German-speaking members in the *all-white legislative* assembly in Windhoek.

"It would have been impossible to form a German political party here", Mr Kurt Dahlmann, editor of the German newspaper *Algemeine Zeitung, said*, "because we represent such a wide variety of opinions. We are only united by our language and our German heritage."

Despite their political weakness, the influence of the Germans *is still apparent, particu*larly in Windhoek and Swakopmund. Many shops signs are written in Gothic script and the hotels have names like Kaiser Krone, Thuringer Hof and Fürstenhof. The res*taurants tend to specialize in* copious German dishes such as goulash and dumplings, and Windhoek boasts what is reputedly the best chocolate manufacturer in the whole of Africa.

Architecturally, the German colonial influence remains strong. There are quaint half-timbered houses, a delightful Lutheran church in Swakopmund which could have come straight from a Saxon village, a fine old colonial fort dominating the heights overlooking Windhoek. The Turnhalle conference has been taking place in the expensively converted premises of the old German gymnasium.

The Germans have also made a strong impact on the territory's cultural life. Windhoek, which is the size of an average English country town, attracts musicians of the calibre of John Ogden and Victoria de los Angeles. The city also holds a German carnival at this time of year which, although largely dedicated to the consumption of large quantities of beer, involves much playing of traditional German, brass band music.

Relations with Germany have loosened over the years although West Germany is the only foreign country to have retained a consulate in Windhoek. "We don't look towards Germany as home as so many English settlers in Africa do", says Mrs Margot Vaartz, a farmer's wife whose father was among the *first* German settlers.

"We are first and foremost South-Westers. This is our home and we intend to stay here as long as possible. We will only leave if an Angolan *situation develops here.*"

Muslim leader challenges Bhutto referendum

From Richard Wigg
Rawalpindi, May 15

With Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, having dispersed the imprisoned opposition leaders to the four corners of Pakistan, *the Maulana Mawdoodi*, a prominent Muslim religious leader, challenged in Lahore today the holding of a referendum on the Prime Minister's future. He attacked it on the ground of both procedure and substance.

Parliament was told yesterday that the referendum would *probably be held next month*, but the Opposition has yet to decide whether to issue a call to boycott it or vote "No".

The Maulana rejected the Government's idea of asking the Supreme Court to supervise the referendum and ordering the Army to ensure that everyone can take part in it. This evidently did not include the imprisoned opposition *leaders, the Maulana said.*

He added that the Army had compromised its impartiality by coming to Mr Bhutto's aid, and the judiciary was even less equipped to control the acts of the polling officers—tens of thousands of minor civil servants—than the election commission was at the general election of March 7.

The gap between the real country and its political superstructure grows daily. As opposition demonstrators fought armed battles with the police in the important Punjab city of Multan yesterday, Parliament passed unanimously a resolution declaring that Mr Bhutto's decision to hold a referendum "will go down in history as the most noble, unique and patriotic step taken by a great leader of the nation".

The enthusiasm with which government supporters have greeted Mr Bhutto's move—the Opposition always boycotts the proceedings—gives a good idea of the parliamentarians' assessment that the Prime Minister does not intend to lose.

Shaikh Muhammad Rashid, the deputy leader of the Assembly and Minister of Agriculture, even said during yesterday's debate that such "individual malpractices" as had occurred at the general election were "a normal feature of Western-style democracy".

In Multan, an opposition stronghold, the street battles which began on Friday after prayers left eight dead, and more than 40 injured, and resulted in some 70 arrests, according to unconfirmed reports.

The Army, which had been reluctant to intervene during earlier troubles in Multan, imposed an indefinite curfew on the city last night after the police had had to allow the demonstrators virtually to take over the old city.

Gandhi car plant workers go on hunger strike

Delhi, May 15.—Workers from the Maruti motor plant established by Mr Sanjay Gandhi, son of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, today started a hunger strike outside the home of Mr Morarji Desai, the present Prime Minister of India.

The workers, who are taking turns fasting outside Mr Desai's house, are demanding that the company should be nationalized.

A spokesman for their trade union said that more than 250 of almost 700 workers at Maruti have been forced to resign their jobs during the past two months.

Maruti's bank accounts have been frozen by the Government to recover loans totalling 15m rupees (£1m) made to the company by two nationalized banks.

The company failed to fulfil its original objective of producing a "people's car". But it has diversified its operations in the past two years and now makes bodies for buses.

About 75 car dealers, who allege that they deposited money with Maruti for franchises, have threatened to go to court to recover the money. They claim that the company failed to pay interest on the deposits which it still holds.—Reuter.

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OVERSEAS

Rosenberg papers 'in Archives of Czech Communist Party'

From Peter Nichols
Prague, May 15

The secret archives of the Czechoslovak Communist Party contained a file on Julius Rosenberg compiled before his arrest in 1950 on charges of having betrayed vital American atomic information to the Russians, according to Mr Karel Kaplan, the Czechoslovak historian who is now in West Germany.

Mr Kaplan, who was a former party official, has told the Italian weekly magazine *Panorama* that he saw the file while working in the archives during the "Prague Spring" of 1968. He had been given the task of producing a definitive report on the famous stalinist political trials in Czechoslovakia, which took place from 1948 to 1954 and cost the life of, among others, Rudolf Slansky, the party secretary at the time.

The file on Rosenberg was of therefore of direct interest to him and he came across it in passing. The file was in a folder containing notes relating to a spy ring organized by the Czechoslovak secret services in the United States in 1947.

Mr Kaplan says he is not sure what conclusions can be drawn. The fact of the file's existence could mean either that the Czechoslovaks were actively in contact with Rosenberg or that they wanted to get into contact with him. It was impossible to make guesses.

Mr Kaplan agrees that the file shows that Rosenberg was known to the Prague secret services before his arrest, but this could not be regarded as evidence that he was a spy for Czechoslovakia.

Panorama's second instalment of the Kaplan papers takes the form of a discussion largely on the Rosenberg affair in which Mr Kaplan is joined by two Americans, Professor David Kennedy, of Stanford University, and Professor Allen Weinstein from Smith College, Massachusetts.

Rosenberg and his wife Ethel, died in the electric chair in June, 1953. Controversy over whether the sentence was just has continued ever since. They were accused of spying for Russia, but their main activities took place in the war years when the Soviet Union was an ally of the United States. It is on these grounds that the sentence has frequently been found excessive, even by those who do not take the view that the Rosenbergs were entirely innocent.

Professor Kennedy feels that Mr Kaplan's find in the Prague archives confirms the hypothesis, held by many people, that the Rosenbergs were indeed spying for the Soviet Union.

Professor Weinstein sees proof that Prague's secret service knew Rosenberg as adding an extremely important dimension which no one, whether believing in the guilt or innocence of the Rosenbergs, had imagined they would need to take into consideration.

Prague, May 15.—The Czechoslovak party newspaper *Rude Pravo* alleged yesterday that the Kaplan papers had been fabricated by the American Central Intelligence Agency.

Moscow, May 15.—*Pravda* today dismissed as lies and slander claims by Mr Kaplan that Stalin made plans in 1951 to invade Western Europe.—Reuter.

Prisoners of conscience

,000 mourn dissident student in Cracow

Cracow, May 15.—Some 2,000 students and dissident sympathizers today packed a Cracow church to hear a requiem Mass for a student who died in mysterious circumstances last week.

In an address, the chaplain of the Jagiellonian University said, that the blood of Mr Stanislaw Pyjas, had been "shed for freedom, for justice".

After the Mass a procession by students carrying black flags marched across the city's main square to the house where Mr Pyjas's body was found eight days ago, with head injuries at the bottom of a staircase.

A Cracow newspaper said last week that Mr Pyjas had killed himself and that his blood contained a high level of alcohol. A student notice posted on the house said that Mr Pyjas was murdered. The place where the body was found was marked with flowers and candles.

Dissident sources said that in Warsaw two members of the Workers' Defence Committee, Mr Jacek Kuron and Mrs Halina Mikolajska, had been detained as they were about to board a train for Cracow to attend today's Requiem Mass.

Held with them was Mr Kuron's son. Another committee member, Mr Adam Michnik, was detained earlier as he attempted to drive to Cracow. Two supporters of the committee were also detained in Warsaw yesterday.

In Cracow, dissident sources said that Mr Antoni Macierewicz, a committee member, and two other men, one known to have cooperated with the committee, were seized yesterday by student militia policing a student festival in progress here and handed over to the regular police. After today's requiem Mass a student leader appealed for a boycott of further celebrations of the festival.—Reuter.

reek Cypriots ny plot ainst Turks

Nicosia, May 15.—The Turkish Cypriot Government yesterday dismissed Turkish Cypriot allegations that Greek Cypriot authorities once drew up a plan to exterminate all the Turks on the island. A Government spokesman described the charges as arbitrary and ridiculous.

The Turkish Cypriot administration in the divided island had earlier released what it said were copies of documents it were captured by Turkish Cypriot troops from the Greek Cypriot National Guard during the fighting that followed the Turkish Army's invasion in July, 1974.

Government spokesman said: "Irrespective of the authenticity or otherwise of some of the documents in question, the conclusions drawn by the Turkish Cypriot leadership are absolutely arbitrary."—Reuter.

,000 warriors in tribal fights

Port Moresby, May 15.—At least eight people have been killed in tribal fighting involving about 10,000 warriors in the highlands of Papua, New Guinea, the authorities reported today.

A police spokesman said there were at least five separate battles, each involving hundreds of warriors armed with spears, axes and bows and arrows.

Luxury tourist complex to be built in Macao

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, May 15

The only millionaire member of China's National People's Congress, Mr Ho Yin, who is chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Macao, is to finance the construction of a £14.7m luxurious hotel and club complex to attract tourists to Portuguese territory.

Mr Ho Yin, who lives in a castle in Macao, is already involved in the construction of a £5.8m horse-trotting racecourse.

The new tourist complex will include a 250-room hotel, two clubs, villas, flats, beach houses and a golf course.

His partners include the managing director of Macao's gambling syndicate, a banker and a leading jewelry firm from Hongkong.

The project is further evidence of Peking's continuing tolerance—and even encouragement—of Macao as a foreign outpost on Chinese soil living on tourism and gambling.

Mr Ho Yin is confidently promoting his scheme despite the collapse of a similar venture in Hongkong.

Iran drugs arrests

Teheran, May 15.—The Iranian Government said that 18,500 drug pushers had been arrested during the past year. But in spite of this the heavy traffic in drugs was continuing.

Moscow warns the West against aiding China

Moscow, May 15.—The Soviet Union has called on western leaders not to give military or political backing to China because Peking was preparing for a "new global slaughter".

The call, in a clearly authoritative article in *Pravda*, was one of the longest and most explicit Soviet attacks on China's leaders since the death of chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Right-wing Western leaders and businessmen, the newspaper said, were establishing a pact with China on the basis of a common anti-Soviet outlook. But Peking's policies threatened the whole world, not just the Soviet Union.

"The present leadership of China acts in the same ranks as the most reactionary forces of imperialism in its attacks on socialist countries and attempts ... to bring mankind to the time not only of a cold war, but a shooting one as well", *Pravda* said.

"Is it not clear that the nuclear rocket race launched by China—not without the approval of the military-industrial circles in the United States, West Germany and several metropolises in France, Japan and Britain—is aimed at threatening not only the Soviet Union ... but also the cause of world peace?

"China is today the only country in the world whose official circles advocate publicly and without any camouflage a new global slaughter", *Pravda* said.

China devoted some 40 per cent of its budget to military spending, it added. The country upheld Chairman Mao's tenets on the inevitability of war.

The "militarist policy was taken over by Mao's successors who are never tired of repeating that a war will break out sooner or later ... We must prepare for war", *Pravda* said.—Reuter.

SPORT

Cricket

Australians tested by Nash and Cordle

By Alan Gibson

Swansea: The Australians, with seven first innings wickets in hand, are 99 runs behind Glamorgan

It was a relatively fine day, on the chilly side and with rain about, but the Australians will have been glad enough to get some cricket though probably not entirely contented with the way things went. Despite the loss of the first day's play, and the still doubtful sky, a substantial crowd turned out to watch. Glamorgan won the toss and batted. In 37 overs to tea, they scored 112 for six, which was better than it sounds because the ball kept swinging about disconcertingly.

The early play was marked by some admirable bowling from Walker, who took the first three wickets, and some admirable batting by Alan Jones. The Australians know about Alan Jones, because he has played there though never for England. He has been a steadfast player for Glamorgan, and an unlucky one internationally. Though it must be remembered that he did as much as anyone could to destroy a Test career in his one match.

The manner of his second dismissal then, remarkably, reduced Trevor Bailey to silence. It was the cut that undid Jones then, but that stroke has also often been his stay, and so it was yesterday. Square and late, his numerous cuts were coolly judged against the swerving ball.

Dymock took the next three wickets. After tea Pascoe, who had bowled erratically, picked up a couple, and so did O'Keeffe. Bright, the slow medium left hander, had an unimpressive spell, but it was no weather or pitch for him. Poor light had now allied itself to the bowlers, but Glamorgan managed to reach 172 before they were all out in the fifty-fifth over. For this they had chiefly to thank Alan Lewis Jones (no relation) who ought with luck and care to become a good one, and Elfion Jones (relation) who—I was confidently assured by every Welshman whom I could get to stop talking about Greig—has never been batting better in all his life. He certainly played a couple of strokes to rank with the best.

There was a good moment when the result of the Double-Century Club draw was given. The announcer had to retire from business temporarily, because he had won it. What is more, two other of the five winners had some official connexion with the county. There were loud cries from the bars of what I take to be the Welsh equivalent of "Fix. Fix". But as the Australian acting captain had made the draw the comments remained jocular.

The Australians, for a little, made batting look much easier than Glamorgan had done, but were faced by a resting spell from Nash, well supported by Cordle. Twenty was up in the fifth over when Robinson was bowled, and then Nash found the edge of Hughes's bat. Davis was out with the score still in the forties.

GLAMORGAN: First innings
A. Jones, c Robinson, b Dymock 59
J. A. Hopkins, b Walker 7
G. A. Francis, c Cosier, b Walker 0
O. Richards, c Robinson, b Walker 11
M. J. Llewellyn, b Dymock 2
A. L. Jones, c Robinson, b Pascoe 46
N. C. Gittins, l-b-w, b Dymock 0
E. W. Jones, l-b-w, b O'Keeffe 13
M. A. Nash, c Hughes, b O'Keeffe 9
A. E. Cordle, b Pascoe 2
A. E. Cordle, not out 10
Extras (b 5, w 2, n-b 7) 14
Total 172
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—33, 2—50, 3—60, 4—61, 5—96, 6—96, 7—129, 8—142, 9—158, 10—172.
BOWLING: Pascoe, 14.3—3—50—2; Walker, 12—4—27—3; Dymock, 13—2—30—3; Bright, 3—0—22—0; O'Keeffe, 9—2—25—2.

AUSTRALIANS: First innings
J. C. Davis, l-b-w, b Cordle 14
*R. D. Robinson, b Nash 20
K. J. Hughes, c E. Jones, b Nash 4
G. J. Cosier, not out 23
†K. D. Walters, not out 15
Total (3 wkts) 76
D. W. Hookes, R. J. Bright, K. J. O'Keeffe, M. H. N. Walker, L. S. Pascoe and G. Dymock to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—27, 2—38, 3—49.
Umpires: D. J. Constant and K. E. Palmer.

Parish for London

Sydney, May 15.—Robert Parish, chairman of the Australian Cricket Board of Control, will fly to London on June 12 but he would not say today whether he intended having discussions about Kerry Packer's proposed cricket circus.—Agence France-Presse.

Yorkshire steered home by Boycott

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

WORCESTER: Yorkshire (4pts) beat Worcestershire by six wickets.

Yorkshire gained their first victory in this season's John Player League when they beat Worcestershire yesterday. For Worcestershire it was their third successive defeat. Put in by Boycott, they made 139 for nine, a score which Yorkshire passed with 5.4 of their 40 overs left.

On a cold, but sunny evening, Boycott, with an innings of 79 not out, steered Yorkshire home. There was no question this time of him putting his side behind the clock. With 20 overs gone Yorkshire were 60 for one. Worcestershire were still not quite out of it, with the ball moving about off the pitch just enough for batting to have its problems.

Hampshire had been leg before to the new ball, but Lamb made a useful contribution, and with as many as 60 needed, Boycott was in sure control. He is a more conversational batsman than he used to be, the umpires and his partners being kept fully informed of what he happens to be thinking; but on yesterday's evidence, he is still as good. Worcestershire's last chance of nicking it closer than it was probably went when Old survived a stiff return chance to Gifford at 82 for two.

In their own innings, Worcestershire had never been going well. Off their first eight overs Turner and Ormrod managed only 10 runs, and at 33, in the 12th over, Turner became the first of three Worcestershire batsmen to be caught off steepling hits. The best Worcestershire blows were a straight drive for six by d'Oliveira off Robinson, and another off the last ball of the innings by Holder off Old.

There was a tidy spell of bowling by Bore, rather after the style of Underwood and two four-over spells by Old, the first of which cost him six runs, and the second, 24: in the first he took no wicket, in the second, while Worcestershire were slogging, he picked up four.

Worcestershire, by the way, fielded three first class footballers—Combes (Coventry City), Neale (Lincoln City), and Hemsley (Sheffield United). With Sidebottom (Huddersfield Town) in the Yorkshire side, there were four in the match, which is a lot for these days. But all the footballers in the Midlands would not compensate Worcestershire at the moment for the loss of Imran Khan.

WORCESTERSHIRE
G. M. Turner, c Athey, b Bore 10
J. A. Ormrod, b Sidebottom 22
P. A. Neale, c Sidebottom, b Bore 12
C. J. G. Hemsley, b Robinson 12
B. L. D'Oliveira, c Bairstow, b Old 15
C. N. Boyns, b Sidebottom 0
D. J. Humphries, c Boycott, b Old 0
J. D. Inchmore, c Boycott, b Old 10
*N. Gifford, c Robinson, b Old 1
V. A. Holder, not out 12
J. Cumbes, not out 0
Extras (b 2, l-b 10) 12
Total (9 wkts) 139
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—33, 2—[illegible], 3—82, 4—98, 5—99, 6—108, 7—121, 8—125, 9—133.
BOWLING: Old, 8—2—27—4; Robinson, 8—3—22—1; Sidebottom, 8—3—36—0; Bore, 8—3—13—2; Stevenson, 8—0—21—2.

YORKSHIRE
*G. Boycott, not out 79
I. H. Hampshire, l-b-w, b Holder 3
R. G. Lamb, b Gifford 27
C. M. Old, c Humphries, b Inchmore 15
G. B. Stevenson, l-b-w, b Inchmore 5
C. Johnson, not out 5
Extras (b 4, l-b 7) 11
Total (4 wkts, 34.5 overs) 140
D. L. Bairstow, C. W. J. Athey, A. Sidebottom, M. K. Bore and A. L. Robinson did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—45, 3—117, 4—133.
BOWLING: Holder, 8—0—26—1; Inchmore, 7—1—30—2; Boyns, 2—1—1—0; Cumbes, 5—1—25—0; D'Oliveira, 2—0—1—0; Gifford, 3—0—17—1.
Umpires: W. E. Alley and J. Hallyard.

Graeme Pollock: bringing South Africa back to public notice.

S Africa to follow ICC line

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, May 15

The five South African cricket stars who have signed to play in Kerry Packer's cricket circus might be outlawed by their own national body, the South African Cricket Association (SACA). This is because South Africa are hoping to be readmitted to Test cricket later this year. The association's president, Dennis Dyer, said today the SACA will follow the same time adopted by the boards making up the ICC—England, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, India and Pakistan. If they decided to ban players taking part in the super series, "I've no doubt we'll do what the ICC do", Mr Dyer said at his home in Durban.

The five South Africans who have signed three-year contracts with Mr Packer are batsmen Graeme Pollock and Barry Richards, the all-rounders Eddie Barlow and Michael Procter and the bowler, Denys Hobson. South Africa are hoping to apply for readmission to international cricket later this year and will certainly not damage their chances by adopting a unilateral policy.

Mr Dyer said: "If, however, the different boards are at loggerheads in the matter and go their different ways, that would be another matter and South Africa would be able to take its own decision on the merits of the case."

He added; "We are proceeding steadily towards our goals of one unified cricket body in South Africa and the normalization of the game and once we have achieved these we will be in a position to fulfil the requirements of the ICC and be readmitted as a member. This seems to be a logical step and I can't see South Africa taking unilateral action against a policy laid down by the other boards regarding the new venture which would, perhaps, alienate us further. If we took unilateral action it might damage us [illegible]."

Graeme Pollock said the players realized they might be outlawed "but we hope it doesn't come to that". He added: "We are prepared to carry on. What we are doing will be beneficial not only for ourselves but also for South Africa for there could be a follow on series in the Republic." Pollock said South Africa was virtually forgotten as a cricketing nation despite efforts to normalize the game. "That is another reason we signed. At least we'll bring back South Africa to public notice", he said.

Mark Henning, chairman of the Transvaal Cricket Union, rejects the view that the five will be doing anything to help South Africa. He said: "The normalization of cricket in South Africa and the elimination of all racism is the only way for South African cricket to solve its problems. The success or failure of Mr Packer's scheme will not affect South Africa's position. Only the individual players will benefit, just as they benefit through participation in English and Australian cricket. There has been no reaction from South African cricket authorities to a reported offer on behalf of the South African Committee for Fairness in Sport, to bring the world's top cricketers here to play in a series of matches against a multiracial team.

Stanley Allen, the Sussex secretary, said yesterday that no special committee meeting had been called to discuss the future of Tony Greig as county captain.

Allen's statement reads: "A report which suggests that the Sussex committee have already intimated their views on any suspension of Tony Greig's registration is completely without foundation.

Tunnicliffe hits six off last ball for exciting win

Derbyshire's last batsman, Tunnicliffe, snatched a dramatic victory in the last over for his side with two enormous sixes, one of them off the last ball, in the John Player League match, reduced to 30 overs, against Surrey at Chesterfield yesterday.

Derbyshire, needing 126 to win, were still 17 runs short when Roope came on to bowl the final over. Tunnicliffe smashed the second ball over midwicket for six and the crowd's excitement mounted as the third was signalled a wide.

Tunnicliffe was left to face the final ball with four runs needed to level the scores. The ball was hit fiercely over long-on and hundreds of delighted supporters swarmed on to the field to mob the batsman.

Earlier Surrey had made 125 all out in their 30 overs. Intikhab was the top scorer with 44. The Derbyshire captain, Barlow, took four for 30. Once the opening batsman, Wright, had gone for an impressive 38, the Derbyshire innings crumbled and Surrey seemed to be cruising towards victory until Swarbrook, with an unbeaten 27, and Tunnicliffe (17 not out), had the final say.

Chelmsford

Essex, making the most of the difficult conditions, beat Kent by 54 runs. A pitch of uneven bounce and a strong cross wind gave all the batsmen problems.

Essex lost three wickets for 35 before Fletcher and Denness steadied the innings. Fletcher went on to a splendid, undefeated 71 that contained seven fours and a six. Essex were also indebted to some fierce hitting by Pont (28), who hit Underwood for three mighty sixes, the first smashing a pavilion window. The next ball landed on the pavilion roof and the third finished in the river.

Kent found the going difficult and lost three wickets for 18 until Ealham (21) and Asif Iqbal took the total to 75. Asif continued to threaten until he was out for 43, but the innings folded after his departure.

Manchester

Middlesex beat Lancashire by one run in a thrilling finish. In a match reduced to 16 overs Lancashire needed four runs off the last ball to beat the Middlesex total of 103 for five. But Hayes could manage only two runs off Daniel's last ball and was run out going for a third run that would have tied the game.

Leicester

A fine innings of 79 by Leicestershire's 20-year-old opening batsman Gower helped his side to their third victory in three John Player matches against Gloucestershire whom they defeated by six wickets.

Gower's innings, which included nine fours and a six off Vernon, took Leicestershire to within 17 runs of Gloucester's 179 for seven with eight overs to spare. Gower, who shared in a second wicket stand of 111 in only 18 overs with Roger Tolchard (57), was eventually out at 162.

Gloucester's innings faltered after Sadiq (43) and Zaheer (26) had been parted after a stand of 52.

Bath

A typically brilliant 77 by Richards, who hit five sixes and seven fours, took Somerset to victory over Nottinghamshire by five wickets with 15 balls to spare.

LIVERPOOL: Leicestershire, 191 for 9, 55 overs (P. B. Clift 56); Lancashire, 192 for 4, 45.4 overs (H. Phillips 90 not out). Lancashire won by 6 wickets.

JESMOND: Yorkshire, 218 for 9, 55 overs (G. Boycott 73). Minor Counties East, 167, 49.5 overs (M. Ida 39). Yorkshire won by 51 runs.

CAMBRIDGE: Combined Universities v Surrey. No play. Resuming today.

HOVE: Sussex, 220 for 5, 55 overs (K. C. Wessels 73, A. W. Greig 53 not out); Kent, 151 for 8, 55 overs (A. G. E. Ealham 70). Kent won by 2 wickets.

WORCESTER: Minor Counties West, 152 for 6 (55 overs); Worcestershire, 153 for 6, 40.4 overs (J. A. Ormrod 66). Worcestershire won by 4 wickets.

Saturday's scores

County championship

BATH: Somerset, 220 for 4, 45 overs (P. W. Denning 75, I. T. Botham 56 not out) v Nottinghamshire.

Benson and Hedges Cup

ILKESTON: Derbyshire v Warwickshire. No play. Resuming today at Derby.

CHELMSFORD: Essex v Northamptonshire. No play. Resuming today.

BRISTOL: Gloucestershire, 201 for 9 (55 overs); Hampshire, 202 for 2, 37.5 (C. G. Greenidge 103, D. R. Turner 54 not out). Hampshire won by 8 wickets.

Lancs v Middlesex

AT MANCHESTER
Middlesex (6 pts) beat Lancashire by 1 run.

MIDDLESEX
M. J. Smith, c and b Croft 27
G. D. Barlow, run out 6
C. T. Radley, c D. Lloyd, b Simmons 47
N. A. Featherstone, run out 0
*M. J. Brearley, c C. Lloyd, b Simmons 2
M. W. Gatting, not out 3
P. H. Edmonds, not out 0
Extras (b 2, l-b 7, w 1, n-b 2) 12
Total (8 wkts, 16 overs) 103
†N. P. D. Ross, M. W. Selvey, A. E. Jones, and W. W. Daniel did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—26, 2—83, 3—83, 4—94, 5—94, 6—[illegible], 7—[illegible], 8—[illegible].
BOWLING: Lee, 5—0—35—0; Croft, 5—0—30—1; Simmons, 3—0—20—2.

LANCASHIRE
B. Wood, b Daniel 12
*D. Lloyd, run out 11
C. H. Lloyd, run out 6
F. C. Hayes, run out 26
B. Reidy, c Ross, b Daniel 1
D. P. Hughes, b Selvey 3
J. Simmons, c Brearley, b Selvey 10
R. Nicholls, not out 23
Extras (b 1, l-b 1, w 1, n-b 1) 4
Total (7 wkts, 16 overs) 102
†J. Lyon, C. Croft and P. G. Lee did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—26, 2—26, 3—36, 4—38, 5—42, 6—66, 7—102.
BOWLING: Jones, 7—0—15—0; Daniel, 8—0—38—2; Selvey, 7—1—46—3.
Umpires: D. O. Oslear and C. G. Pepper.

Leicester v Gloucester

AT LEICESTER
Leicestershire (5 pts) beat Gloucestershire by 6 wickets.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE
Sadiq Mohammad, run out 43
A. W. Stovold, c Gower, b Ward 11
Zaheer Abbas, c Ward, b Booth 26
*M. J. Procter, c Davison, b Booth 14
D. R. Shepherd, c Tolchard, b Booth 2
J. C. Foat, run out 36
D. A. Graveney, l-b-w, b Illingworth 5
J. H. Shackleton, not out 18
M. J. Vernon, not out 15
Extras (l-b 10) 10
Total (7 wkts) 179
B. M. Brain and N. H. Finan did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—71, 3—91, 4—99, 5—115, 6—119, 7—153.
BOWLING: Ward, 8—0—42—1; Higgs, 8—1—30—0; Clift, 8—0—33—0; Booth, 8—0—37—3; Illingworth, 8—3—22—1.

LEICESTERSHIRE
D. I. Gower, c Sadiq, b Brain 79
B. Dudleston, c Stovold, b Shackleton 9
†R. W. Tolchard, c Finan, b Brain 18
B. F. Davison, c Shackleton, b Brain 57
J. C. Birkenshaw, not out 0
J. C. Balderstone, not out 4
P. B. Clift, *R. Illingworth, P. Booth, A. Ward and K. Higgs did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—61, 2—162, 3—163, 4—173.
BOWLING: Procter, 8—1—30—0; Brain, 7—2—18—3; Shackleton, 8—0—38—1; Vernon, 8—1—40—0; Simmons, 4—0—27—0; Graveney, 4—0—26—0.
Umpires: C. Cook and A. E. G. Rhodes.

Warwick v Northants

AT BIRMINGHAM
Warwickshire (4 pts) beat Northamptonshire by 7 wickets.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
R. T. Virgin, run out 47
P. Willey, l-b-w, b Bourne 4
D. Steele, b Bourne 5
*Mushtaq Mohammad, b Oliver 4
W. Larkins, c Abberley, b Oliver 17
G. Cook, l-b-w, b Abberley 0
G. Sharp, b Perryman 18
Sarfraz Nawaz, c Oliver, b Perryman 1
A. Hodgson, not out 10
C. J. Dye, not out 1
Extras (b 4, l-b 8, w 1, n-b 2) 15
Total (8 wkts) 136
B. J. Griffiths did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—20, 3—43, 4—65, 5—70, 6—105, 7—112, 8—125.
BOWLING: Willis, 8—0—18—0; Bourne, 8—0—44—2; Abberley, 8—1—24—1; Oliver, 8—1—21—2; Hemmings, 4—1—10—0; Perryman, 7—0—37—2.

WARWICKSHIRE
D. L. Amiss, c Sharp, b Sarfraz 5
D. W. Jameson, b Boyce 47
J. Whitehouse, c and b Willey 32
A. Kallicharran, not out 34
*R. B. Kanhai, not out 13
Extras (b 1, l-b 2, w 3) 6
Total (3 wkts, 37.5 overs) 136
†J. Lyon, C. Croft and P. G. Lee did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—26, 2—86, 3—98.
BOWLING: Sarfraz, 8—4—13—1; Dye, 6—0—26—0; Larkins, 4—0—18—0; Willey, 8—0—32—1; Griffiths, 3.5—0—35—0; Hodgson, 6—0—[illegible]—0.
Umpires: J. F. Crapp and P. B. Wight.

Essex v Kent

AT CHELMSFORD
Essex (4 pts) beat Kent by 58 runs.

ESSEX
S. Turner, b Jarvis 6
G. A. Gooch, c Knott, b Julien 3
K. S. McEwan, b Woolmer 0
*K. W. R. Fletcher, not out 71
M. H. Denness, c Rowe, b Underwood 10
K. R. Pont, c Ealham, b Underwood 28
K. D. Boyce, b Jarvis 27
Extras (l-b 12, w 1) 13
Total (6 wkts) 175
B. E. East, N. Smith, J. K. Lever and D. L. Acfield did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—14, 3—35, 4—74, 5—124, 6—175.
BOWLING: Jarvis, 8—1—33—2; Julien, 8—2—13—1; Woolmer, 8—2—40—1; Hills, 8—0—19—0; Underwood, 8—0—17—2.

KENT
R. A. Woolmer, l-b-w, b Lever 4
D. W. Johnson, b Boyce 0
C. J. C. Rowe, c Smith, b Turner 8
*Asif Iqbal, c Fletcher, b Turner 43
A. G. E. Ealham, c and b East 21
P. E. Knott, b Acfield 5
D. Nicholls, c Fletcher, b Lever 13
E. D. Julien, run out 4
R. W. Hills, b Boyce 7
D. L. Underwood, b Lever 1
K. B. S. Jarvis, not out 0
Extras (b 5, nb 1) 6
Total (35.3 overs) 117
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—17, 3—48, 4—75, 5—90, 6—98, 7—113, 8—115, 9—117, 10—117.
BOWLING: Boyce, 8—0—22—2; Lever, 8.2—1—11—3; Turner, 6—2—15—2; East, 8—1—34—1; Acfield, 5—0—32—1.
Umpires: C. Cook and A. E. G. Rhodes.

Derbyshire v Surrey

AT CHESTERFIELD
Derbyshire (4 pts) beat Surrey by 1 wicket.

SURREY
A. R. Butcher, run out 25
G. P. Howarth, c Hendrick, b Tunnicliffe 4
Intikhab Alam, c Taylor, b Barlow 44
Younis Ahmed, c Hendrick, b Russell 5
G. R. J. Roope, b Barlow 0
*J. H. Edrich, b Barlow 10
I. E. Pocock, c Skinner, b Barlow 21
R. D. Jackman, c Taylor, b Hendrick 4
G. G. Arnold, c Borrington, b Barlow 0
P. I. Pocock, b Tunnicliffe 1
A. J. Mack, b Tunnicliffe 0
Extras (l-b 7, w 1, n-b 2) 10
Total (30 overs) 125
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—55, 3—61, 4—63, 5—80, 6—102, 7—116, 8—118, 9—123.
BOWLING: Hendrick, 7—0—7—1; Tunnicliffe, 7—0—36—3; Russell, 7—0—30—1; Barlow, 8—0—30—3.

DERBYSHIRE
J. G. Wright, M. Skinner, b Pocock 38
A. J. Borrington, l-b-w, b Arnold 6
G. Miller, b Jackman 0
*E. J. Barlow, c Skinner, b Arnold 0
M. Cartwright, c Roope, b Intikhab 9
F. W. Swarbrook, not out 27
†R. W. Taylor, run out 0
J. M. Graham-Brown, b Arnold 0
P. E. Russell, run out 3
M. Hendrick, b Arnold 1
C. J. Tunnicliffe, not out 17
Extras (b 3, lb 7, w 2, nb 5) 17
Total (9 wkts, 30 overs) 127
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—30, 3—56, 4—61, 5—61, 6—87, 7—93, 8—94, 9—102.
BOWLING: Arnold, 8—1—26—4; Jackman, 8—0—21—1; Pocock, 8—1—32—1; Intikhab, 5—0—24—1; Roope, 1—0—14—0.
Umpires: D. Evans and P. Rochford.

Somerset v Notts

AT BATH
Somerset (3 pts) beat Nottinghamshire by 5 wickets.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
B. Hassan, c Denning, b Moseley 0
P. A. Todd, c Moseley, b Burgess 32
D. W. Randall, c Jennings, b Moseley 50
C. E. B. Rice, c Rose, b Breakwell 0
†M. J. Harris, b Jennings 32
*M. J. Smedley, c Richards, b Moseley 11
R. A. White, c Richards, b Moseley 3
J. D. Birch, not out 19
P. A. Wilkinson, run out 7
H. Taylor, not out 0
Extras (b 2, l-b 10, n-b 3) 15
Total (8 wkts) 169
D. R. Doshi did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—45, 3—114, 4—114, 5—128, 6—137, 7—130, 8—168.
BOWLING: Moseley, 8—0—20—4; Rodham, 8—0—42—0; Burgess, 4—1—16—1; Breakwell, 8—1—30—1; Jennings, 8—0—30—1; Richards, 1—0—10—0; Dredge, 3—0—23—0.

SOMERSET
B. C. Rose, st Harris, b Doshi 33
P. W. Denning, b Wilkinson 9
I. V. D. Richards, b Taylor 77
I. T. Botham, c and b Wilkinson 20
M. J. Kitchen, b Wilkinson 3
G. I. Burgess, not out 19
*D. J. S. Taylor, not out 0
Extras (b 5, lb 13, nb 1) 19
Total (5 wkts, 37.3 overs) 179
D. Breakwell, K. F. Jennings, G. M. Dredge and H. R. Moseley did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—136, 3—136, 4—147, 5—166.
BOWLING: Wilkinson, 7—1—20—3; Rice, 6—3—9—0; White, 8—3—26—0; Taylor, 8—0—39—1; Doshi, 8—0—36—1.
Umpires: H. D. Bird and T. W. Spencer.

Rugby Union

Unusual distinction for Brynmor Williams

Masterton, May 15.—The Cardiff scrum half, Brynmor Williams, will have the unusual distinction here on Wednesday of playing for the British Lions rugby team before representing his country.

Williams was chosen in the Lions side to meet Wairarapa-Bush in the opening match of the tour. Another Welshman, Elgan Rees, who is also uncapped, will probably get his first game next Saturday, against Hawkes Bay. The Lions's manager, George Burrell, said that, barring injuries, all players not included on Wednesday would be chosen to play against Hawkes Bay.

The Lions team against Wairarapa-Bush will be:

B. H. Hay; P. J. Squires, I. R. McGeechan, D. H. Burcher, J. J. Williams; P. Bennett (captain), D. B. Williams; D. L. Quinnell, T. P. Evans, N. E. Horton, M. A. Keane, T. C. Cobner, G. Price, P. T. Wheeler, P. A. Orr. Replacements: A. R. Irvine, G. Evans, D. W. Morgan, F. E. Cotton, R. W. Windsor, W. P. Duggan.

The Lions spent a lazy afternoon yesterday watching television and what they saw must have done little to alarm them. They were watching a live telecast of the All Black trials at Wanganui and the standard displayed hardly suggested that only 12 of the 60 players on trial had not represented New Zealand at some stage.

The abysmal goalkicking, which let New Zealand down in South Africa last year, continued throughout both trial matches, with the success rate of each kicker not exceeding 50 per cent. The forwards, especially in the second match, did produce some quality, but the backs failed to sparkle.

The two exceptions were Going, who is trying for his tenth successive season as the All Black scrum half, and the Auckland wing Bryan Williams. Going, who is 33, was in top form during the second match and combined with Williams to engineer the scoring highlight of the day. Williams went over after Going had broken on the blind side.

One of the big disappointments was the Taranaki flank forward, Mourie, the man tipped to succeed Leslie as All Black captain after leading the young New Zealand team in Argentina last year. On his form yesterday he will be lucky to get into the team for the first international on June 18, let alone captain it. On the other hand, Kirkpatrick, a former All Black captain, who had been almost written off as too slow, turned out to be the pick of the *loose forwards along with Evsleigh.*

There was some heartening line-out work by the 6ft 5in Haden, a former partner to Peter Whiting, and good displays in the same department by Callesen and Oliver. In the first trial the Possibles beat the Probables 17—0 and in the second Norton's Possibles defeated Mourie's Probables 19—9.

The Lions management are expected to have an early meeting with the New Zealand Referees' Association for a general discussion on laws and interpretations. Mr Burrell said he and the coach, John Dawes, want to clarify the position regarding rucks and line-outs.—Reuter.

Tennis

Evidence of rapprochement between ILTF and WCT

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Dallas, May 15

Derek Hardwick, of Dorset, president of the International Lawn Tennis Federation, made the longest and least interesting speech at the annual banquet of the World Championship Tennis organization here last evening. But he was recovering from a long flight. The fact that he has been such an honoured guest here is encouraging evidence of a rapprochement between the ILTF and WCT.

Formed in 1967, WCT accelerated the introduction of open competition and the upheaval that it caused. They gave professional tennis a coherence and sense of purpose it had previously lacked. But in the process they had sharp differences with the ILTF and at best the relationship has been uneasy. It will probably remain so. But next year, for the first time, the WCT circuit will be part of the men's international grand prix series though their showpiece play-off events at Kansas City (doubles) and Dallas (singles) remain outside the grand prix.

This arrangement could endure as long as WCT feel that separate identity is not being too heavily diluted. The merger will certainly bring a little more sense to the international fixture list. In this area the big task now is to make sure that the Davis Cup competition and the American inter-city league competition are fully incorporated into the tournament fixture list rather than disrupting it.

Now in its fourth year the league competition has tempted many leading players of both sexes to desert the European summer circuit. But there is reason to hope that next year the league may be induced to begin their programme after Wimbledon. In the whole this would be better news for Europe than the United States.

There is much scepticism about the capacity of the ILTF for effective diplomacy and nowadays the organization is merely one of several voices in the game's administrative processes. But if the ILTF can accept their reduced role and the new challenges arising from it, they can still be a healthy influence in knitting together the scattered strands of world tennis. Michael Davies, a former British Davis Cup player, who is executive director of WCT, reckons the two biggest problems in tennis today are scheduling and the players' conduct on court. There cannot be much argument about that.

As expected, Jimmy Connors and Richard Stockton reached the final of the seventh WCT singles tournament here. After much initial difficulty Connors managed to beat Eddie Dibbs in straight sets. Competing for the first time, Connors became the first player to reach the Dallas final without losing a set. But Stockton was taken to four in the first round and five in the semi-final round.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: R. Stockton beat V. Gerulaitis 7—6, 3—6, 6—7, 6—3, 6—3; J. Connors beat E. Dibbs 6—4, 7—5, 6—1.

Yachting

First taste of success for Golden Apple

By a Special Correspondent

The best English challenger in the Tomatin Trophy series of the Clyde Cruising Club at the weekend was the Nicholson 30 Solon Mhor belonging to J. W. B. Anderson, of Southport, Lancashire, which finished third in IOR Division B. She was beaten by the new Hydro half-tonner Hydro-Dijinn, Scampi III.

In Division A, the Ron Holland one-tonner, Golden Apple, scored her first racing success since coming to the Clyde over the trio of Admiral's Cup boats, Kennebec (the third Prospect of Whitby), Pinta and Opposition. The feeder race from Bangor in Northern Ireland to Campbeltown was won by the Ruffian 23 Moonlighter.

A 28ft Seamaster slo

Golf

Brabazon success establishes Lyle as outstanding stroke player

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

That was an interesting 36-hole match, spoiled only by a wet afternoon, that took place yesterday between Sandy Lyle and John Davies in the final of the Brabazon Trophy at Royal Liverpool. Lyle won comfortably, or rather, since this was the open amateur stroke-play championship, by seven stroke with a four-round total of 293. Such was the impression given by the final two rounds because, in a punishing test of golf, these two had outstripped the rest of the field and were paired together.

Lyle has now won this important championship twice in three years, before he is 20 and established himself as the outstanding English stroke player. Those who finished second and third, Davies on 300 and Deeble on 302, were surely the best in the field on recent form. That is a credit to the course, which set them a severe examination in long hitting. Apart from the sixth and eighth holes, the tees were the same as for the Open championship, which is played when there is usually more run on the ball. Lyle, who had won his first Brabazon Trophy in June with the bigger ball, wisely used the smaller one last week at all except a few experimental holes in the second round.

At the halfway stage Davies had taken over the lead by one stroke from Lyle after a sparkling 70 in a dying wind, a score which was matched throughout the tournament only by Lyle's remarkatory 70 in the third round. The nearest to these two at the halfway stage was Inglis, a Surrey player from Cumbria, and after three rounds Deeble was the only other player within 10 strokes of the lead.

In the third round Lyle was his old self again and only a misjudged second to the 18th, a hole that had troubled him before, prevented a 69, which would have been an outstanding score here in any conditions. The wind swung round and was dying away, but the change in direction had made him take a six-iron to the 11th, where *the day before he had* needed a two-iron. This time he struck it to 10ft for a two, and had another birdie at the 13th from four feet.

It was hereabouts that Davies slipped, losing five strokes to Lyle over four holes from the 10th. The flair was not with him in that third round, and his 77 left him, though still in second place, six strokes behind the leader. According to a few who saw more of his round than I, the ball was by no means running for him in the early stages.

In the final round the gap narrowed to three at the seventh after Lyle had dropped another stroke by hitting his tee-shot over the little bank on the left. In the old days that would have been out of bounds, but the rule is changed now for outside tournaments and there is a growing body of feeling in favour of doing away with it altogether.

At the eighth Lyle delivered his final hammer blow—a drive, three-iron and 15ft putt for an eagle, which widened the gap to five again. Over the next few holes, in drenching rain, it widened to seven, so that when Lyle took five at the short 13th, going from one bunker to another, no great damage was done.

Inevitably in such conditions, making up strokes on Lyle could only come if he collapsed, and that he did not do. He had led the *Midlands amateur* and the Lytham Trophy going into the final round, but failed to win, so it was natural to wonder what would happen here. But it is easy to overlook the fact that few golfers in this country have got themselves into a winning position *as often as Lyle.* His 293 will not look outstanding in the records books: but it is a score of which he can be proud in these conditions.

Sandy Lyle: second championship before he is 20.

293: A. W. S. Lyle, 71, 74, 70, 78.
300: J. C. Davies, 72, 79, 77, 79.
302: P. Deeble, 74, 77, 74, 77.
304: M. A. Smith, 81, 73, 78, 72.
306: G. Caddby, 79, 77, 78, 77; M. Bamfield, 81, 75, 76, 76; P. Hodges, 79, 76, 75, 76; I. MacKenzie, 79, 76, 75, 76; P. Downes, 76 76 77 77.
307: S. Dunlop, 77, 79, 78, 73.
308: M. F. Bonallack, 75, 77, 78, 77; G. Godwin, 74, 77, 76, 81.
309: P. McEvoy, 83, 73, 78, 75.
310: S. Brand, 77, 77, 76, 79.
311: H. Stott, 81, 78, 77, 75; M. Kelley, 77, 78, 78, 78.
312: R. Burrell, 81, 78, 77, 76; P. Dunnett, 82, 76, 74, 80; P. Garner, 82, 77, 73, 81.
313: W. Lewis, 78, 76, 78, 81; M. J. Inglis, 76, 73, 82, 82.
314: J. Clover, 81, 78, 76, 79; M. Roberts, 80, 79, 78, 78; P. Abbott, 76, 80, 81, 77.
316: G. Parkhill, 82, 77, 79, 77; M. MacDermid, 80, 74, 80, 81; P. Carrigill, 77, 81, 82, 79.
316: E. Lindsay, 77, 81, 80, 78; R. James, 80, 79, 77, 81; W. Smith, 74 83, 78, 80; C. Tarrier, 76, 82, 77, 81.
317: B. Marchbank, 78, 78, 81, 81; R. Foster, 75, 75, 86, 81; J. H. Rhodes, 75, 76, 80, 86.
318: C. Banks, 76, 81, 77, 81.
320: T. Codling, 79, 76, 84, 81.
321: J. Sutton, 80, 79, 82, 80; D. Eccleston, 79, 78, 83, 81.
322: A. Jones, 78, 81, 79, 84; R. Searle, 80, 77, 81, 84.
323: D. Cannon, 82, 76, 75, 91; J. Cowell, 80, 80, 84.
324: M. Holmes, 79, 80, 85, 80.
326: J. Dickinson, 80, 76, 79, 91.
328: M. Middle, 75, 84, 86, 83.

Conquest of strong field surprises Garrido

By Lewine Mair

For Spanish golf, Saturday was a day to set alongside that occasion last August when Spain (representing Europe) whitewashed the United States in the world event at Gleneagles, sponsored by Double Diamond. In winning the £8,000 first prize in the Benson and Hedges tournament at Fulford with an aggregate of 280, Antonio Garrido was hailed as a hero by his compatriots, for it was 11 years since a Spaniard, namely Angel Miguel, had won on British soil.

There is a definite team spirit among the cluster of Spaniards playing on the tour and this, according to Manuel Piñero, who followed Garrido for most of the way on Saturday, has contributed in no small way to their success over the past year. Asked to delve further into the reasons for Spain's supremacy, Piñero observed that, as is the case in so many parts of America, the weather in Spain is so good that it encourages players to stay with their natural swings where we, in Britain, must learn to fiddle the ball round in wind.

Garrido's sound, steady golf mirrors his temperament. Ten years ago he apparently hit the *ball much farther but he has given* up those extra yards for the sake of accuracy. Even so, he is by no means short. He is also a fine putter, the way in which he keeps the blade of his putters square right through the stroke having on Saturday commanded the admiration of Billy Casper who is one of the world's best on the greens. Casper echoed John Jacob's view that Garrido has one of the finest swings in Europe and added that he expected the 33-year-old Spaniard to go on winning. *In* Piñero's opinion, the reason why Garrido has not won more in the last decade is that he has been too defensive. "This", Piñero said, "may have given him the confidence he needs . . ."

Though he won the Spanish Open in 1972, Garrido confirmed that the Benson and Hedges event was the title which meant more.

He was surprised, he added, that it had not been difficult to win with the field so strong. He made a point of thanking the Fulford crowd which he felt had been behind him all the way and he mentioned, too, those members at his club, Somosaguas, whose generosity had enabled him to go on tour in the first place.

Bob Charles, whose 283 for the tournament comprised three 69s and a 76 took the second place *cheque for £5,000. The third* cheque, for £2,500, went to a little known American by the name of Larry Stubblefield. We never heard of Stubblefield as an amateur largely because he was brought up in Honolulu and could *not afford the price of flying to* and from the United States amateur tour. Again, though he won his player's card in 1972, his progress as a professional was halted when he had ligament trouble in his left hand. Stubblefield, who has a sister, Marge, who plays on the LPGA tour, is *now fully fit* and his ambitions for this season are to win back his player's card in the United States and to play in our Open.

Eamonn Darcy's spectacular last round of 65 was the result of some exquisite play on and around the greens. It was a round which could have been two strokes better for, *at both the 14th and 15th his ball* hit the hole without dropping.

Final scores at Fulford

280: A. Garrido (Spain), 73, 68, 72, 68.
283: R. J. Charles (NZ), 69, 76, 69, 69.
284: L. Stubberfield (US), 76, 70, 71, 68.
285: E. Darcy, 74, 74, 72, 65; W. Casper (US), 73, 69, 71, 72.
286: M. Gregson, 75, 69, 72, 70; B. J. Waites, 73, 70, 71, 72.
287: K. Brown, 74, 73, 68; S. Ballesteros (Spain), 76, 73, 70, 69; R. Balocchi, 73, 73, 74, 68; T. Horton, 72, 71, 73, 69; V. Fernandez (Argentina), 74, 72, 73, 71; A. Jacklin, 70, 72, 75, 70; L. Higgins, 73, 71, 71, 72.
288: S. Wynn, 76, 73, 71, 69; P. Roberts, 80, 73, 73, 68; S. Torrance, 76, 71, 70, 70; R. Davis, 73, 71, 69, 75.
289: R. Carr, 72, 73, 75, 68; C. O'Connor, 72, 72, 70, 75; B. Hutchinson, 77, 70, 71, 71; L. Barnes, 75, 70, 74, 70; M. Bembridge, 70, 72, 73, 74; H. Clark, 74, 70, 72, 73; M. James, 73, 72, 72, 73.
290: T. L. Fowler, 74, 76, 73, 69; E. Polland, 77, 71, 71, 71.
291: S. Gallacher, 75, 70, 78, 68; P. Britz (SA), 71, 74, 77, 69; B. Bland (SA), 77, 71, 75, 68; S. Torrance, 76, 71, 73, 71; F. Abreu (Spain), 70, 77, 71, 73; G. Cullen, 76, 70, 72, 73; V. Tshabalala (SA), 75, 69, 74, 73.
292: S. F. Hobday (SA), 74, 73, 73, 72; C. Charnley, 72, 73, 72, 75; C. O'Connor jun., 73, 73, 71, 75; P. Elson, 71, 73, 73, 75.
293: A. Chandler, 73, 74, 76, 70; P. Herbert, 70, 74, 76, 73.
294: A. Oosthuizen (SA), 75, 72, 73, 73; P. Cowen, 74, 74, 75, 71; T. Moser, 78, 71, 72, 73; C. Witcher (Australia), 72, 76, 70, 76.
296: E. Acosta (Mexico), 75, 69, 73, 79; J. Earnit (US), 74, 75, 76, 72; W. Milne, 74, 75, 74, 73; C. Defoy, 76, 74, 75; D. Smith, 78, 69, 72, 76.
297: T. Hammond, 75, 71, 82, 69; W. Humphreys, 71, 74, 79, 73; J. Stanley (Australia), 76, 69, 77, 74; A. O'Connor, 74, 74, 82, 67; P. Hancock (US), 77, 68, 78, 73.
297: N. Faldo, 77, 73, 74, 73.
298: P. Townsend, 73, 73, 79, 73; D. Ingram, 73, 76, 77, 72; N. Coles, 76, 71, 76, 75; W. Longmuir, 75, 73, 76, 74.
299: K. Syddall (SA), 75, 73, 75, 76.
301: M. Calero (Spain), 77, 72, 77, 75.
302: D. Vaughan, 77, 72, 77, 76; N. Job, 78, 71, 79, 74; T. Mallinson, 73, 76, 82, 73.
303: D. Jagger, 73, 76, 78, 76.
311: R. Wood (Australia), 78, 70, 82, 81.

Equestrianism

Jung retains driving title at Windsor

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Emil-Bernard Jung retained the Barclays Bank international driving grand prix for West Germany at the Royal Windsor Horse Show yesterday, which has never before in its eight-year history been won by the same whip on two consecutive occasions. *Prince Philip* finished strongly as runner-up in a field of 18 teams, driving the Queen's team of bays.

Without a hazard penalty in Saturday's marathon, which took place over an entirely new course in the Home Park, replacing the familiar course with its familiar Virginia Water crossing in Windsor Great Park, the West German champion kept his slate clean throughout yesterday's obstacle driving final in the arena, to finish with 41.5 penalties.

Prince Philip, who went up from overnight third place on Friday when George Bowman had the misfortune to lose two wheels before the second hazard, made a mistake at the first obstacle yesterday, but then steadied his team for no further penalties and finished on 87 as the best placed British competitor. His team goes back to the Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace tonight, where the horses are used on State occasions. The Queen in the Royal box, torn between wanting to watch his round and scarcely daring to, compromised by keeping her eyes downcast and receiving a private running commentary on his performance.

Jung, who started international driving in 1970, has been the German champion since 1973, driving his own horses. For a livelihood, he runs the family Katenschinken (raw, naturally cured smoked ham) business in Hamburg, which was started by his father in 1928. He drives his horses on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays. "On the other days I have to earn the money to feed them", he told me. He has seven Holstein-thoroughbred crossbreds, all dark brown. The team he had here will compete in the German driving derby at Hamburg next week, then in Aachen, and then the European championships, which are to be held in West Germany this year.

"A lot of people want to buy my team of horses", he said. "A very famous American breeder of thoroughbreds, Mrs Tibbert, wants them to drive around her stud farm, and I must make up my mind tonight. I only sell my horses to nice people. My wife would not permit me to sell them to anyone who was not kind. The reason that they are so calm and brave, and have such good mouths, is that they are always kindly treated and never beaten, so they are confident and relaxed. They are all geldings, and I have another team of stallions at home, so I shall probably sell them, but I shall keep them in any case until after the European championships."

INTERNATIONAL DRIVING GRAND PRIX: (teams): 1, E.-B. Jung (W. Germany), 41.5; 2, Prince Philip 87; 3, E. B. Grubsen (Denmark) 131; 4, O. Knoll (W Germany) 149.5; 5, A. Bristow (GB) 150; 6, P. Mandet (France) 161; 7, W. H. Stuber (Switzerland) 166.5; 8, D. Le-Gal (France) 178; 9, T. Morris (GB) 219.

PAIRS: 1, Mrs Edward Kidd's Welsh Cobs (D. S. Cripps) 77; 2, P. Munt, 106.5; 3, J. Pallez 144.

HSB SUPREME JUMPING CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, Harris Carpets Heartwave (D. Broome); 2, J. Tyteca's Ransome (Belgium); equal 3, R. Ward's Hydroptique Coldstream and T. Newberry's Warwick III.

For the record

Tennis

HAMBURG: West German championships: C. Mottram (GB) beat G. Vizas (Argentina) 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; M. Orantes (Spain) beat R. Hewitt (S Africa), 6—2, 6—3; P. Bertolucci (Italy) beat C. Drysdewell (Rhodesia), 6—0, 4—6, 6—3; J. Fillol (Chile) beat W. Zirngibl (W Germany), 6—4, 6—1. Semi-final round: Bertolucci beat Mottram, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2; Orantes beat Fillol, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

GUILDFORD: Surrey hard court championship: Men's singles semi-final round: J. Smith beat A. Jarrett, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4; H. Beven beat C. Mortimer (France) 6—1, 6—3. Final: Smith beat Beven, 6—0, 6—4. Women's singles semi-final round: Miss S. Margin beat Miss D. Evers (Australia), 6—3, 2—6, 7—5; Miss S. Saliba (Australia) beat Miss J. Connor (NZ) 7—5, 2—6. Final: Miss Saliba beat Miss Margin, 6—4, 6—2.

Gymnastics

ALDERSHOT: British championship: Voluntary exercises: 1, L. Neale (Coventry), 52.30 pts; 2, E. Arnold (Leeds) 52.10; 3, J. Davis (Leeds), 51.60. Overall: 1, Arnold, 100.90 pts; 2, Davis, 100.50; 3, J. Portis (Aryll), 96.90.

Cycling

MIRANDA DE EBRO (Spain): Tour of Spain: 19th stage: 1, E. Maertens (Belgium), 4hr 21min 07sec; 2, M. M. Lasa; 3, R. P. Thaler (W Germany); 4, W. Demeyer (Belgium); 5, W. Pollentier (Belgium); 6, F. Torres (all same time as winner). Final overall placings: 1, Maertens, 78hr 5min 7sec; 2, Lasa, 78:57.27; 3, J. Thaler, 78:57.55; 4, B. Peruccini, 78:57.71; 5, J. L. Viejo, 78:59.50; 6, Pollentier, 79:00.11.

Motor rallying

WELSH INTERNATIONAL: 1, P. Airikkala (Finland), Vauxhall Chevette, 202 penalties; 2, A. Valanne (Finland), Ford Escort, 202.57; 3, H. Mikkola (Finland), Toyota Celica, 238.18; 4, W. Rohrl (W Germany), Opel Kadett, 209.12; 5, J. Taylor (GB), Ford Escort, 210.38.

Road walking

MANCHESTER: 20 kilometres: 1, O. Flynn (Basildon), 1hr 28min 45sec; 2, R. Mills (Ilford), 1:28.30; 3, B. Adams (Leicester), 1:31.7. Team: 1, Sheffield, 60 pts; 2, Leicester, 84; 3, Belgrave, 87.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Chicago White Sox 13, Cleveland Indians 2; Detroit Tigers 3, Milwaukee Brewers 2; Minnesota Twins 13, Toronto Blue Jays 2; Baltimore Orioles 2, Oakland Athletics 0; Kansas City Royals 9, Texas Rangers 0; Boston Red Sox 8, Seattle Mariners 4; New York Yankees 4, California Angels 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Chicago Cubs 6, Montreal Expos 5; Los Angeles Dodgers 5, New York Mets 4; Philadelphia Phillies 9, San Diego Padres 5; St Louis Cardinals 7, Atlanta Braves 6; San Francisco Giants 4, Cincinnati Reds 3; Pittsburgh Pirates 6, Houston Astros 2.

Fencing

LONDON: Miller-Bailey International épée final: Equal 1, E. O. Roberts and R. Johnson, four wins (Roberts won sight-off, 4—1); 3, M. Beevers, three wins; 4, W. Hoskins, two wins, four hits; 5, K. Pearman, two wins, eight hits; 6, J. Sharkey, no wins.

Boxing

MADRID: European featherweight championship: Nino Jimenez (Spain) beat Michel Syracuse (France), points.

Racing

Pharly boosts Blushing Groom with convincing Lupin victory

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent

Pharly paid the finest possible compliment to Blushing Groom at Longchamp this afternoon by winning the Prix Lupin from Crystal Palace and Water Boy. The winner had to survive a stewards' inquiry and an objection by the connections of the second horse past the post.

Jack Cunnington, junior, has made no definite decision as to Pharly's next race, but said that it was 50-50 between the Epsom Derby and the Prix du Jockey Club (French Derby). The Chantilly trainer wants to see the condition of Pharly after today's race and will make up his mind during next week.

Pharly looked quite superb in the paddock, where many of the participants were on their toes. Tony Murray was quickly in the lead on Balsamo and the pair led Water Boy, Cassque, Crystal Palace and Olantengy.

After the little copse, some seven furlongs from home, Water Boy took up the running from Balsamo, Crystal Palace on the rails, and Olantengy. As the field progressed round the far turn, Carus and Yves Saint-Martin joined Water Boy in the lead from Carwhite and Olantengy. At this point, Crystal Palace had lost his place and was near the tail of the field.

At the two-furlong marker Water Boy and Balsamo were making the best of their way home, but Pharly, ridden by Maurice Philipperon, was moving up on the stands side just in front of Crystal Palace. Producing fine speed, Pharly went clear 300 yards from the post, and was never really pressed to hold Crystal Palace by three parts of a length, with Water Boy third, and Balsamo fourth.

Maurice Philipperon was always confident of keeping the race, but believes that if Pharly travels to Epsom he has little chance of beating Blushing Groom, who he considers to be a phenomenon and of the class of Mill Reef. The second horse, Crystal Palace, did not have the best of luck in the race, and will now go for the Prix du Jockey Club, at Chantilly where he will again meet Water Boy and Balsamo.

Alec Head's most likely representative at Epsom will be Montcontour, who won last Sunday's Prix Hocquart, although Green Dancer's half-brother, Ercolano, was successful in the Prix d'Iena. If you add Blushing Groom, who the Aga Khan has not finally decided to send to Epsom, Monseigneur and Mad Captain, it looks very unlikely that an English-trained horse will be able to keep the world's most famous classic prize at home.

The Derby picture is probably the least clear for several years, but by the end of this week French trainers should have made up their minds. Blushing Groom must remain the favourite following the continuation of his brilliant two-year-old career this year with wins in the Prix de Fontainebleau and Poule d'Essai des Poulains, where he beat Pharly by three lengths. He certainly has staying doubts in his pedigree, but Pharly has proved that 10½ furlongs on soft ground against top opposition is well within his capabilities.

Monseigneur, from the François Boutin stable, is nervous and may become unsettled in the preliminaries before the Derby, but he possesses speed which he showed when beating General in the Prix de Suresnes. *Montcontour is going* to have no difficulty staying the Derby distance. He may give Freddie Head the opportunity of showing the English racing public that he can ride in Epsom, where he has had steering problems in the past.

Mad Captain was beaten a nose by President in the Prix de Guiche, and Boy goes for the Prix Jean Prat at Chantilly on June 5, like the Alec Head-trained Air Peruvian, who won this afternoon's Prix de Grenelle. Mad Captain may well be ridden by Yves Saint-Martin, who finished down the field in the Lupin on Carus.

On the Oaks form, Angel Penna confirmed that Danseuse Etoile was well after her training setback last week and would be in the line-up at Epsom. One of her rivals in that race will be Anya Vlina, third past the post in the Prix de Bagatelle.

STATE OF GOING (official): Wolverhampton: Soft. Pontefract: Good. Windsor: Good to soft. Southwell: Good to soft. Goodwood (tomorrow): Good. Hamilton Park (tomorrow): Soft.

St-Cloud Saturday

PRIX CLEOPATRE (Group III: 3-y-o fillies: £11,751: 1m 2½f)
Gaila Princess, b f, by Native Guile—Fairy Princess (F. Boyer) 1
8-12 ..... J. Fallard
Kalisar, b f, by Blushing Groom—Lion Khan (Aga Khan) 8-12 ..... H. Samuel 2
Absaroka, b f, by Prince Tenderfoot—Montagne Peak (Mrs J. H. Mellon) 8-12 ..... Y. Saint-Martin 3
ALSO RAN: Denia, Proud Event, Bold Lady, Dockar's Choice, Kalso's Niece, Sin Mas.
PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 5.80 (reject); places, 2.20, 2.70, 4.60, 4 l, hd, 2mls, 26.8sec.

Longchamp yesterday

PRIX LUPIN (Group I: 3-y-o: £58,825: 1m 2½f)
Pharly, ch c, by Lyphard—Comedy (A. Blasco), 9-2 ..... M. Philipperon 1
Crystal Palace, b c, by Caro—Hawkers (Baron G. de Rothschild), 9-2 ..... G. Dubroeucq 2
Water Boy, ch c, by Tenny My—Boucanne (Mme Jean Dupré (Br. Charles Clore), 9-2 ..... P. Paquet 3
ALSO RAN: Carwhite, Balsamo, Amyalor, Olantengy, Cassque, El Cid, Monsieur Cassis.
PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 5.30 (reject); places, 2.10, 1.70, 4.00, 2 l, Cunnington, Jr, 2l, 14.2min-16.9sec.

Pampapaul books his ticket to Epsom

From an Irish Racing Correspondent
Dublin, May 15

For the second successive day a 16-1 outsider carried off an Irish classic at the Curragh on Saturday. *Pampapaul* got the better of a gripping finish with the favourite, The Minstrel, and the English 2,000 Guineas winner, Nebbiolo, to give Stuart Murless, the trainer, and Gianfranco Dettori, the Italian jockey, their first success in an Irish 2,000 Guineas.

If there was a hard luck story in the race it concerned Nebbiolo, who was poised to strike below the finishing marker but when he attempted to come between The Minstrel and his own stable companion, Lordedaw, the opening was sealed and he collected a hefty bump. His rider, Gabriel Curran, then switched him to the inside and although running on again to take third place he never looked like confirming Newmarket placings with The Minstrel.

Pampapaul for his part had to be switched to the outside to initiate what proved to be a winning run. He went a neck up on The Minstrel 100 yards from home, but The Minstrel, under the relentless driving of Lester Piggott, rallied to be beaten only a short head.

It did not take the stewards long at the subsequent inquiry to determine that no alteration in the placings was needed. The first three were running remarkably close to their Irish Free Handicap assessment in which The Minstrel had been given 8st 11lb, Pampapaul 8st 10lb and Nebbiolo 8st 8lb. Lordedaw, who had been beaten into third place by Orchestra and Be My Guest in the Nijinsky Stakes at Leopardstown the previous Saturday, ran a much improved race here, being in the front rank all the way and eventually finishing fourth, just two lengths behind Pampapaul.

Next came the Dermot Weld trained pair Star of Erin (fifth) and Glentorver (sixth), but Hasty Road, who had been third to Blushing Groom in the Poule d'Essai des Poulains at Longchamp did little to advertise the Derby favourite, finishing only eighth. Even so this French colt performed better than either of the English runners, Bona-Mia and Digitalis, who were among the last half dozen in this 21-colt field.

The first four are all engaged in the Derby and at this point only The Minstrel can be regarded as a definite non-runner. Vincent O'Brien said that he would now choose between Be My Guest and Valinsky for his Epsom representative and that Alleged, who had sprung a 33-1 surprise by beating Valinsky in the Royal Whip on Friday evening, would be reserved for the Irish Sweeps Derby.

Kevin Prendergast confirmed that Lordedaw would now accompany Nebbiolo to Epsom, and Stuart Murless, having originally thought to reserve Pampapaul for the St James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot was yesterday inclining towards the Derby.

3.50: (4.2) IRISH 2,000 GUINEAS (Group One: 3-y-o: £59,855: 1m)
Pampapaul, b c, by Yellow God—Pampelina (H. Paul), 9-0 ..... G. Dettori (16-1) 1
The Minstrel, ch c, by Northern Dancer—Fleur (R. E. Sangster), 9-0 ..... L. Piggott (7-4 fav) 2
Nebbiolo, ch c, by Yellow God—Novara (N. Schibrye), 9-0 ..... G. Curran (3-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 12-1 Bona-Mia, 14-1 Pollerton, 16-1 Ballad Rock, 20-1 Artaius, Hasty Reply, Roman Charger, 25-1 Springhill, 33-1 Lordedaw (4th), 40-1 Pictorium, 50-1 Digitalis, 66-1 Digitalis, First Up, Rare Magic, Relon Supreme, Star of Erin, Swift Sensation, Tetrabellach. 2l, 2l, ½l, 2l, 1l, ½l, ¾l, Murless. Shl, hd, 2½l, 1mln 41.09sec.

Wolverhampton programme

2.15 PENKRIDGE STAKES (2-y-o maiden c & g: £688: 5f)
4 Dampaniste, D. Marks, 9-0 ..... P. Madden 5
9 Fiesta Boy, S. Holland, 9-0 ..... — 6
13 04 Lampford, J. Hahn, 9-0 ..... W. Carson 3
17 3 Pollen Street, E. Reavey, 9-0 ..... P. Cook 2
19 Slight Charlie, D. McCain, 9-0 ..... E. Johnson 4
23 00 Royal Companion, C. Nelson, 9-0 ..... J. Lynch 8
26 022 Sharpen Your Eye, R. Houghton, 9-0 ..... W. Carson 1
27 Shooters Folly, R. Murphy, 9-0 ..... A. Kimberley 7
29 0 Tony Lasso, C. Hardy, 9-0 ..... T. Ives 9
32 00 Zamber Boy, H. Hollinshead, 9-0 ..... T. Ives 10
9-4 Sharpen Your Eye, 11-4 Pollen Street, 4-1 Lampford, 6-1 Royal Companion, 8-1 Steve Lasso, 10-1 Zamber Boy, 20-1 others.

2.45 DEEPFIELDS STAKES (2-y-o: £388: 5f)
1 00 Amaya, M. Smyly, 8-11 ..... F. Worby 9
3 00 Fernstroll, C. Nelson, 8-11 ..... J. Lynch 3
4 Future Monarch, D. Marks, 8-11 ..... D. Yates 5
8 Not Today Man, J. Johnson, 8-11 ..... W. Carson 7
8 2 Breeders Walk, H. Wharton, 8-8 ..... — 6
10 0 Deonsera, C. Hill, 8-8 ..... P. Madden 1
11 0 Freda's Folly, C. Hill, 8-8 ..... G. Baxter 8
12 04 Legal Miss (B), J. Hardy, 8-8 ..... C. Hawkins 2
13 0 Mayfair Merc, D. Hanley, 8-8 ..... R. Curant 4
15 Sion Hill, C. Hill, 8-8 ..... P. Cook 10
7-4 Breeders Walk, 7-2 Legal Miss, 9-2 Mayfair Merc, 6-1 Deonsera, 8-1 Sion Hill, 10-1 Not Today Man, 16-1 others.

3.15 SHREWSBURY HANDICAP (Handicap: £1,013: 2m 192yd)
6 000-043 Inventory (B), M. Salaman, 9-3-0 ..... — 5
8 4-0 Lord Lyal, J. Nelson, 4-9-2 ..... J. Lynch 17
9 110-001 Mestanik, B. Hills, 4-8-13 ..... E. Johnson 3
10 4 Apple Of My Eye (B), F. Rimell, 8-8-9 ..... W. Wharton 7
11 002340- Sligo, C. Spares, 4-8-6 ..... A. Kimberley 10
12 2400-04 Kingfisher Blue, D. Plant, 13-8-7 ..... P. Young 5
13 40320-0 Frahel, N. Vigors, 4-8-0 ..... P. Cook 8
14 230- Destiny Hill, S. Holland, 6-8-0 ..... — 13
15 20-0000 Super Rich (B), A. Goodwill, 4-8-0 ..... — 11
17 4023-0 Smiddy Hill, M. Scudamore, 7-7-11 ..... — 12
18 0 Morte D'Arthur, F. Wiles, 5-7-9 ..... W. Higgins 5 4
19 22 Golden Days, W. Guest, 4-7-7 ..... W. Carson 6
22 0, Ramses, C. Benstead, 5-7-7 ..... L. Jenkinson 6
5-2 Mestanik, 7-2 Inventory, 4-1 Golden Days, 6-1 Nearly Royal, 8-1 Sligo, 10-1 Apple of My Eye, 12-1 Smiddy Hill, 20-1 others.

3.45 OLDBURY STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies: £785: 1m 1f)
3 0 Blackmore's Park, Mrs J. Pitman, 9-11 ..... W. Wharton 2 10
4 00 Celtic Heritage, E. Owen, jun, 9-11 ..... — 9
8 2 Canstone Lor, H. Cecil, 9-11 ..... J. Mercer 10
11 0-2 Flying Empress, O. P. Carter, 9-11 ..... E. Eldin 4
12 0-0 Garnerind, R. Murphy, 9-11 ..... A. Kimberley 14
13 0 Gossie-Gastier, B. Hills, 9-11 ..... E. Johnson 3
14 0- Kings Day, W. Whitaker, 9-11 ..... — 20
18 Lady Sue Shaw, F. Maxwell, 9-11 ..... P. Madden 1
19 00-0 Light Rain (B), J. Bethell, 9-11 ..... — 15
20 3-3 Loralene, L. Cumani, 9-11 ..... B. Raymond 8
22 0000-0 Marchetana, R. Jarvis, 9-11 ..... M. Thomas 9
30 0 Pea de Deux, I. Balding, 9-11 ..... W. Carson 17
50 0 Pretty Crier, I. Balding, 9-11 ..... J. Mercer 5
51 0-004 Ranee, B. Hills, 9-11 ..... — 7
52 0000-24 Riley Dreamer, R. Murphy, 9-11 ..... J. Lynch 6
56 0- Silsiles, N. Vigors, 9-11 ..... P. Cook 5
58 Sorobelle, G. P.-Gordon, 9-11 ..... D. Maitland 16
59 0000-00 Stand of the Hour, Doug Smith, 9-11 ..... G. Baxter 19
60 00 Sticky Girl, R. Houghton, 9-11 ..... W. Yates 21
60 0000-20 Stratford Gypsy, F. Wiles, 9-11 ..... D. Nicholls 2 11
50 04 Zarah, M. Wragg, 9-11 ..... W. Carson 12
7-2 Flying Empress, 4-1 Loralene, 9-2 Canstone Lor, 6-1 Ranee, Gossie Gastier, 8-1 Pea de Deux, 10-1 Garnerind, 12-1 Riley Dreamer, Pretty Crier, 20-1 others.

4.15 COMPTON HANDICAP (£624: 5f)
1 020-011 Gourmet (D,B), D. Ancil, 4-9-9 ..... W. Wharton 7 10
3 00 Pink Mac, C. Nelson, 4-9-7 ..... J. Matthias 13
5 13-0023 Pugilist (D,B), A. Goodwill, 4-9-5 ..... W. Carson 9
4 00400-0 Somerford Street (D), A. Dalton, 6-8-9 ..... B. Raymond 14
6 242300- Puma Cleam (C), S. Hollinshead, 4-8-7 ..... Ives 12
7 400000- Portella (B), E. Freeman, 4-8-6 (8) ..... A. Kimberley 3
8 1020-03 Silver Camp (C-D), R. Marsh, 5-8-1 ..... — 8
10 00 Levant Melody (C-D), T. Gosling, 4-7-13 ..... P. Cook 4
11 000-0 Sheldon Song, L. Kelly, 7-7-7 ..... T. Cain 7
12 320-000 Pretwell Sleep (D), M. Tate, 5-7-7 ..... — 6
13 400000- Moor Lass, P. Arthur, 6-7-7 ..... — 1
14 00-0 Hether Fox, M. Salmond, 4-7-7 ..... S. Jarvis 7 11
15 00- Rally Friend, J. Ryan, 4-7-7 ..... — 15
16 0020-10 Regina Wilhelmina (D), A. Dalton, 5-7-7 ..... — 14
17 000-00 Morning Mystery, E. Oreh, jun, 4-7-7 ..... — 2
18 00-0 Attractive Thief, (B), K. Bridgwater, 4-7-7 ..... K. Lewis 5 9
11-4 Gourmet, 4-1 Pugilist, 11-2 Silver Camp, 7-1 Levant Melody, 8-1 Regina Wilhelmina, 10-1 Farewell Sleep, 12-1 Puma Cleam, 20-1 others.

4.45 CANNOCK HANDICAP (3-y-o: £784: 7f)
5 03044-2 Intoxicated, S. Holland, 8-9 ..... C. Moss 8
8 000-231 Lord Justice (B), M. McCourt, 8-5 ..... W. Wharton 4
9 120-130 Sylvia's Dream (C), C. Spares, 8-2 ..... W. Carson 9
11 002-4 Ventures, E. Cousins, 8-1 ..... E. Wilson 2
13 100-403 Caernarvon King (C), B. Hollinshead, 7-13 ..... M. Birnam 7 1
14 004-0 Diamond Day (B), T. Walsh, 7-11 ..... E. Johnson 6
19 3403-03 Crazy Carole, K. Murphy, 7-9 ..... R. Still 5
20 023300- Kassandra (B), J. Nelson, 7-7 ..... S. Jarvis 7 7
23 000000- Solum, F. Freeman, 7-0 ..... — 3
3-1 Sylvia's Dream, 100-30 Lord Justice, 7-2 Crazy Carole, 5-1 Intoxicated, 8-1 Ventures, 10-1 Caernarvon King, 12-1 Diamond Day, 15-1 others.

Wolverhampton selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Sharpen Your Eye. 2.45 Breeders Walk. 3.15 Inventory. 3.45 Flying Empress. 4.15 Doormat. 4.45 Lord Justice.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Breeders Walk. 3.15 Super Rich. 3.45 Loralene. 4.45 Diamond Day.

Windsor selections

By Our Racing Staff
5.50 Coquito's Prince. 6.20 Rocket Drive. 6.45 Beyond The Fringe. 7.10 Super Symphony. 7.40 Fire Angel. 8.10 Tinsley Green. 8.40 Sea Freight.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
7.10 Welsh Dancer. 8.10 Tinsley Green. 8.40 Epilogue. 5.50 Juneila.

Windsor programme

5.50 MAYFAIR STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o maidens: £829: 1¼m 22yd)
1 0- Arctic Sport, M. Jarvis, 9-0 ..... S. Eccles 5 2
2 02-2 Sergio's Prince (B), B. Hanbury, 9-0 ..... L. Piggott 9
5 0-03 Dean's Guy, D. Keith, 9-0 ..... G. Lewis 2
9 3030-00 Gold T.V. (B), R. Houghton, 9-0 ..... G. Wright 14
10 000-0 Great Pal, C. Brittain, 9-0 ..... W. Fox 1
12 044-0 Hambleton, D. Hanley, 9-0 ..... R. Curant 6
13 000-000 Monsieur Marcos (B), R. Jarvis, 9-0 ..... M. Thomas 12
17 0 Paddy's Taxi, J. Armstrong, 9-0 ..... — 3
18 044-040 Peaceful Valley, C. Hill, 9-0 ..... — 8
22 000-0 Spring Season, I. Balding, 9-0 ..... — 7
29 00-000 Balacoire (B), M. Ryan, 8-11 ..... — 13
31 000-003 Dasnair, D. Weeden, 8-11 ..... P. Waldron 15
34 0000- Fellstop, H. Wragg, 8-11 ..... B. Taylor 11
35 Head Virgo, D. Hanley, 8-11 ..... P. Eddery 16
41 02340-0 Jonella, J. Waugh, 8-11 ..... G. Ramshaw 4
45 0 Merry Cindy, B. Lunness, 8-11 ..... M. Simmonite 7
53 00-00 Tamalinque Tulla, H. Nicholson, 8-11 ..... R. Wernham 3 10
56 340-4 Ylaka, S. Woodman, 8-11 ..... — 15
5-2 Coquito's Prince, 4-1 Head Virgo, 6-1 Dean's Guy, Dasnair, 8-1 Jonella, 10-1 Gold T.V., 14-1 Great Pal, 16-1 Ylaka, Pea

PORT

ootball

Promotion delight on the motorway

Norman Fox
otball Correspondent

On the last Saturday of the otball League season the nours boards in all four divi- ns were inscribed. In the re- ining midweek matches the rosion of relegation will be ived. For Liverpool, though, season is still hiding the ond and third parts of their ogy. While others pack pass- rts and sun glasses, they, the mpions, travel on to Bristol ight, Wembley on Saturday, , next week, Rome.

uch is the pace of the football son that Emlyn Hughes, cap- of the Liverpool team, could " It was not until the semi- l against Everton that we ly began to think about the Cup. With so much at stake every game, they've all been -dies to us. Taking them one a time, we've tended to over- k the prospect of a glamour at Wembley".

n this way the FA Cup final ritably loses something of its queness among football asions. Years ago the break ween the end of the league son and the final was a time excited anticipation. The cup final will never be just another football match, but for the players of Liverpool it must be packed like the overnight bag, between winning the championship by taking a point from Saturday's draw with West Ham United, and the European Cup final against Borussia Moenchen Gladbach on Wednesday week.

Deflation rather than elation seemed to be in the air around the Liverpool dressing room on Saturday night. There was champagne and congratulations and, from the more emotional, some tears of relief. There was also a certain hard inevitability about the championship going to Anfield again, because none of the other leading contenders really made a comparable claim.

On the motorway much later one felt the infectious delight of people who had not been quite so sure of themselves. The coach travellers of Wolverhampton Wanderers were still making their way home after celebrating promotion to the first division with a 1—0 win over Bolton Wanderers, who needed two points to keep Nottingham Forst from taking the third promotion place. The road was bright with the famous old gold and black. Alongside, in blue and white, travelled Brighton, also enjoying mobile celebrations after their last match at Chesterfield and looking forward to the second division under their enthusiastic younger manager, Alan Mullery.

Others were far away, with a foot in the swimming pool and one hand on the telephone, waiting for news from home. Forest's manager, Brian Clough, was in Majorca when he heard that he was again a first division club manager. Bolton's defeat by Wolves gave Forest third place in the second divisoin. Bolton deserve sympathy because they missed promotion by one point last year. On the other hand, Mr Clough's now less flamboyant but still dynamic character will add colour and talent.

Crystal Palace's manager, Terry Venables, went to Tottenham Hotspur to see that club of memorable former glory return to the second division after 27 years. At the end he learned that Wrexham, who could have stopped Palace going up by beating Mansfield Town, had lost 1—0. Who falls with Spurs remains the question of the week. Perhaps tonight's matches will finally settle the matter, but it could be Thursday before the last red line is drawn above the bottom three. On that night Coventry City play Bristol City and Everton meet Sunderland.

The problem of crowd violence that has never been far out of mind this season predictably soured the day's enjoyment for the majority. Chelsea's 4—0 win over Hull City and the certainty of first division football next season were not enough to satisfy many of the younger spectators who invaded the pitch. Their actions brought another certainty —that of fences to enclose them next season and an increase in admission charges for juniors.

FIRST DIVISION: Champions: Liverpool. Runners-up: Manchester City. Relegated: Tottenham Hotspur and two out of Stoke City, Coventry City, Queen's Park Rangers, Sunderland, Bristol City and West Ham United.
SECOND DIVISION: Promoted: Wolverhampton Wanderers (champions), Chelsea and Nottingham Forest. Relegated: Hereford, Plymouth Argyle and either Orient or Carlisle United.
THIRD DIVISION: Promoted: Mansfield Town (champions), Brighton and Crystal Palace. Relegated: York City, Grimsby Town, Northampton Town or Reading.
FOURTH DIVISION: Promoted: Cambridge United (champions), Exeter City, Colchester United and Bradford City. Seeking reelection: Workington, Southport, Hartlepool and either Newport County or Halifax Town.

Anfield sense of occasion greater than event

Norman Fox

efore one o'clock on Saturday nroon a telephone call to field revealed the scenes of icipation. "We are sur- nded", said the secretary. nues had formed at 10 am. In

Following seven hours the y respite from the carnival itement was the period of 90 utes in which the heroes of warm city of Liverpool care- y protected the single point ensured they would retain Football League champion- .

here was a temptation to feel t in doing no more than draw 0 with West Ham United the mpions failed their devoted oning. The sense of occasion indeed, greater than the at, but the anti-climax was ggerated by the knowledge t this was only one pinnacle ng three and that though e of the players perhaps saw championship as the most aningful professionally, they e going all too quickly from summit to another. There is time these days to savour moment and, in the circumstances, a willingness to play out the formality of a cool draw to achieve the first leg of the treble was acceptable, though not all that the Anfield throng had expected.

A common interest in avoiding defeat was at the core. The fact that Liverpool had not been conquered at Anfield this season might have seemed a reason to think they would risk conceding a goal or two in the cause of a splendid victory on which to end their domestic season. That may have been the original plan; but West Ham, despite their position, can still play to a high standard and within 10 minutes it was obvious that a mutually satisfactory draw would be agreeable.

As Liverpool now go on to the FA Cup final on Saturday and the European Cup final on Wednesday week, it is relevant to ask whether this result, by unspoken consent, perhaps increased the feelings of misgivings. West Ham had the better chances to score. They were commanding in midfield because Brooking's guidance was superb. Their defence kept Johnson, Keegan and the substitute, Fairclough, well under control, and Robson, despite missing the best opportunity of the game just before the interval, was still the sharpest forward on view.

Liverpool were again susceptible to the high centre and often survived only by the boundless energy of Hughes, who clearly relished the day and, towards the end, uncharacteristically clasped the point by playing as many lateral passes as he would usually use in a fortnight.

Before the game was effectively over, which was nearly 15 minutes before the final whistle released thousands of children from the terraces on to the pitch, Day, the West Ham goalkeeper, who has had an unhappy season, made a number of fine saves when Liverpool broke past McGiven and Tommy Taylor. Keegan also hit a post with a clever attempt that stranded Day on the wrong side of goal; but his threatened last league appearance at Anfield was, by his own admission, unemotional and far from his best. He is no longer captivated or deeply moved by the magic of Anfield and he needs the change of a fresh field.

With the crowd quietly willing time to move more quickly, West Ham brought one moment of threat to the planned completion of the occasion when Alan Taylor's hard shot had to be thrust over the crossbar by Clemence. That was the last gasp for the Kop this season. At the end the roar of appreciation was slightly muted by the soporific effect of the game. There was more relief than rejoicing. Tosback and Thompson, whose injuries had kept them from the final games of this long, demanding season, joined the team on the pitch, along with the manager, Bob Paisley. And one recalled that people thought he would need sympathy when he took over.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, J. Jones, T. Smith, R. Kennedy, E. Hughes, K. Keegan, J. Case, S. Heighway, D. Johnson (sub, D. Fairclough), T. McDermott.
WEST HAM UNITED: M. Day; W. Bonds, F. Lampard, G. Pike, T. Taylor, M. McGiven, W. Jennings, S. Robson, A. Devonshire, T. Brooking, A. Taylor.
Referee: L. N. Sebl (Carlisle).

enthusiastic Anfield crowd surge round Emlyn Hughes, the Liverpool captain, as he holds up the trophy.

ottenham depart playing here run and no push

Geoffrey Green

laving seen Tottenham Hotspur promotion as champions of second division in 1950, and the league championship later, it was perhaps appro- te, if sad, to be on hand at te Hart Lane on Saturday at moment they dropped back n to the lower orders after ell of 27 years—this in spite simple 2—0 win over Leices- City.

owever, a deep gulf in foot- methods and social behaviour, rates those two points. A rter of a century ago Spurs e supreme as they ushered in r esoteric push-and-run style ed with a delightful economy g the lines of longitude. They depart playing mere run and push, largely laterally, like s, as is the norm these days. round the periphery, too, gs have changed vastly. Where spectators, of whatever age, ed on the terraces, now hes are invaded by teenagers he smallest excuse, hordes who e the licence to behave as they . Never have Tottenham s, even in their days of the ue and cup double or various esses in Europe, been mobbed uch a swirling tide of human- as on this occasion.

erhaps it all began as an ex- sion of spontaneous loyalty by few. But at the final whistle on became a general free-for- a blind excuse for wild, un- iplined behaviour. The pitch covered by a screaming young , several thousand strong, ming like bees, who broke the main stand and the press ns, finally to overrun even the ctors' box.

ere were unavailing appeals order. The police were help- and for half an hour at the ite thundering herd held . It was a disturbing end to unhappy season which, curiously, has embraced wins over Liverpool, Ipswich Town, Manchester United, away, Aston Villa and Leeds United.

Though the feathers of White Hart Lane's symbolic cockerel are now ruffled, Spurs did at least go down with a show of spirit and dignity. Goals at the start of each half by Holmes and Pratt enabled them, comfortably in silence, a Leicester side with no commitment and little self respect. City could have been further bruised had Taylor and Moores accepted simple chances. Taylor, however, did pass the initial ammunition for each positive shot—the first an astute central pass to Moores which led to a volley by Holmes from Armstrong's centre; the second as Pratt scored off a post after Taylor had dribbled some 40 yards.

Whether Tottenham at present possess the resources to achieve a swift return to their rightful place is doubtful. Certainly in Hoddle they can boast a young man at wing half of creative ideas and skill who might even have prospered in some of their great sides.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: P. Jennings; I. Taylor, M. Stead, J. Pratt, K. Osgood, S. Perryman, P. Taylor, G. Hoddle, L. Moores, J. Holmes, G. Armstrong.
LEICESTER CITY: M. Wallington; S. Wadsworth, D. Rofe, P. Welsh, S. Birks, A. Woollett, W. White, J. Sammels, C. Worthington, B. Alderson, S. Earle.
Referee: L. Burden (Dorset).

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.
FIRST DIVISION: Aston Villa v Stoke; Bristol City v Liverpool; Everton v West Bromwich Albion; Leicester City v Leeds United; Queen's Park Rangers v Ipswich Town; West Ham United v Manchester United.
WELSH CUP FINAL: Chester v Cardiff City v Shrewsbury Town.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Chelmsford v Kettering.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Scarborough v Boston United.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Slough Town v Tilbury.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: First division: Addlestone v Epsom and Ewell.

Bolton again left in the role of bridesmaid

By Tom German

Yet again, Bolton Wanderers must be content to be bridesmaid. A single goal to Wolverhampton Wanderers, already second division champions, cast them in the role, nudging the third promotion place just beyond reach at the last moment for the second consecutive season, and leaving Nottingham Forest to join the happy couple already assured of higher status. Unless, that is, Bolton win their final match by the phenomenal margin of 14 goals.

An afternoon of sweat and toil had only tears at the end of it for Bolton were up against a side of true championship quality, equipped to tailor their game to the needs of the moment. Wolves were undoubtedly the more resourceful, breaking quickly to assume threatening positions early on, always in close harmony and marshalling themselves shrewdly to absorb the tremendous pressures when Bolton hurled at them all but the proverbial kitchen sink.

Munro was one of the rocks on which Bolton's hopes of first division football were cruelly dashed; he limped off half an hour from the end, but still the fine mesh Wolves stretched in front of Pierce proved impenetratable. Pierce himself was superb, dealing immaculately with a stream of high balls, always a thought ahead of Bolton's best intentions. Carr and Hibbitt pointed the directions and it was a piece of cunning by the pair of them which undermined Bolton.

In Carr's Coventry days, one piece of nimble inventiveness, in which he flicked a free kick upwards with both feet for a colleague to score on the volley while the opposition stood open-mouthed, became television folklore. Now he was just as calculating; Hibbitt ran past the ball and headed through Bolton's ranks, while Carr checked his step immediately alongside the ball, as if he had changed his mind. With the defence momentarily lulled, he suddenly chipped the ball forward for Hibbitt, now free, to turn and shoot unchallenged by anyone but the goalkeeper. The ball struck McDonagh and rolled gently just inside a post. Bolton appealed for offside, but Mr Partridge, rightly, it seemed, waved their protests aside.

So, after 20 minutes, Bolton's view of the first division became a speck on the horizon. They did not lose sight of it meekly, though. For a time they pinned their faith in Morgan's shuffling footwork along the left flank, but then decided that their best hope lay in using their big men to outjump Wolves, and drafted them forward to reach for a stream of high centres. Allardyce was their principal weapon; he struck the top of the bar and three times leapt that little bit higher than the rest to head the ball an inch or two wide.

BOLTON WANDERERS: J. McDonagh; J. Ritson, P. Nicholson, R. Greaves, P. Jones, S. Allardyce, W. Morgan, N. Whatmore, G. Jones, F. Reeh, R. Todd.
WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS: G. Piers; G. Palmer, D. Parkin, S. Daley, F. Munro (sub, R. Gould), C. Brazier, K. Hibbitt, J. Richards, A. Sunderland, M. Patching, W. Carr.
Referee: P. Partridge (co Durham).

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION: M. Macdonald (Arsenal), 29; B. Little (Aston Villa), 26; A. Gray (Aston Villa), 26; D. Hales (Derby C), 24; R. Latchford (Everton), 24.
SECOND DIVISION: N. Whatmore (Bolton W), 25; J. Walsh (Blackpool), 28; S. Hunleston (Chelsea), 26; E. MacDougall (Southampton), 26; M. Flanagan (Charlton A), 23.
THIRD DIVISION: T. Ward (Brighton), 36; G. Whitte (Wrexham), 33; A. Crawford (Rotherham), 31; W. Ashcroft (Wrexham), 27; A. Bruce (Preston), 26.
FOURTH DIVISION: B. Joicey (Barnsley), 28; M. Kitchen (Doncaster R), 27; J. Charles (Swansea), [illegible] (Watford), 26; C. Darwood (Colchester), 24.

eekend results and tables

t division

ingham	1	Everton	1
ntry	0	Manchester City	1
y	0	Ipswich	0
	0	QPR Rangers	1
pool	0	West Ham Utd	0
hester Utd	3	Arsenal	2
lesbrough	0	Bristol City	0
ville	2	Aston Villa	2
ich	2	Sunderland	2
nham H	2	Leicester	0
Bromwich	3	Stoke	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
pool	41	25	11	7	61	31	61
hester C	42	21	14	7	60	31	56
th Town	41	22	8	11	66	38	52
ville	41	18	17	10	64	47	49
hester U	41	18	13	10	61	48	47
Villa	42	17	8	17	71	70	42
Bromwich	40	16	12	12	51	51	44
ich	42	16	11	15	64	64	43
ster City	42	16	10	16	57	57	42
lesbrough	42	14	13	15	40	45	41
l Utd	41	14	12	15	47	51	40
nham	41	13	11	17	61	59	37
County	42	9	16	17	50	55	32
on	42	12	13	17	52	63	37
ich City	42	13	9	20	47	64	35
mpton	42	11	12	19	44	62	34
ale Pal	39	12	10	17	43	49	34
rley City	41	10	14	17	36	57	34
Ham Utd	41	10	13	17	42	63	33
City	41	10	14	17	28	50	32
ham H	41	12	7	22	38	72	31
l City	40	10	12	18	34	45	32

UTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Alfreton 4, Barnford 3, Bath 3, [illegible] Bedford 4, Margate 1; Barnet [illegible] Ireland 1; Chelmsford 1, Weald [illegible] Hillingdon 7, Kettering 1; [illegible] Wimbledon 2, Telford 0; [illegible] Weymouth 2, Gravesend [illegible] Nuneaton 2.

Second division

Blackburn	1	Fulham	0
Blackpool	1	Southampton	0
Bolton	0	Wolverhampton	1
Bristol Rovers	3	Sheffield Utd	1
Cardiff	1	Carlisle	1
Chelsea	4	Hull City	0
Millwall	2	Burnley	0
Notts County	0	Charlton	1
Oldham	1	Luton	2
Orient	1	Hereford	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wolverhampton	42	22	13	7	84	45	57
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	8	63	42	55
Notts Forest	42	21	10	11	77	43	52
Blackpool	42	17	17	8	56	42	51
Bolton Wdrs	41	20	10	11	73	52	50
Luton Town	42	21	8	13	67	18	48
Charlton	42	16	16	10	71	68	48
[illegible] County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	15	10	48
Southampton	42	17	10	15	72	63	44
Millwall	42	15	13	14	57	53	43
Sheffield Utd	42	14	12	16	54	63	40
Blackburn	42	16	9	16	42	54	39
[illegible]	42	14	10	18	52	52	38
Hull City	42	10	16	15	44	52	36
[illegible]	42	13	13	17	51	72	36
Burnley	42	13	12	17	46	64	36
Fulham	42	11	13	18	54	61	35
Cardiff City	42	12	10	20	56	67	34
Carlisle Utd	42	11	12	19	49	75	34
Orient	41	9	13	17	36	53	33
Plymouth A	42	8	16	18	46	65	32
Hereford Utd	42	8	16	18	57	78	31

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Barton 3, Worcester 1; Boston United 5, Great Harwood 0; Gainsborough 2, Buxton 2; Goole 2, Lancaster 0; Mansfield 1, Chesham 1; Matlock 1, Mossley 2; Netherfield 2, Netherfield 1; Frickley 3, South Liverpool 0; Wigan Athletic 3, Stafford Rangers 1; Northwich Victoria 1.

Third division

Chesterfield	1	Brighton	1
Gillingham	3	Tranmere	0
Portsmouth	3	York City	1
Port Vale	1	Rotherham	4
Reading	2	Grimsby	0
Sheffield Wed	2	Oxford Utd	0
Shrewsbury	1	Preston NE	2
Swindon	2	Chester	1
Walsall	3	Bury	3
Wrexham	0	Mansfield	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Mansfield T	46	28	8	10	78	42	64
Brighton	46	26	11	10	83	40	61
Crystal Palace	46	25	13	10	68	40	63
Rotherham	46	23	15	8	69	34	59
Wrexham	46	21	10	15	80	54	52
Preston	46	21	12	13	64	43	54
Bury	46	22	8	16	64	60	54
Sheffield Wed	46	22	9	15	65	55	53
Lincoln	46	19	14	13	77	70	52
Shrewsbury	46	18	11	17	66	59	47
Gillingham	46	16	12	18	55	64	44
Chester	46	18	8	20	38	53	44
Tranmere Rvrs	46	13	17	16	51	65	43
Swindon Town	46	14	15	16	64	72	43
Walsall	46	15	15	16	57	65	41
Peterborough	46	13	15	18	55	69	41
Oxford United	46	12	16	17	60	68	39
Chesterfield	46	13	10	22	56	64	36
Port Vale	46	11	16	19	47	71	38
Portsmouth	45	11	14	20	50	66	36
Reading	46	13	9	24	49	75	35
Northampton	46	13	8	25	60	75	34
Grimsby Town	46	12	9	25	55	80	33
York City	46	10	12	24	50	89	32

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: First division: Alton 2, Epping 1; Enfield and Belvedere 0, Chesham 1; Letchworth 4, Worthing 0; Leyton Wingate 1, Addlestone 0. League Cup Final: Chalfont St Peter 1, Epsom and Ewell 0.

Fourth division

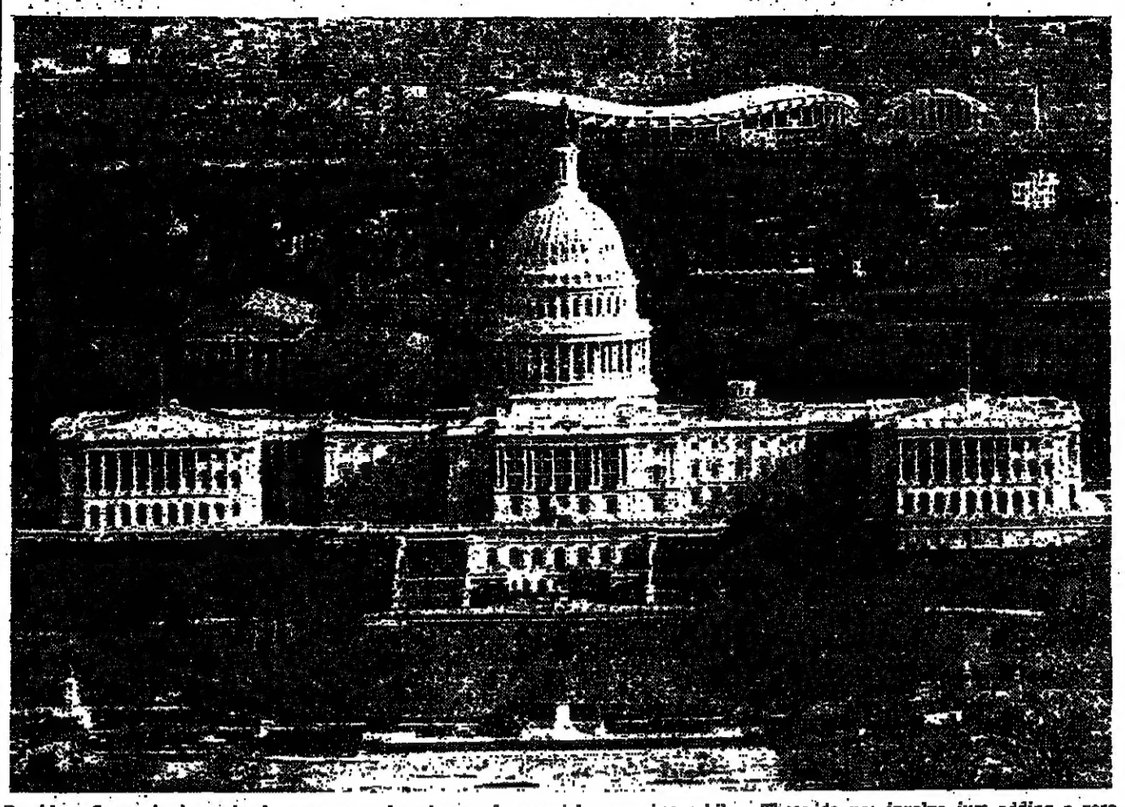
Bournemouth	3	Doncaster	1
Cambridge Utd	2	Swansea	2
Colchester	2	Bradford City	1
Crewe	0	Mansfield	0
Exeter	3	Aldershot	0
Halifax	1	Southport	1
Hartlepool	0	Barnsley	2
Rochdale	2	Brentford	2
Scunthorpe	2	Stockport	2
Watford	1	Darlington	1
Workington	0	Newport	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Cambridge	45	23	15	7	81	36	61
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colchester U	46	25	9	12	77	45	60
Bradford City	46	23	13	10	78	51	59
Swansea Town	46	20	8	13	62	63	58
Barnsley	46	23	9	14	62	59	55
Watford	46	18	15	13	67	50	51
Northampton	46	21	9	16	71	63	51
Huddersfield	46	19	13	15	60	49	50
Southend Utd	46	15	19	12	53	45	49
Darlington	46	18	13	15	59	64	49
Crewe Alex	46	19	11	16	47	60	49
Bournemouth	46	15	18	13	51	44	48
Stockport Co	46	15	13	14	53	57	43
Brentford	46	18	7	21	57	76	43
Torquay Utd	46	13	7	26	50	67	33
[illegible]	46	16	11	19	49	56	43
Rochdale	46	13	12	21	50	49	38
Scunthorpe	46	13	11	22	49	73	37
Halifax Town	46	11	14	21	47	58	36
Newport Co	45	13	10	22	41	58	36
Hartlepool	46	10	12	24	47	73	32
Southport	46	13	10	23	53	77	32
Workington	46	4	11	30	41	101	19

FA TROPHY: Final: Dagenham 1, Scarborough 2.

WORLD CUP: European group one: Poland 3, Cyprus 1.

How Mr Carter plans to turn the government inside out



President Carter is determined to reorganize the executive branch of the federal government. He does not intend merely to tamper with the structure and introduce a handful of popular and cosmetic changes. His aim is nothing less than the wholesale reform of more than 2,000 departments, agencies, permanent commissions and other government entities.

This task is breathtaking in its magnitude and complexity. Lessons of value will be produced for foreign governments and for students of government by the manner in which the President strives to achieve his declared goal of making "government more responsive, efficient and open".

A strong case can be made for scepticism about the chances of success in this endeavour, which the President admits will take at least four years to accomplish. The bureaucracy in the United States, as elsewhere, loathes change and is effective in striving to resist it. The number of pressure groups keen to maintain existing arrangements is considerable, and their influence is formidable. The attitudes of the Congress to the reorganization plans, which it will have the power to veto, are difficult to predict.

The Brookings Institution is currently preparing an analysis on the reorganization efforts and one of its senior fellows says the conclusions will be far from encouraging. A recent visiting group of members of the House of Commons concluded, after an administration briefing on the plans, that they may well achieve the opposite results to those intended—more red tape, more inefficiency, more civil servants and more general confusion.

The sceptics may be proved wrong for a change and this reorganization attempt may indeed produce substantial benefits. The President accurately gauges the degree of public disenchantment with existing governmental arrangements. He appears to have the skill to use public opinion to influence those in Congress who may seek to frustrate his aims.

Then a major aim of this project is to sharply reduce governmental regulation of business, so directly strengthening the private enterprise system. Companies are now so fed up with the huge volume of government forms they must complete and the myriad of regulations they must comply with, that President Carter can rely on the business community for considerable support in this area.

The President has already decreed that all new government reguations must be signed by their authors and written in non-legal language, and this in itself is something of an improvement. He has also decreed that only three out of every four current vacancies in the civil service can be filled. But he has also sought support for his schemes from the bureaucracy by giving assurances that no civil servant ill become unemployed as a result of reorganization, and that the likely staff cuts that will be proposed will be achieved through norma "wastage".

The President has sought to deflate the vigour of potential opponents, while at the same time demonstrating the earnestness of his intentions, by making his own office the first area for reorganization. The President's executive office consists of 18 specialized sections and 52 special advisory committees, and the plan for its reorganization is scheduled for completion in June.

The President's determination is reflected in his choice of who shall oversee the reorganization task. Nobody in the White House is quite so personally close to the President as his old friend from Georgia, Mr Bert Lance, the director of the office o management and budget. Mr Lance, whose huge physique adds to his image of powerfulness, is a direct, outspoken proponent of managerial efficiency who can speak with an authority in the new administration that makes him already talked of as the "deputy president". He has assembled a 32-man special team to conduct what the President has said will be "a searching examination of the entire federal structure".

The administration now has the green light to move ahead with its plans, having convinced the Congress to approve the necessary legislation. This gives the President the authority for three years to propose reorganization schemes that will become effective, unless disapproved of by the Congress, within 60 days of their announcement.

As Mr Lance notes, the unique feature of this reorganization effort, quite apart from its sheer size, is that its starting point is not the current set of institutional arrangements, but rather "first of all the pprongprpammes and the needs of the people and how to rework the structure and the governmental process to meet those needs".

Doing away with secrecy in government is a main priority. After the Vietnam war and Watergate, the demands for open government in the United States are probably greater than in most other developed democracies. In response to these demands and in an effort to ensure public support for reorganization, much of the reorganization planning itself will be done in the open, and efforts are to be made immediately to ensure that the public has access to all government proceedings and documents, subject only to the rights of citizens to privacy and genuine national security concerns.

Plans for the reorganization of key sections of the government will be announced every few months, while at the same time efforts will be made to initiate broad reforms of government practices. Thus, for example, the whole vast system of social welfare and food stamp allocation is to be reformed, with plans due soon, while, in the name of reorganization the United States tax code is now being revised and simplified.

In addition, as an integral part of the reorganization effort, all government agencies are being forced immediately to start reviewing every one of their activities by using zero-based budgeting techniques. These do not involve just adding a zero to a budget, as was once suggested, but rather this concept forces departments to evaluate the costs of all current programmes and not merely devote their energies to justifying cost increases. This is a concept, notes Mr Lance, that enforces budgetary discipline on all sections of the government: "It is vital to reorganization".

Mr Lance points out that "there are too many agencies in government. We just don't need that many. We need to do something about it", and he leaves a visitor in absolutely no doubt that a main purpose of his coming to Washington—and taking a huge income cut as a consequence—is to reduce size of this sprawling bureaucracy.

But pairing the dimensions of the Civil Service and so saving taxpayers' money is not the chief criterion upon which Mr Lance would like reorganization to be judged. He notes that his efforts will only be seen to pay off after a number of years, when it will be possible to analyse just how much more government services would have cost without reorganization and when it is most evident that reorganization has made "The delivery of services more efficient".

He stresses that reorganization is a long-term process that must seek to make government procedures more intelligible to the general public; that clearly determines what tasks government can and cannot do; that makes government more responsive to public needs; that defines precisely who is accountable for government programmes and rewards those who do their jobs well and that also improves the relationships between federal, state and local governments "to ensure a balanced partnership and better coordination."

The task is immense, but so too is the determination of those charged with carrying it out. Every reorganization plan is going to be carefully watched and only after the first plan is announced this summer will there be some evidence upon which to assess Mr Lance's ability. It is as well to note in looking at this task just how large the framework of reorganization is. The following list should take the breath away of everyone who does not have Mr Lance's stamina.

The executive branch of the federal government consists of the President's office and of 11 Cabinet-level departments with 767 advisory committees, 34 commissions or boards, and 332 sub-agencies. Then there are 55 executive agencies with 46 related commissions and boards, 366 permanent advisory committees, 63 sub-agencies and eight additional related sub-commissions. And then there are 129 inter-agency committees, 17 wholly owned government corporations, 11 semi-government-owned companies, six private organizations with official government participation, 97 international organizations with United States participation—not to mention the Central Intelligence Agency, which may or may not fall under Mr Lance's sharp reforming eye.

Frank Vogl

Live for the first time: what it was like for Tommy in the trenches

The trouble with history is that it is written by historians; and historians are strictly limited by the sources available to them. Records are kept of only a few forms of human activity. Diaries are kept by only a small and unrepresentative class of humans. So history has to concentrate on kings, generals, and politicians; wars, empires, and revolutions. Accordingly the history of political power has been elevated into acting as if it were the whole story of mankind.

The only historian capable of writing the complete history of mankind would be the Recording Angel, and he may attach less importance to power and politics than we do. But while we wait for his definitive and awesome publication, the recording machines of oral history are providing a new tool for historians, and lighting up previously unrecorded areas and aspects of the past.

In July the Sound Records Department of the Imperial War Museum will be opening to the public for the first time some of the riches from this new source of history that it has been tapping and taping for the past five years. Professional historians, teachers, and the general public will be able to listen to worm's eye view accounts from the sort of people who did not keep diaries or write memoirs of what it was really like in the trenches or as a conscientious objector in the First World War.

The department has now accumulated about 3,000 hours of recorded oral history: enough to keep a man listening non-stop for a working year and a half. They come from threee sources. Some have been acquired from broadcasting organizations, for example the comprehensive and magnificent BBC sound archives of the Second World War and the complete recordings of the Nuremburg War Crimes Trials.

A few recordings have come from private gifts. Most have been recorded by the department itself, seeking to illuminate the dark and unrecorded places of the history of our century while there are still people alive who were there.

The department first selects a quite narrow subject to investigate, for example, life on the lower deck of the Royal Navy between 1910 and 1922, or the British Army in India between the wars. It then spends some weeks in consultation with specialists in that particular subject, drawing up a project paper that details the sort of questions that need answers and areas that need exploration. It then starts looking for suitable witnesses of unrecorded history by such methods as advertisements in the national, local, and specialist press, and by communication with regimental and other associations.

It draws up a short list of perhaps 50 volunteers to be interviewed, trying to maintain a fair proportion of informants on the different aspects of the subject: for example, in the project about life on the lower deck, it was easy to find seamen and men from the engine room, but difficult to track down such rare tradesmen as cooks and sailmakers.

The Keeper of the department, David Lance, specializes in military history; his deputy, Margaret Brooks, in civilian history, for example the pacifists, war artists, and workers in munition factories. They have a staff of five, two freelance secretaries who transcribe selected tapes, and a new recording studio that makes those at Broadcasting House look obsolescent.

The interviewer has a long preparatory discussion with his informant, and from it and the overall project paper draws up a systematic plan of questioning. Then he comes back on another day to do the interview, which may produce anything from half an hour to 12 hours of tape. This is then catalogued, indexed, transcribed if it is particularly important, perhaps used in an edited instructional tape, and put in the archive.

This process is producing three classes of historical material that were not available before. First there is original information that was previously unknown: for example, details of how canteen messing worked in the Royal Navy before the system was superseded in 1928, what those ancient marines ate, how they cooked it, how they lived.

The second class is additional information that fills gaps: for example, the original test pilots explain why and how the prototype aircraft of the First World War had to be modified. Oral history is a powerful tool because it enables the historian to put the questions he wants, instead of having to depend on the records that somebody else, not a historian, chose to keep.

The third and most important class of new material might be described as serial information. We may know roughly from the records and manuals what equipment a Sapper wireless operator in the front line on the Western Front had to carry. But his own description of it helps us to understand better what it was like.

A women ambulance driver describing how she was converted to pacifism in a flash when she saw Londoners dancing in the streets because 60 Germans were being roasted alive overhead in their Zeppelin adds emotional depth to understanding not found in the written evidence of tribunals for conscientious objectors.

From July scholars, schoolchildren, and the rest of us will be able to share in this deeper understanding of our previously unrecorded past, either by going to the museum to listen for ourselves, or by buying selected copies of these historial recordings and transcripts.

Philip Howard

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 (Garden charge-credit card bookings, 836 6903). THE ROYAL OPERA Tonight & Sat. 7.30: L'elisir d'amore. Tomor. & Fri. 7.30: La Traviata. (Please note changes: Valarie Masson (Violetta) Jacques Delacote (Conductor). Thurs. 8: Elektra. 66 Amphi-seats for all perfs. on sale from 10 a.m. on day of perf.

COLISEUM. 836 3161 (Credit Card bkg. 240 5258). Ev. 7.30. Mat. Sat 3. LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET Until Sat: Nutcracker (Tom's Evdokimova, Breuer). May 23-27: Sansuino Tan. Echoing of Trumpets. Gaite Parisienne.

GLYNDEBOURNE FESTIVAL OPERA with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. La Voix humaine (Poulenc) with The Cunning Little Vixen (Janacek) June 1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 14, 17, 21, 23. Tickets at £15.50 & £11.00 still available. All other June perfs. sold out. Box Office, Glyndebourne, Lewes, Sussex (0273) 812411 and John & Tillet Ticket Office, 122 Wigmore Street, London, W.1. 01-935 1010.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Ave, E.C.1. 837 1672. Evgs. 7.30 GOTHENBURG OPERA Wed., Fri. & Sat. Lars Johan Werle's TINTOMARA. Thur. A concert of British, Swedish and Italian Music. THEATRE.

CONCERTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. Tonight 8. RUDOLF SERKIN. Beethoven Piano Sonatas.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. Tomorrow 8. RPO. Assaf Boroli, Kyung-Wha Chung, Myung-Whun Chung. Prog. Inc. Brahms' Concerto for violin & cello; Symphony No. 1.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. 01-836 7611. Mat. Thurs 3.0. Sats. 4.0. "LONDON'S BEST NIGHT OUT" "SPECTACLE, CAPTIVATING TUNES AND RACY COMEDY" —People. IRENE THE MUSICAL MUSICAL "SLICK SUMPTUOUS—IRENE HAS EVERYTHING."—Daily Express. INSTANT CONFIRMED CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS ON 01-836 7611.

ALBERY. 836 3878. Evgs. 8. Mats. Thu. 3. Sats. 5 & 8.15 sharp. National Theatre Production MICHAEL JAYSTON EQUUS by PETER SHAFFER DIRECTED BY JOHN DEXTER "STUNNING & COMPELLING."—Std.

ALDWYCH. 836 6404. Tkt. 836 6333 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in repertoire. Tonight, Thurs, Fri, Sat. 7.00. Shakespeare's KING LEAR "Full of brilliant insights" The Guardian. With: David Edgar's DESTINY (tomor. Wed. 7.30). RSC also at Piccadilly Theatre in WILD OATS.

MISSALDOES. 836 1171. Ev. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sat 5.30. Seats £1.75 to £3.50 or Dnr/Tea price seat £6.50 incl. NIGEL PATRICK, PHYLLIS CALVERT in DENIS CANNAN'S DEAR DADDY "THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL NEW PLAY IN TOWN."—Observer. PLAY OF THE YEAR (Society West End Theatre Award '76)

APOLLO. 01-437 2663. Evenings 8.0 Mat. Thur. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30 JOHN MILLS, JILL BENNETT LARGAREE, COURTNEY, ROSE HILL RAYMOND HUNTLEY, PATROCINO PHILLPOTTS and ZENA WALKER in TERENCE RATTIGAN'S SEPARATE TABLES Dir. by MICHAEL BLAKEMORE "THEATRICAL MAGIC."—S. Exp.

ARTS THEATRE 836 2132 The happiest 80 mins. in the West End.—E. News. TOM STOPPARD'S DIRTY LINEN Mon. to Thurs. 8.30 Fri. & Sat. 7 & 9.15

BROADWAY, Malda Vale (up the Edgware Road). 328 3490 Mon.-Fri. 8 p.m. Sats. 6 & 9 p.m. LINDSAY KEMP & COMPANY in SALOME Evenings Fri. 10.30 & Sat. 11.30. Debra Shearer in THE RED SHOES (U)

CAMBRIDGE. 836 6056 Mon.-Thurs. 8. Fri. & Sat. 5.45, 8.30 TPI TOMBI "PULSATING MUSICAL"—E. News. 2nd GREAT YEAR. Dinner-Top price seat £7.75 inc.

CHICHESTER. 0243 86333 Tonight, May 17, 18, 20 at 7.0. May 19 & 21 at 2.0 & 7.0. WATERS OF THE MOON by N. C. Hunter.

COLLEGIATE THEATRE 387 9629 METAMORPHOSIS Adapted from KAFKA by STEVEN BERKOFF. Season Ends 21 May. Ev. 8

COMEDY (01-930 2578). Evening 8.0 Mat. Thur. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 Winner of all 1975 Awards BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR Hywel BENNETT in Simon GRAY'S OTHERWISE ENGAGED Directed by Harold PINTER.

CRITERION. 930 3216 (Credit Cards). Evs. 8. Sats. 5.30, 8.30. Thurs. 3. "ALL ABOARD FOR LAUGHTER" S Mir LESLIE PHILLIPS SEXTET "FILLS the THEATRE WITH SUNSHINE"—Daily Tel. "HILARIOUSLY FUNNY."—N.o.W.

DRURY LANE. 01-836 8108. Evenings 8.0 SHARP. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 3.0 A CHORUS LINE VOTED BEST MUSICAL OF 1976.

DUCHESS. 836 8243. Evenings 8.0. Fri. and Sat. 6.15 and 9.0 OH! CALCUTTA! "The nudity is stunning."—D. Tel. 7TH SENSATIONAL YEAR.

DUKE OF YORK'S. 01-836 5122 Evgs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.0 & 8.45 DAVID JASON LIZ FRASER DENNIS RAMSDEN LYNDA BARON A BEDFUL OF FOREIGNERS "GENUINELY HILARIOUS."—Obs. Seats from £1.50 to £3.00, also Dinner/Top price seat £6.50 inc. 2ND SIDE-SPLITTING YEAR

FORTUNE. 836 2238. Mon. to Fri. 8 Sats. 5 & 8. Mat. Thur. at 3. Avril Angers and Derek Bond AGATHA CHRISTIE'S MURDER AT THE VICARAGE SECOND GREAT YEAR

GARRICK THEATRE. 01-836 4601. Evgs. 8. Fri. Sat. 6.0 & 8.40 RICHARD BECKINSALE in "side splittingly funny."—D. Mail FUNNY PECULIAR "More good laughs than any other play in London."—Observer NOW IN 2nd "OUTRAGEOUS" YEAR

GLOBE. 01-437 1592. Evenings 8.15 Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.40 BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR ANNA MASSEY PAUL EDDINGTON in DONKEY'S YEARS "MICHAEL FRAYN'S delightful comedy."—S. Standard. "Two hours of bubbling laughter."—Daily Mirror.

GREENWICH. Crooms Hill, S.E.10 858 7755. Opens Tont. 7.0, subs. 7.30 until Sat. GEORGE LITTLE in his own one man play PARADISE GARDEN.

HAMPSTEAD. 722 9301. Last week. Evgs. 8. Sat 5, 8. Mike Leigh's ABIGAIL'S PARTY "A TRIUMPH" de Jongh, Gdn. "FAULTLESS"—S. Levin, S. Times.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Evenings 7.45. Mat. Wed. 2.30. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15 George WITHERS John McCALLUM Christopher CABLE Jenny QUAYLE in The Somerset Maugham Comedy THE CIRCLE "Faultlessly acted—worth going miles to see" Herbert Kretzmer, D. Express.

HER MAJESTY'S. 01-930 6606 REJOICE, REJOICE, MAGNIFICENT! S. Times GODSPELL Back in the West End for Limited season until June 18. Mon. to Thurs. 8.15. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.45.

KING'S HEAD. 226 1916. Evgs. 8 Dnr. 7. Lenny POMPIS in BRITAIN JAF JE VOUS AIME A Musical Tribute. "A delightful evening" F. Tms. 1.15. Sue Holderness in OUR KID, by Brian Clemens.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. Mon.-Thur. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30. THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW NOW IN ITS 4TH ROCKING YEAR

LYRIC THEATRE 01-437 3686. Evgs. 8.0. Mats Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 CELIA JOHNSON RALPH RICHARDSON "Three lovely performances"—Times. in WILLIAM DOUGLAS HOME'S THE KINGFISHER Dir. by LINDSAY ANDERSON "A DELIGHT."—Daily Telegraph.

MAYFAIR. 01-629 3036/493 2031. Evs. 8.15, Sat. 6.0 & 8.40. Pam Gem's DUSA, FISH, STAS & VI "A funny sparkling and vivacious play."—E. Std. "Brilliant."—D. Tel.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Food 248 2231. Nightly 8.0. Mats. Wed., Sat. 3.0. "A tumultuous torrent of" COLE PORTER hits "People. OH, MR PORTER Written by Benny Green. "It should soar happily to the heights."—D. Tel. DINNER TICKET £5.95.

NATIONAL THEATRE 928 2252 OLIVIER: Ton't 7.30 Tales from the Vienna Woods "a triumph" F.T. Tomor. 7.30 Blithe Spirit. VYTTELTON: Wed. & Thu. 7.45 State of Revolution, by Robert Bolt. Over 100 excellent £1/£1.50 seats both theatres day of perf. from 9.30 a.m. COTTESLOE: Tomor. & Wed. 7 Fear to One by Gawn Grainger. All seats £1 (day of perf. £1.50). Car park. Restaurant 928 2033.

NEW LONDON. 01-405 0072 Opens Tonight at 7.0. Subs. Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.45. LIONEL A musical created from the works of LIONEL BART, composer, London, S.1.

THEATRES

OLD VIC. 928 7616 PROSPECT THEATRE COMPANY Eileen Atkins as Saint Joan Evenings 7.30. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2.30 "Rare, lopsidedly" Mail. "Greatness rumpus" D. Tel. "Radiant" Obs. Ends Saturday. Timothy West in War Music. Opens 23 May. Derek Jacobi as Hamlet. Opens 27 May.

OPEN AIR, Regent's Park. 486 2431 LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST from 27 May. HENRY V opens 14 June. Then in repertory. Booking now.

OPEN SPACE, 303 Euston Rd., N.W.1. Tel 01-387 6969. The World Premiere of "Variations on the Merchant of Venice" with Vladek Sheybal. Directed by Charles Marowitz. Preview Tonight 8.0. Premiere Tomor. at 7.0. Sub. Evs. Tues. to Sat. 8.0. Matsks 50p.

PALACE. 01-437 6834 Mon.-Thur. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.0 & 8.40. JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. Book now. May 30 for 2 weeks. Broadway's dynamic Star of "West Side Story" CHITA RIVERA PLUS 3 also FRANK VALDOR & His Trockade Showband with His Brazilian Entertainers, dancers, singers and percussion.

PHOENIX THEATRE. 01-836 8611 Evgs. 8.15. Fri., Sat. 6.45 & 9 p.m. CARTE BLANCHE "SEXY, ELEGANT, SPECTACULAR AND SUMPTUOUS."

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. + Credit cards Mon.-Fri. 8. Sat. 5.15, 8.30. Wed. 3 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in "raucously funny" 18th cent. comedy WILD OATS "DAZZLING VIRTUOSITY FROM ALAN HOWARD." Daily Tel. R.S.C. also at Aldwych Th.

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681. Evenings 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6 & 8.45 MICHAEL CRAWFORD MICHELE DOTRICE SAME TIME NEXT YEAR "SIMPLY GREAT"—Daily Mail Michael Crawford must leave May 31, followed by DEREK NIMMO for a special 8 weeks season.

QUEENS. 01-734 1166. Evenings 8.15. Mats: Wed. 3.0, Sat. 5.0 & 8.40 COLIN BLAKELY ROSEMARY LEACH MICHAEL GAMBON in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S NEW PLAY JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES "An unqualified masterpiece." D. Mil.

REGENT. 323 2707. Evenings 8.30. Fri. & Sat. 7.00 & 9.15 OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES THIS ECSTATIC YEAR LET MY PEOPLE COME AN ADULT MUSICAL "Never a dull moment."—E. News. 100 tickets held for sale at door.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564 National Theatre presents acclaimed science fiction show with rock band ILLUMINATUS! "Gloriously entertaining." Time Out. Eves 7 pm to approx 11 pm: Wnst End Saturday.

ROYAL COURT 730 1745 EVENINGS 8. SATURDAYS 5 & 8.30 Annette Crosbie & Dudley Sutton in Cuse Of The Starving Class by Sam Shepard "The play is outstanding, brilliant." Time Out

ST. GEORGE'S ELIZABETHAN THEATRE, Tufnell Park Rd., Islington, N.7. Evenings 7.30. Mat. Sats. 2.30. "Enchanting . . . Splendidly-round production." S. News. "Confidently recommended." F. Times. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. BOX OFFICE 01-609 1128.

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evs. 8. Mats Thurs. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP WORLD'S LONGEST EVER RUN 25TH YEAR

SAVOY. 836 8888. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. 2.30. Sats. 5 & 8. ROBERT MORLEY JULIAN ORCHARD in BEN TRAVERS' BANANA RIDGE "HILARIOUS SUCCESS."—D. Tel.

SHAFTESBURY. 01-836 6596/7 Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2.30 WILFRID HYDE WHITE ALFRED MARKS PETER EGAN JANE DOWNS in a new play by WILLIAM DOUGLAS HOME ROLLS HYPHEN ROYCE Directed by ALLAN DAVIS "What a good runner . . . highly entertaining"—D. Mirror. "Boundless Power"—F. Times.

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0 Sats. 5.30 & 8.30 NO SEX PLEASE—WE'RE BRITISH THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAUGHTER MAKER

THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554. Opens Wed. 8 subs. 7.30. FOR THE WEST, by Michael Hastings.

TH. ROYAL, Stratford. E.15. 534 0310. Opens Wed. 7.30: Subs. Eves. 8 p.m. OWNERS. A comedy by Caryl Churchill.

TOWN HALL, W.8. May 17-21. ELLEN POLLOCK in Shaw's DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS with Karin Fernald, John Gill & Simon MacCorkindale. 229 7382.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988 Eves. 8. Sats. 5 & 8. Mats. Tue. 2.45 GLENDA JACKSON in a new play by RUGH WHITEMORE STEVIE with MONA WASHBOURNE and PETER EYRE Directed by CLIFFORD WILLIAMS "SIMPLY SUPERB . . . AN OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT" Felix Barker EN MUST END JUNE 25 owing to Miss Jackson's film commitments. NOW BOOKING—JUNE 27. KENNETH MORE PATRICIA ROUTLEDGE Moray WATSON, Carolyn SEYMOUR in Frederick Lonsdale's ON APPROVAL

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317. Opens Tues. May 24. Direct from Las Vegas THE LAS VEGAS POLICE '77 A GLITTERING EXOTIC STAGE SPECTACULAR Preview Mon., May 23rd at 7.0

WHITEHALL 930 6692. Red price prev. Wed. at 8. Opens Thurs. at 7. Subs. eves. 8 Sat. 6 & 8.45. Wed. 3 Barbara Mullen Joyce Heron & Julian Holloway ARSENIC & OLD LACE

WYNDHAM'S 836 3028. Mon.-Fri. 8.0 Sats 5.15 and 8.30. Wat. Wed at 3.00 Maggie Fitzgibbon, Guy Soper David Firth & Robin Ray in the BRILLIANT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT SIDE BY SIDE BY SONDHEIM "GO TWICE"—S. Morley, Punch. "GO 3 TIMES"—C. Barnes, M.V.T.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6363 Eves 7.45. Sats. 3 & 7.45 until May 28. JOINT STOCK in Bertie Kreitler's A MAD WORLD, MY MASTERS "A right cracker" Gdn. "Sheer delight" Fin. Times.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051 From 8.15 Dnr. Dance. 9.30 Sauve Revue RAZZLE DAZZLE LOS REALES DEL PARAGUAY

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Av. 836 8861. Sep. perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1. A STAR IS BORN (AA). Wk. s. Sun. 2.00, 5.10, 8.10. 2. MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS (X). Wk. & Sun. 1.45, 4.50, 7.50.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Satyajit Ray's THE MIDDLE MAN (AA). 1.0, 3.30, 6.0, 8.30. Last 3 Days.

ACADEMY TWO 437 5129. Sp Wilderness's THE MAN ON THE ROOF (AA). 2.15, 4.25, 6.35, 8.50. Last 3 Days.

ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Jean Cocteau's BEAUTY AND THE BEAST (A). 6.35, 8.50. (Sat. Ex. show 4.20).

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Av. (734 5414). JABBERWOCKY (A). Progs. 12.50 (not Sun.), 3.15, 5.40, 8.10.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. Lina Wertmuller's SEVEN BEAUTIES (X). English subtitles. Daily at 3.0 (not Sun.), 4.05, 6.15, 8.30.

DOMINION, Tott. Ct. Rd. (580 9562). NETWORK (AA). Cont. progs. Dly. 3.35, 6.20, 9.00.

EMPIRE, Leicester Sq. 437 1234. Sep. perfs. All seats bookable for last perf. Wkdys. and all perfs. Sat., Sun. at box office (11 a.m.—7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. THE EAGLE HAS LANDED (A). Progs. Wkdys. 2.30, 5.15, 8.15.

GATE CINEMA, Nott Hill. 727 5750 Francesco Rosi's ILLUSTRIOUS CORPSES (A). Progs. 12.30, 2.35, 4.40, 6.40, 9.00 BREEZY (AA) & CATCH 22 (A) 11.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). ROCKY (A). Sep. progs. Dly 1.10, 4.30, 8.00. Seats bkble. for 8.00. Progs. Mon. to Fri. & all progs Sat. & Sun. except late night shows.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) BURNT OFFERINGS (AA). Sep. progs. Wk. 2.15, 5.15, 8.30. All seats bkble.

ODEON, St. Martin's Lane—Home of Disney Movies. DONALD DUCK GOES WEST (U). For info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Wk. 2.30, 5.45, 8.30. Last 3 days.

OTHER CINEMA, Tottenham St. Goodge St. Tube. 637 5308. 5.0 RAMAVCHTO & MASTA LA VICTORIA SIEPRE (Club). 7.00 RIDDLES OF THE SPHINX (U). 9.00 ANTONIO DAS MORTES (X).

PARIS PULLMAN Sth Ken. 373 5892 LOST HONOUR OF KATHARINA BLUM (AA) and Felix Green's TIBET (U) Progs 3.00, 5.45, 7.40.

PHOENIX East Finchley 883 2333 THE LOST HONOUR OF KATHARINA BLUM (AA) and Felix Green's "TIBET" (U). Progs. 3.00, 5.45, 7.40.

PLAZA 1 & 2. Lower Regent St. 437 1234. Sep. perfs. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. & all pub. hols. All seats bookable for last eve. perf. Box Office (11 am to 7 pm (not Suns.). No phone booking.
1. AIRPORT '77 (A). Progs. Wkdays 1.15, 3.30, 5.45, 8.00.
2. THE SENTINEL (X). Progs. Wkdays 2.00, 5.30, 8.00, 8.30.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. Last 2 weeks. Richard Dreyfuss INSERTS (X). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (Inc. Sun.) 2.45, 5.15, 8.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats Bkble. Hrd Bxs. from May 26th prev.

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STUDIO 1, Oxford Circus. 437 3300 EMMANUELLE (X). 1.05 (Except Sun.), 3.40, 6.20, 8.55. JUST ONE MORE TIME (X). 2.35 (Except Sun.), 5.55, 8.00.

EXHIBITIONS

BUXTON ANTIQUES FAIR, May 14-21. Daily 11.30 am-9 pm (expt. Sunday).

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St. W.1. 01-629 6176. OLD MASTER DRAWINGS FROM HOLKHAM. Until 27 May. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30: Thurs. until 7.

ANTHROPOS GALLERY, New Exhibition—200 sculptures. Open 7 days 'til m/nte-1 Thurs.-Sat.—65/67 Monmouth St. W.C.2. 836 8162.

ARTISTS' MARKET, 42 Earlham St., W.C.2. Sculpture, Banners and Flags. Mon.-Sat. 10-6. 01-836 9701.

BOURNE GALLERY, Lesbourne Road, Reigate, Surrey. Reigate 49451. Spring Exhibition of fine Victorian Watercolours by a collection by

MYLES BIRKET FOSTER, R.W.S. Wkdys. 9-5.30. Closed Wed. & Sun. All pictures for sale.

BRITISH MUSEUM. WEALTH OF THE ROMAN WORLD. Until 1 Oct. Wkdys. 10-5, Suns. 2.30-6. Except Thurs. 10-9; and Mons. from 25 April-23 July and 12-26 Sept: 2-6. Last adm. 45 mins before closing. Adm. 50p. CLAUDE LORRAIN DRAWINGS. Until 26 June. JAPANESE PAINTINGS. Until 19 June. ROYAL JUBILEE EXHIBITION. A joint British Museum, British Library Exhibition. Until 24 July. Wkdys 10-6. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond St. W.1. 01-629 5116 RICHARD EURICH RA and ETHEL SANDS AND REN CIRCLE First London Exhibition of Wild Life Paintings by FREDERICK TODD Until May 21st. Daily 10-5. Sats. 10-1. Spencer S.A. 16b, Grafton St. Bond St., London W1X 3LF. 01-629 0791.

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St. James's S.W.1. 01-839 9362 APOCALYPSE AND UTOPIA—A View of Art in Germany 1910-1939, including the HESS Guest Book and works by Groz, Kandinsky, Kirchner, Klee, Moholy-Nagy, Nolde, Schwitters, etc. Until 27 May. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30; Sats. 10-12.30.

HARTNOLL & EYRE 33 Duke St., St James's FIFTY "COMPANY" PAINTINGS by Indian Artists (1780-1860). Weekdays 10-6. Sats. 10-1 until May 20 930 9308

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JAN VAN GOYEN. Loan Exhibition a Open daily (inc. Sun.) 9.30-6.00. Alan Jacobs Gallery, 15 Motcomb St., Belgrave Sq., S.W.1. 01-235 8944.

KNOEDLERS, 143 New Bond St., W.1. in aid of the Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal. 50 oil paintings by SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL Mons.-Sats. until June 3rd, 10 a.m.—5 p.m. Admission free, but catalogue £1

LEFEVRE GALLERY. IMPORTANT 19th & 20th CENTURY WORKS ON PAPER. Mon.-Fri. 10-5. Saturdays 10-1. at 30 Bruton Street, W.1. Tel.: 493 1572/3.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W1. R. B. KITAJ—Pictures. April 27th until June 4th. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10.12.30.

MIKLOS BOKOR Paintings in Watercolour and oil. Daily 10-5.30. Sat. 10-1 until May 21st. Victor Waddington, 25 Cork Street, London, W1.

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MUSEUM OF MANKIND, Burlington Gdns., W.1. The world's greatest collection of art and material culture from the tribal societies of five continents. Free film shows except Mondays. Wkdys. 10-5, Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

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SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington Gdns, W.2 (Arts Council) SUMMER SHOW II: paintings and sculpture. Until 7 June. Daily 10-7. Adm. free.

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THE ARTS

Narciso Yepes
Festival Hall

Thomas Walker

Although the Spanish guitarist Narciso Yepes has performed many times in London, Friday's recital was his first in Festival Hall. That is not the most intimate environment for the guitar, even one with (I believe) 12 strings, but Mr Yepes proved he could fill the hall with beautiful and romantic sounds, if not quite with people.

It is a shame that more did not throng to hear his exceptionally adroit and musical playing, although, in view of the programme, a limited shame. His choice of work seemed adventurous and interesting, ostensibly covering five centuries of music, with pieces from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century occupying the first half, and more recent items the second.

The earliest pieces, of course, were not intended for an instrument like the one Mr Yepes wielded, and one suspected that they gained more than they lost in the transfer. He certainly had his own way with an anonymous "Kurd Dance", full of rhythmic jolts and ending with a die-away. And I wonder if the selection of Dances from the sixteenth century French lutenist Antoine Francisque's *Le Trésor d'Orphée* had not been substantially doctored.

Whether they had or not, Mr Yepes's treatment did about as much to revive them as one had any right to expect, but they were unexciting pieces.

A pair of works by two contemporaries of Beethoven yielded more gratifying results. Fernando Sor's *Variations on "Marlborough"* was more than bearable, and Mauro Giuliani's Sonatina in D major, Op 71, a most attractive post-classical titbit. Mr Yepes's flexible handling of rhythm contained odd, though pleasing, echoes of such pianists as Schnabel.

I can do nicely without the neo-Spanish schmaltz of Antonio Ruiz-Pipo's *Songs and Dances* and Mutsuo Shishido's Prelude and Toccata, or the ill-conceived pictorial accompaniment style of Vaclav Kucera's *Diario (Homage to Che Guevara)*, however much his heart may have been in the right place. Beside those, Isaac Albeniz's *Torre Bermeia* loomed a tower of strength.

Wilson-Johnson/Coull Quartet
Purcell Room

Paul Griffiths

Musical reputations are not easily or cheaply made, and one must applaud such schemes as the Maisie Lewis Young Artists' Fund, administered by the Worshipful Company of Musicians. On Friday the munificence of Sir Edward Lewis brought to the South Bank six young musicians who, though no strangers to those halls, will surely have been helped by the experience.

I hope that David Wilson-Johnson, the baritone, for instance, will have taken note that he can sing quietly and still be heard, and that he can introduce some spontaneity and wit into his performances. He has a good English voice, firm and well rounded, but there is with that the danger of pomposity if some degree of freedom is not allowed. On this occasion his singing was markedly more lively and compelling when he let himself relax.

Appearing under the auspices of a company with the motto "Preserve Harmony", Mr Wilson-Johnson was brave to include two songs of Schoenberg, though wise to tread no further than Op 1. No less unusual was his selection of 11 songs by Balfour Gardiner, a group spanning the composer's career from his schooldays to just before the silence of his last quarter century. That was an interesting survey, although I confess the strongest memory is of "While Greasy Joan Doth Keel the Pot", thrown out as a brusque challenge.

Sharing the recital with Mr Wilson-Johnson were the Coull Quartet, who played Mendelssohn's A minor quartet and the D major work from Haydn's Op. 20. If I say that the performances were fresh and clear, that is not to imply that they were in any way immature, merely that they were achieved with precise purpose and control. I particularly liked the players' happy dexterity in the Haydn quick movements and the leader's exquisite colouring of his line.

Mr Wilson-Johnson, who was most ably partnered by David Owen Norris in his songs, was joined by the quartet for an account of Barber's *Dover Beach* which displayed fine qualities on all sides.

Photograph by Anthony Crickmay

Brenda Last

The right way to go
La Fille mal gardée
Sadler's Wells

John Percival

Saturday night's performance at Sadler's Wells was one of those occasions when tears and cheers mingle. The evening's Lise, Brenda Last, was making her last London appearance as a member of the Royal Ballet. In August she goes to Oslo to begin a new career as director of the Norwegian Ballet. Meanwhile, she will be back where she has spent so much of her career, on the road, dancing for a further four weeks in Newcastle, Norwich and Cardiff.

It is ironic to think that when she left the Royal Ballet School, with the Adeline Genée Gold Medal in her pocket, she was told she was too short to join the company. Her response was characteristic: to make herself so conspicuously good that eventually they changed their minds. She is indeed tiny; when she took over *The Sleeping Beauty* in mid-performance at Covent Garden a couple of years ago because the Aurora had gone down with appendicitis, the only costume that would fit her was Makarova's.

Like Makarova, Last makes up in personality what she lacks in inches. She developed hers the hard way, dancing anywhere she could: in panto, even in a night club wearing a kind of two-piece *tutu* with bare midriff. I first remember her, at 17, in the shortlived West Country Ballet at the 1955 Edinburgh Festival.

That led to becoming a founder member of Western Theatre Ballet, where her first created role, the bird in *Peter and the Wolf*, providing her abiding nickname, Birdie. It must have stuck because it was appropriate in other respects, for her soaring technique and her irrepressible chirpiness.

She was six years with WTB, widening her abilities by such experiences as dancing in the premiere of Béjart's *Rite of Spring* and creating the lead in Peter Darrell's tragic *A Wedding Present*. Then to the Royal Ballet's touring company where she became a principal within two years and has remained ever since, through several changes of policy and programming; eventually becoming first ballet mistress, then principal *répétiteur*, on top of her full quota of performances.

Ashton, MacMillan, Joe Layton and Peter Wright have all created roles for her; she became our best Bournonville stylist and our strongest virtuoso, performing properly the steps that others fudge or leave out. But I think she would be prouder of the fact that to her the audience's enjoyment was the first consideration, equally at a Covent Garden premiere or a midweek matinée on an obscure touring date. Less than your best was inadmissible in any circumstances.

Consequently she has been the backbone of what became the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet, and by example and precept the chief architect of its present standing. No wonder some of her fellow dancers were almost blubbing as they took their curtain calls on Saturday.

But the performance was a joyous one, with everybody on top form for a special occasion, and Birdie effortlessly still the best of them. Her Lise is not only danced with sparkling detail and unerring dramatic sense, it is also attractive because she understands that the most important of the heroine's qualities, beneath a haughty manner, is an innate goodness, a really nice girl. That may be an unfashionable virtue but one's heart warms to it, as it always did to this performer in comedy, drama or sheer virtuoso display.

One should not normally repeat private conversations in print, but I think Dame Ninette de Valois would not mind my recording her remark as we both left the theatre. Her eyes sparkling, she leaned across and said emphatically: "*That's the way to go out!*"

King Arthur
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Barry Millington

Purcell's *King Arthur*, with Dryden's admirable verse, is a more highly unified work than, say, *The Fairy Queen* (though it lacks that masterpiece's consistency of inspiration) and even when a stage presentation is not practicable, aspiring conductors cannot afford to dismiss the linking narratives as superfluous. In Saturday's performance by the London Orpheus Choir and Orchestra under James Gaddarn the narration was prepared by Louise Mc Neice and projected with unabashed fervour by Peter Kenyon.

Mr Gaddarn and his team propelled the "action" purposefully (especially in the fine Act IV passacaglia, "How Happy the Lover", but attempts to characterize too closely were less successful: Antony Ransome's portrayal of the hostile Saxon's familiar spirit Grimbald border on caricature and caused him to sacrifice precision of intonation. The same failing diminished Frank Ottegario's Cold Genius, though the fast vibrato he produced for that scene was initially effective. But both gave pleasure elsewhere, as did Soo-Bee Lee (soprano) and Keith Davis (tenor). I thought I detected a note of insincerity in Act V, where the narrator voices some good, strong patriotic sentiments, as befits a performance in celebration of the Silver Jubilee. Perhaps he may be excused in view of the fact that they did not inspire Purcell to his best ("Fairest Isle" excepted, of course).

The finest contributions were from Yara Labal (with some immaculately-controlled high notes in "For Love Every Creature") and Peter Jeffes ("How Blessed are Shepherds"). The chorale interspersions of the latter also drew the most sensitive singing from Mr Gaddarn's chorus. The London Orpheus Choir, though numbering some 50 voices, proved not too weighty in a performance which, if lacking the last ounce of refinement, was marked by a conscientious collaborative effort elevated by a strong sense of style.

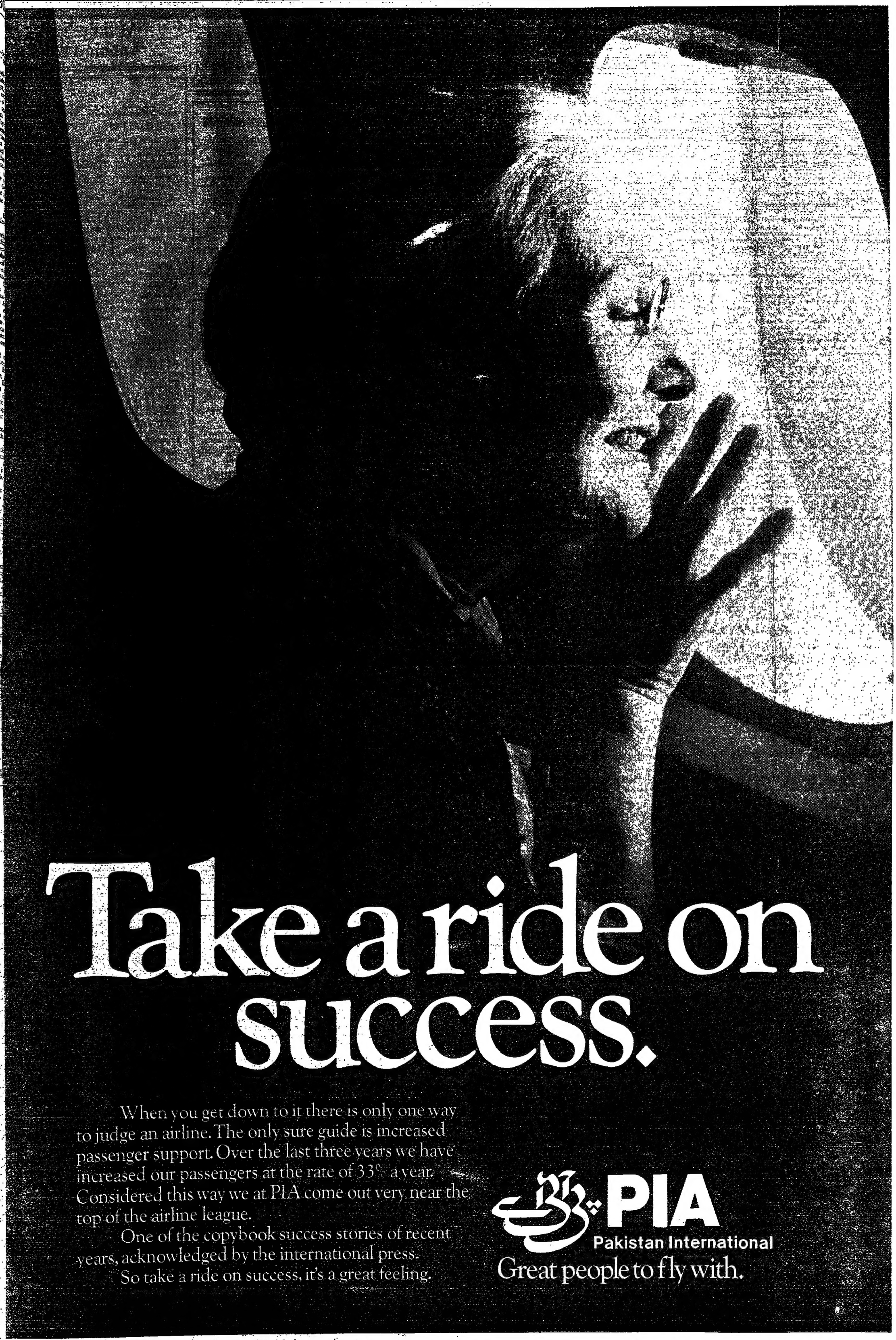
Talking Heads
Rock Garden

Richard Williams

Two rock bands from New York, both conveniently accepted as constituents of the current New Wave, are actually proposing a fresh and promising direction for the music. One is Television, a lean quartet which arrives in Britain later this month; the other is Talking Heads, who London début occurred, before the local punk *cognoscenti*, in a congested Covent Garden cellar on Friday night.

Like Television, Talking Heads work for a sound which is hard and metallic enough to satisfy the new generation of listeners. Unlike their British counterparts, they are concerned with technical and emotional precision, placing such accuracy ahead of the fashionable numbing impact of speed and volume.

Their leader is David Byrne, a former art student who, when singing and playing his amplified acoustic guitar, resembles a CIA trainee of the early 'sixties infiltrating his neighbourhood folk club. Straight-backed and sports-clothed, he employs a high, etiolated voice to achieve a careful reflection of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3564	3601	3608	3609	3622	3643	3648	3675
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3746	3760	3770	3803	3843	3920	4001	4032
4039	4150	4158	4159	4164	4194	4198	4204
4229	4242	4245	4303	4308	4314	4374	4376
4392	4429	4430	4434	4439	4445	4446	4447
4503	4511	4544	4546	4548	4565	4566	4585
4754	4793	4838	4864	4867	4875	4876	4890
4893	4901	4904	4907	4924	4934	4948	4996
5004	5009	5010	5011	5024	5115	5172	5175
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5513	5528	5693	5713	5717	5719	5720	5765
5775	5790	5794	5797	5845	5849	5872	5873
5915	6018	6029	6032	6046	6050	6053	6061
6063	6113	6034	6092	6108	6109	6115	6118
6123	6129	6150	6154	6157	6158	6185	6199
6204	6292	6321	6346	6350	6351	6352	6354
6360	6364	6381	6382	6389	6330	6376	6384
6377	6379	6381	6385	6389	6426	6429	6439
6461	6470	6515	6530	6539	7027	7072	7073
7113	7121	7122	7133	7150	7155	7173	7212
7602	7731	7752	7753	7754	7756	7757	7763
7785	7806	7810	7811	7824	7826	7830	7837
7875	7896	7911	7929	7935	7940	7943	7982
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8250	8251	8254	8257	8259	8284	8289	8292
8317	8333	8340	8346	8410	8420	8429	8443
8461	8478	8494	8503	1304	8511	8546	8547
8568	8570	8584	8594	8598	8600	8633	8635
8655	8665	8691	8698	8697	8704	8705	8713
8721	8728	8735	8753	8783	8793	8806	8839
8844	8867	8878	8898	9051	9033	9014	9080
9126	9130	9171	9185	9194	9199	9236	9290
9302	9323	9330	9412	9425	9429	9488	9494
9601	9653	9638	9705	9711	9712	9715	9718
9738	9741	9743	9745	9827	9829	9836	9840
9847	9862	10022	10038	10063	10144	10371	10376
10391	10393	10399	10438	10544	10577	10578	10706
10791	10793	10799	10807	10811	10860	10920	10927
11019	11040	11270	11307	11313	11357	11437	11438
11446	11452	11458	11491	11494	11502	11511	11541
11552	11572	11614	11636	11637	11639	11642	11719
11731	11768	11942	11951	11916	11962	11962	12176
12221	12239	12300	12321	12332	12318	12337	12349
12371	12375	12380	12394	12396	12418	12475	12501
12503	12508	12525	12540	12559	12560	12575	12579
12614	12618	12623	12647	12655	12662	12667	12677
12678	12699	12703	12713	12721	12725	12732	12733
12810	12814	12844	13148	13164	13166	13176	13186
13208	13217	13229	13231	13258	13310	13275	13284
13330	13332	13337	13338	13351	13370	13377	13382
13411	13455	13460	13476	13480	13498	13562	13563
13649	13660	13698	13714	13797	13795	13799	13801
13837	14004	14014	14024	14033	14092	14073	14106
14138	14189	14190	14201	14208	14207	14316	14344
14266	14267	14287	14293	14296	14297	14308	14317
14333	14342	14409	14444	14445	14458	14544	14548
14548	14614	14621	14633	14687	14656	14660	14662
14664	14668	14677	14698	14704	14722	14784	14785
14806	14810	14811	14828	14834	14837	14838	14845
14863	14868	14871	14893	14897	14913	14917	14924
14941	14977	14981	14986	14997	14998		

Bonds purchased	U.S.$541,000
Bonds drawn	U.S.$776,000
	U.S.$1,317,000

16th May 1977 HAMBROS BANK LIMITED

University of Stirling

SENIOR LECTURER IN ACCOUNTANCY

An additional vacancy has arisen for a Senior Lecturer in Accountancy in the Department of Accountancy and Business Law (Head of Department, Professor J. M. S. Risk, Ph.D., C.A., F.C.M.A.). The volume and range of work is expanding rapidly. Further developments in teaching and research are expected to follow.

The salary is within the range £6,443 to £7,961 plus FSSU (£55).

Conditions must include a one page summary in date order (stating years) giving personal details, i.e. date of birth, education, degrees, training, qualifications and experience. Two referees are required.

Further particulars are available from The Secretary (TM), University of Stirling, Stirling, FK9 4LA. The closing date for applications is 13 June, 1977.

DAME ALLAN'S SCHOOLS
(DIRECT GRANT/INDEPENDENT)
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

The Governors of the above Schools invite applications for the post of

Clerk to the Governors and Bursar

which will become vacant in the autumn on the retirement of the present incumbent. Details of the post can be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Dame Allan's Schools, Fowberry Crescent, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE4 9YJ.

Applications must be received not later than Saturday, 25th June, 1977.

UNIVERSITY of Leicester. Lectureship in Social Policy in the School of Social Work. Applications are invited from graduates in a social science, preferably with a higher degree and or research experience in social policy, to be responsible for co-ordinating the teaching of social policy throughout the school. Salary according to qualifications and experience on the scale £5,333 to £6,655 with superannuation benefits. Further particulars and application forms from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by 20 June 1977, quoting reference 151.

EXPERIENCED Archaeological Excavators required with York Archaeological Trust. Subsistence and accommodation. Apply: M. J. Daniels, York Archaeological Trust, 47 Aldwark, York.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS

LECTURESHIP AND TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for one Lectureship and a one-year Temporary Lectureship in the Department of Politics, both vacant from October 1, 1977. Appointments will probably be made at the lower end of the salary scale, £5,333 to £6,655 with USS. It is hoped to fill at least one of these vacancies from applicants with a special interest in one or more of: theories of politics in industrialized societies; the politics of change; and political sociology. Consideration will also be given to applicants with interests in a foreign system of government (the USA or USSR in particular). Six copies of applications (one only from overseas candidates), naming three referees, should be sent by Friday, June 10, 1977, to the Registrar, University of York, Heslington, York, YO1 5DD, from whom further details may be obtained. Please quote reference number 1/3136 for Lectureship and 1/3137 for Temporary Lectureship.

University College of North Wales
BANGOR

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND SOIL SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN SOIL SCIENCE

Candidates should have:
(i) A general knowledge of Soils and an ability to participate in teaching Soil Science to honours B.Sc. standard.
(ii) Evidence of research ability in some aspect of Soil Science.

The Lecturer's salary scale is £5,333-£6,655 per annum. The appointment is likely to be made near the bottom of the scale.

The successful applicant will be required to take up his duties as soon as can be arranged after October 1, 1977.

Applications (two copies), giving details of age, education and experience together with the names and addresses of three referees should be sent to the Assistant Registrar (Personnel), University College of North Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DG, and from whom further particulars may be obtained, by not later than June 30, 1977.

The Regional Arts Association for Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire and the Borough of Milton Keynes

EAST MIDLANDS ARTS

intends to offer from September, 1977 a

FILM-MAKING FELLOWSHIP

The Fellowship will be in conjunction with and be based at Leicester Polytechnic.
The appointment will be initially for one year and will be worth approximately £3,500 inclusive of up to five hours teaching per week.

wishes to appoint a new

DRAMA OFFICER

to maintain and develop the Association's work in this field.
An interest in dance would be an asset.

Salary for the appointment will be in the range £3,678-£5,154 p.a.

Details and application forms, returnable by 17 June, from the Director, East Midlands Arts (T), 1 Frederick Street, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 3BH.

University of Wales
UWIST

DEPARTMENT OF MARITIME STUDIES

PROFESSOR

MARITIME TECHNOLOGY

On Professorial range above £8106

Interests should include design and operational aspects of marine vehicles and logistic and operational aspects of marine vehicles and ports.

TEACHING FELLOW

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

Three year appointment from July 1978

Salary: £3333 to £6655

Requests (quoting Ref. T) for details and application form to Personnel Section (Academic) UWIST, Cardiff CF1 3NU.

Closing date: 10 June 1977

FELSTED SCHOOL
ESSEX

DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

Applications are invited for a new post of Development Manager as from 1st September 1977.

The person (male or female) appointed will be responsible for organising:
(a) A major development Appeal through the Friends of Felsted, including fund raising events.
(b) The use of the school premises by outside organisations and the running of Conference.
(c) Public relations.
Salary to be negotiated but maximum will be £6,000 p.a.

For further details and application form, apply to the Bursar, Felsted School, Felsted, Nr. Dunmow, Essex. Tel: Gt. Dunmow (0371) 820258.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND RELATED STUDIES

TWO READERSHIPS

Applications are invited for two Readerships in Economics tenable from October 1, 1977, or as soon as possible thereafter. Candidates will be expected to have research and teaching interests in advanced economic analysis and experience in graduate teaching. Salary within the scale £6,423 to £7,961, with USS.

Six copies of applications (one only from overseas candidates), naming three referees, should be sent by Friday, June 10, 1977, to the Registrar, University of York, Heslington, York, YO1 5DD, from whom further details may be obtained. Please quote reference number 1/2012.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

TWO LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for these posts soon vacant from October 1, 1977.

Salary within the scale £3,333 to £6,655, with USS.

Applicants should have interests in one of the following areas:
(a) visual perception;
(b) personality and aspects of individual differences;
(c) applied psychology, e.g. industrial, clinical, educational.

Preference will be given to applications in these areas but others will be considered.

Six copies of applications (one only from overseas candidates), naming three referees, should be sent by Friday, June 10, 1977, to the Registrar, University of York, Heslington, York, YO1 5DD, from whom further details may be obtained. Please quote reference number 1/3135.

UEA NORWICH

Applications are invited from graduates, preferably with some administrative experience, for the post of

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

with initial appointment in the School of Engineering and Applied Studies. The person appointed will assist the Senior Administrative Assistant with the academic administration of the School. The appointment will be tenable from September 1977. Salary will be on the scale £2,904-£5,622 plus FSSU/USS benefits.

Applications (one copy only) giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 13 June, 1977. In naming three referees you are particularly requested to give only the names of those who can immediately be approached by the University. No forms of application are issued.

University of Warwick

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW

in

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited for a Postdoctoral Fellowship in the Virus Research Group to work in a team led by Professor D. C. Burke on the genetic manipulation of the interferon gene. Candidates ideally should have a background in genetic manipulation or in cell-free protein synthetic systems. The appointment is for three years from October 1, 1977, initial salary will be up to £4,403 p.a. on the Range 1A scale £3,333-£5,627 p.a. Further details and application forms from the Academic Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, quoting Ref. No. 40/21/77. Closing date for receipt of applications June 10, 1977.

The University College of Wales
ABERYSTWYTH

PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE

Applications are invited for the above Chair tenable from 1st October, 1978.

Salary within Professorial range.

Further particulars available from the Registrar, to whom applications (twelve copies), with names of three referees, should be sent not later than 3rd June, 1977.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

ARAB SATELLITE COMMUNICATION ORGANIZATION
RIYADH
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

TENDER No.1

"TELECOMMUNICATION CONSULTANCY SERVICES"

The Arab Satellite Communication Organization wishes to establish a Regional Satellite Telecommunication System and invites competent entities for the above-mentioned Tender.
The Consultancy services shall be on a retained basis for a period of five years and will cover all implementation stages comprising:

- Survey of Arab countries, present and near future, need of voice record, and programme channels.
- Converting the survey into transponders and satellite numbers.
- Designing of both space and ground segments.
- Participating in bids evaluation and negotiations.
- Supervising the manufacturing, as well as construction and testing stages.
- Rendering other services such as advising on training, operation and maintenance, and tariffs, etc.

Only Tenders received from Consultants with previous actual experience in similar projects will be considered.

Tenders may be obtained after May 1st 1977 from the following office upon payment of a sum of U.S. $250:

Arab Satellite Communication Organization,
Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

- The closing date of the Tender is 12 hours (noon) 1st August 1977.
- Bids must be enclosed in two separate envelopes:
  A.—The first shall contain the Technical and Qualification Offer;
  B.—The second shall contain the Financial Offer.

Both shall be clearly marked. The second envelope will only be opened if the Bidder is found technically qualified for consideration.

Bid Bond in cash or Bank Guarantee from an approved Saudi Arabian Bank of U.S. $25,000 for a period of 6 months shall be received with each bid not later than the closing date.
Offers not complying with the above Tender instructions will be ignored.

All correspondence should be addressed to:

DR IBRAHIM OBAID
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ARAB SATELLITE COMMUNICATION ORGANIZATION, RIYADH
Telex 20020 Gentel Riyadh

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

PALLAVAN TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED

ANNA SALAI, MADRAS 600 002
TAMIL NADU, INDIA

For and on behalf of Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited, Madras, India, sealed tenders are invited for the supply of 285 bus chassis of width 2.5 metres, length 9.75 metres and can carry about 46 sitting passengers plus 40 standees and suitable for city operation.

Copy of tender documents and specification can be obtained from the Pallavan Transport Corporation Ltd., Anna Salai, Madras 600 002, on payment of RS500/- (Rupees five hundred) or fifty-five US dollars.

Bids from firms who have not purchased the tender document copy will not be considered. The Corporation will not be responsible for the loss of tender documents or for the delay in transit.

Tenders shall be submitted before 3 pm on 15th July, 1977, and will be opened on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present. It is proposed to finance the purchase out of the proceeds of a credit afforded to this Corporation through Government of India, by the International Development Association (World Bank).

C. A. SRINIVASAN
Managing Director,
PALLAVAN TRANSPORT CORPORATION LTD.
MADRAS 600 002.

SALE BY TENDER

TONE R.R.C. 20
BORING SYSTEM

Tone Drill with ancillary equipment capable of drilling holes of 1.5 metre and 2.0 metre diameter to a maximum depth of 50m.; for sale by tender.

For further details and documents and to arrange for inspection contact Cessain-Farmac HBM, Thames Barrier Project, Eastmore Street, Charlton, London, S.E.7. Tel.: 01-858 8231, Ext. 218 or 273.

Closing date for tenders 1st July, 1977.

هكذا من الأصل

SPECIAL REPORT

DENTAL HYGIENE

Prevention should have priority

by Dr C. E. Renson

The total cost to the nation of treating dental disease is about £220m a year. The cost to the individual in terms of pain, loss of work and disfigurement is rather more difficult to calculate. It has been estimated that 12 million working days are lost each year because of dental disease.

The recent increases in dental charges are likely to exacerbate that situation. For routine treatment the patient's contribution has been raised from £3.50 to £5, and for more complex work involving crowning teeth the patient will have to pay up to £30 for what previously would have cost £3.50. For all dentures the patient's contribution has been raised from £12 to £20. The dental surgeon's fees are not increased by these charges.

For many patients the increases will be prohibitive and will deter many who ought to seek dental treatment. It will discourage the regular attenders and put up a barrier against the irregular attenders for dental treatment, and these are in the majority. The British Dental Association (BDA) has opposed the new charges but Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, is adamant that they must remain. It is clear that dental health ranks low in the Government's order of priorities.

Although the incidence of many diseases has been reduced in this century, those diseases affecting the mouth and teeth have not been tackled in the same way.

Yet dental diseases are largely preventable. If plaque, the slutinous bacterial film responsible for decay and gum disease, is removed regularly from the gums and the teeth and if the intake of fluoride in the water supply is at the correct level, dental decay and gum disease can be controlled.

Government sponsored surveys of both adults and children in Britain have revealed quite hideous statistics. In England and Wales 36.8 per cent of 16-year-olds and above have no natural teeth left: 99 per cent of all adults over the age of 16 have some degree of gum disease, which leads to greater tooth loss than dental decay

In the national survey carried out on children's dental health in England and Wales in 1973 four fifths of the 13,000 children examined needed treatment for tooth decay or some other dental condition.

Although the Government has been sufficiently enlightened to sponsor surveys of dental disease, it has not yet seen fit to institute an effective preventive and public health programme. Yet it knows that such programmes have been effective in relation to so many other diseases.

Indeed, just a year ago the Department of Health and Social Security published a consultative document under the title *Prevention and health: everybody's business*, which clearly acknowledges the success of preventive and public health measures over the years.

In a chapter headed "The Practicalities of Prevention" the clear statement is made that few preventive measures are as effective or are so easy to carry out as the fluoridation of the water supplies. It has been established beyond doubt as being completely safe and the most effective method of substantially reducing dental decay.

Yet of all recent initiatives in preventive medicine this one has been the most disappointing in Britain, although not in other countries. Only 8.6 per cent of the population of Britain is now receiving water supplies containing fluoride. It is true that the Government has recently made available a grant, which averages out at a penny a head a year, in connexion with fluoridation, but that is a ridiculous amount when compared with the costs of repairing broken down mouths.

Over the years public health and preventive measures to combat dental disease have been advocated by the BDA, the dental profession at large and many quasi-government bodies. As long ago as 1956 a report of a government appointed committee, headed by Lord *McNair, recommended that* a comprehensive national programme of dental health education should be mounted to combat the public ignorance of the importance of dental health, but nothing was done.

In more recent times a working party consisting of members of the BDA and the health department was set up, in March 1972 "to consider what factors are relevant to the planning of dental services during the next 20 years and what steps might be taken to improve the nation's dental health". The working party published reports which offered answers to questions related to emergency dental services; the need for more dental hygienists; the uneven distribution of dentists throughout the country; measures to be taken to prevent dental disease, but nothing was done.

The recent report of the Expenditure Committee, a select committee of the House of Commons, and the Social Services and Employment Sub-Committee, an all-party parliamentary body, under the chairmanship of Mrs Renee Short, MP, specifically recommends that more resources should be devoted to an intensive campaign of dental health education, in schools and of the public at large.

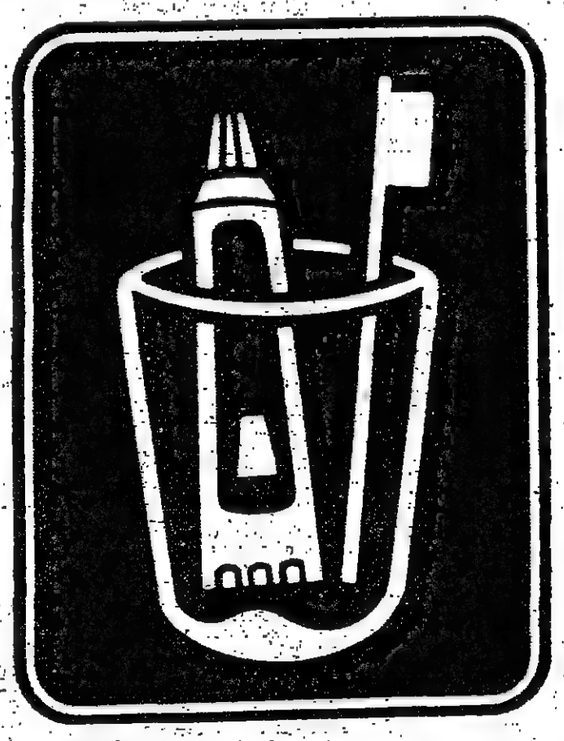
It also recommends that more dental hygienists should be trained, and that locally applied fluoride materials should be available on the NHS. Those preventive materials are not paid for by the NHS, although there is evidence that 80 per cent of all general dental practitioners use preventive materials in their practices. One of the difficulties is that only 40 per cent of the population attend for regular dental treatment.

In December 1976 Mr Ennals presented a report by the Committee on Child Health Services to Parliament. The report, *Fit for the Future*, has a chapter on "The Path to Dental Health." It recommends that immediate steps should be taken to introduce fluoridation on a national scale.

The committee commented: "If caries (dental decay) killed, fluoridation would have been mandatory for 20 years. The real obstacles are public apathy, minority prejudice and governmental reluctance to impose a political solution. The cost in unnecessary disease, personal pain and discomfort, misuse of professional resources and national expenditure has been immense."

It is time that the Government acted. To quote from the Department of Health and Social Security's own document: "Prevention is the key to healthier living and a higher quality of life for all of us."

The author is reader in conservative dentistry and consultant dental surgeon, The London Hospital Medical College, and chairman, dental health committee, British Dental Association.



National Dental Health Action Campaign

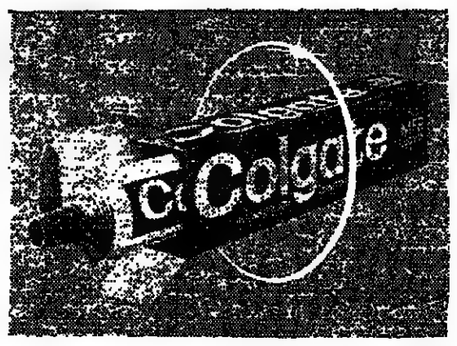
...is about keeping your teeth for life

In 1973 the Department of Health and Social Security conducted a survey on children's dental health in England and Wales. They discovered that by the age of 15 at least 97% of children had suffered from tooth decay. Other government statistical evidence shows that 2 in 5 of all adults have lost all their natural teeth.

The purpose of the National Dental Health Action week (May 16th-22nd) is to prove to everyone that all this is avoidable.

With a little constant care, teeth can be yours for life. It's as simple as regular cleaning of teeth and gums, and regular visits to the dentist.

Colgate-Palmolive, makers of Britain's best selling toothpaste Colgate plus MFP Fluoride, and Hoyt Laboratories, the Colgate-Palmolive professional division serving the preventive needs of Britain's dentists, are proud to have helped sponsor this important campaign.



Colgate-Palmolive is proud to be a sponsor

Robin Laurance

Diet is main cause of decay

by Dr Tony Smith

Dental decay is the most common physical disorder in young people in Britain today—and it would be equally common in the middle-aged and elderly had not so many adults lost all their teeth by the age of 30.

The cause of this continuing epidemic of dental caries is no mystery: it is a direct result of the change in the western diet in the past 100 years or so. Our medieval ancestors rarely suffered from toothache. Estimates based on examination of Anglo-Saxon skulls put their incidence of dental decay in adult life at one sixth of the present rate. The main dental problem in the Middle Ages was that the teeth often wore out long before old age, as a result of the preponderance of coarse, abrasive foods in the diet.

Bread made from home-milled flour, raw vegetables, and regular contamination of food with earth and mineral dusts made chewing a gritty, destructive process which gradually wore the teeth down to the gums. The cavities that did form in Anglo-Saxon teeth were low down on the teeth, close to the gums, and were the result of a combination of damage to the teeth and poor oral hygiene with food lodging between the teeth.

Even in affluent sections of society teeth remained healthy as long as tables groaned beneath the weight of protein foods. Notable trenchermen such as Louis XIV or Henry VIII set the pattern with their love of multiple courses of fish, game, poultry, hams, and roast and boiled meats. There was little starch or sugar in the diet and sweetmeats remained a rarity.

The change came with the industrial revolution and the growth of city populations in the nineteenth century. Feeding the urban millions required that food production should become mechanized, and changes in flour technology led to progressive refinement of the milling process, making flour and bread softer and whiter. Even more important was the change in our national diet that came with the introduction of cheap cane sugar. Sugar was almost unknown in Europe, except as a constituent of fruit, until the eighteenth century. Within the past 100 years consumption by the average adult in Britain has risen from 2lb a year to 2lb a week, so that it now makes up 10 per cent of our total intake of calories.

Why has the change to a diet rich in refined carbohydrates and sugar led to an increase in dental decay? Quite simply, decay is the result of damage to the protective enamel surface of the teeth from bacteria growing in food debris in the gaps between the teeth. These bacteria digest sugars and other simple carbohydrates to form acids; some of the acid is neutralized by the natural saliva, but this protection is much less effective when the teeth are coated with dental plaque. The amount of bacterial action—and so the intensity of the attack on the enamel—is proportional to the amount of sugar and refined carbohydrate in the diet.

A dramatic demonstration of this close relationship came in the Second World War, when rationing led to a steep decline in the consumption of sweets and other sugary food by the population of most European countries. Dental decay dropped in parallel, and whatever their other deprivations, most war-children had little trouble with their teeth despite a shortage of dentists.

Yet, short of returning to a diet of wartime austerity, what can be done in our present affluent society? First, we can take advantage of research findings. There *is no excuse for the delay* in making fluoridation of the water supplies mandatory throughout Britain. The objections that have been raised have not been borne out by practical experience in communities here and abroad which have been drinking fluoridated waters for over 20 years. Second, most of us would benefit from a cut in the sugar content of our diets, with more fresh fruit and vegetables and less starch. Third, we should look at dietary ways of combating decay.

The traditional advice has been to end a meal with an apple, to act as a natural toothbrush, cleaning the teeth and massaging the gums. This advice may be mistaken. Recent research on groups of schoolchildren in the north of England has shown no differences in the amount of dental decay in those who finished their meals with an apple and those that did not. Apples are acidic and they contain sugar. On both grounds they are probably hazardous to the teeth rather than protective.

If apples will not keep the dentist away, what will? The ideal food to conclude a meal should be non-carbohydrate and non-acidic. *The present favourites in* dental circles are salted peanuts and cheese. Both are effective in stimulating the flow of protective saliva. These are the foods that should be chosen too for snacks between meals, though most nutritionists discourage the habit of nibbling away from the dining table.

Finally, we should not ignore other health aspects of choice of diet. In addition to its effect on our teeth, our general health may be expected to benefit if we move towards a diet containing less sugar and refined carbohydrate and more wholemeal flour, raw vegetables and vegetable fibre. In economic terms too we should be looking for vegetable sources of protein, especially beans and other legumes.

Increasingly, medical experts are looking for methods of preventing disease rather than curing it. A combination of *fluoridation of our* water supplies and a sensible modification of what we—and our children—eat could prevent much of the misery caused by dental decay.

The author is Medical Correspondent, The Times.

Undermanned front line against disease

by John Roper

Preventive dentistry suffers from the lack of time the profession can give to it, little money and a long history of public disinterest.

According to the British Society of Periodontology, since 1948 1,000 million teeth have been filled at a cost of about £1,000m, yet each year almost 10 million permanent teeth are extracted and replaced by dentures at a cost of £30m a year. Most of these teeth have been filled, some many times. A third of the adult population have no teeth and three-quarters of people reaching 60 are toothless.

Disease starts in the young as a chronic gingivitis and progresses to pyorrhoea. The primary cause is bacterial plaque. Germs in plaque turn into acids, particularly when sugary food or drink is taken and the tooth enamel is eaten away. If not removed each day plaque collects and becomes hard to get rid of.

Many surveys have shown that by 11 years some degree of gingivitis is present in most children. Also by the age of 11 some children have signs of deeper destruction. One study found that nearly 27 per cent of children aged 15 who were examined had early *bone destruction*, which was the first sign of chronic periodontitis.

Much of this deterioration could be prevented. The dental profession is convinced that fluoridation of the water supplies would help significantly. But no government has yet agreed. Dentists all over the country were disappointed when the Commons committee which examined preventive medicine was unable, in a first report, to make a recommendation.

The committee examined the subject in depth and recognized that the weight of professional opinion was strongly in favour of fluoridation, but it was concerned about interfering with the liberty of the subject and the political nature of a decision to add fluoride to the public water supplies.

A less controversial but even greater improvement in *the nation's dental health* could be achieved by a big increase in the number of dental hygienists. These are the young women (few men are trained, outside the Armed Forces) who use ultrasonic scalers to rid teeth of plaque and instruct patients on how to brush their teeth and gums.

There are today only about 700 hygienists and probably not more than 1,000 of the 12,500 *dentists in general* practice are able to employ one. The British Dental Association has been campaigning for years for more hygienists and would like to see one for every two dentists, but there is little prospect of meeting this ideal because of the scarcity of training places. Only nine of 16 dental schools—and the Armed Forces — train hygienists.

A joint working party which the Department of Health and the profession organized recommended recently that a reasonable target was to treble the number of hygienists by 1985 to 2,500, but that increase is unlikely to be achieved. In the country's economic condition there is no money for expanding training facilities and on present estimates the official view is that for the forseeable future only 20 or 30 can be added to the 100 hygienists trained each year.

One difficulty about the prevention of dental disease is that in the National Health Service dentists are not paid for specific preventive work, such as the application of fluorides and fissure sealants. The examination fee covers advice as well as treatment and most dentists give their patients basic instructions on how to maintain healthy teeth and gums. The fees for treatment of periodontal disease cover any necessary hygiene instruction.

But there is little financial incentive to encourage preventive work and, with a shortage of dentists, there is so much restorative work always waiting that, again, prevention falls into second place. Patients whose teeth have decayed or are falling out need to have them extracted or stopped; and, as any dentist will say, the first contact with a patient is usually because he has toothache. Most patients are in too much of a hurry to get out of the chair to pay much attention to advice about good oral hygiene even though that might prevent an early return to the surgery.

A mother who has been up all night comforting a child with toothache is also unlikely, at the time, to be receptive to good advice and *instructions about the care* of mouth and gums.

Hygienists have more time and, as some—particularly older—dentists admit, have more patience, even with "difficult" children and adults. They work under the supervision of a dentist and in general practices are usually employed part time in sessions one or two days a week. A typical session is about six hours during which about eight to 10 patients may be seen.

Apart from finding time for preventive work and giving instructions about oral hygiene, which all dentists find difficult because of the pressure of curative work, simple plaque removal can be a boring operation and most dentists consider they ought to be more usefully employed. But the feeling among them and among hygienists is against separating dental hygiene from the dental surgery and allowing patients to go directly to a hygienist.

There are many views on how prevention could be improved, apart from fluoridation of water supplies and increasing the number of hygienists. Many put their faith in more dental education and there the Health Education Council is doing its best to put over the simple message about brushing *gums and teeth regularly* and for the needed three minutes at a time at least.

The council advocates the use of plaque-disclosing tablets which can be bought from the chemist; toothpaste containing fluoride; and something which rarely occurs in many households: the replacement of toothbrushes at least twice a year.

But the health [illegible] message about avoiding sticky carbo[illegible] cleaning teeth and the dentist regularly to get across. In [illegible] much effort, succe[illegible] has been limited. [illegible] it is agreed that people are more [illegible] of the need for good habits.

Professor D. Jack[illegible] fessor of children's [illegible] ventive dentistry at [illegible] University, has [illegible] that 70 per cent of [illegible] caries occurs before t[illegible] of 15. Eighty per [illegible] restorative procedure[illegible] sary for children is [illegible] simple and therefore [illegible] could be made for [illegible] the number of high[illegible] dentists and increasing [illegible] number of auxiliary [illegible] hygienists.

The proposal to [illegible] £500,000 to assist [illegible] authorities who may [illegible] to fluoridation of the [illegible] supply has been que[illegible] The money, it is su[illegible] might be better sp[illegible] providing more [illegible] facilities for hygien[illegible]

There is no short[illegible] candidates. Usually [illegible] nurses and chairside [illegible] ants seek this furthe[illegible] ing. Competition is [illegible]

The author is Health S[illegible] Correspondent, The Ti[illegible]

Advertising takes on a serious note

by Neville Hodgkinson

"The toothpaste market has got very serious of late", one of the industry's spokesmen said. "It used to be daggers slashing through blocks of ice, and the ring of confidence, all that sort of nonsense.

"Nowadays there is a strong element of preventive dentistry in advertisements, rather than the purely cosmetic approach. Everyone wants healthy teeth—which is super for us, because that is what toothpaste is for."

Nowhere is this seriousness seen more strongly than in Britain's schools, where the national preoccupation with preventive health care has unleashed important dental education campaigns by the big toothpaste companies.

Held in check in previous years by the teaching profession's desire to keep advertising out of the classroom, and by a fear of breaking the ground rules in this highly "ethical" area, some of the companies have recently seemed to be almost falling over one another in their anxiety to provide schoolchildren with colouring competitions, tooth-care kits, glossy manuals and the like.

There has been official encouragement for the expansion of such projects, both from the Department of Health and Social Security and from the Expenditure Committee of the House of Commons. In its report on preventive medicine last February, the committee urged that more resources should be devoted to an intensive campaign of dental health education, particularly in schools.

Area dental officers face obvious difficulty in meeting such calls during the present spending restraint, and one who believes strongly in industry's willingness to contribute to schools programmes is Mrs Brenda Fox, of the Hillingdon Area Health Authority, Middlesex.

In what she admits is a fairly new area she has five "dental health educators" travelling from school to school, helping teachers to set up educational programmes designed to give children an understanding of their teeth and a greater awareness of the need for oral hygiene.

The approach she favours is to establish projects that involve the children in thinking about teeth over a period. The "educators" enter the schools for at least a week at a time, concentrating their efforts on children aged nine to 10, with a further project at 13 for some.

Although her team designs and prints much original material, the budget is limited and much of the appeal would be lost without the "hardware" obtained from commercial sources.

For the nine and 10-year-olds, she makes extensive use of kits provided free by Procter and Gamble under their Crest dental care programme. Every child receives a toothbrush, plaque-disclosing tablets, and a tube of paste. There is also a teacher's pack containing posters, a booklet on the theory of dental disease, a film strip, and project cards.

For the 13-year-olds, Mrs Fox is making increasing use of teaching kits provided by Colgate through the National Dental Health Action Campaign which the company launched last year.

There is a charge of £3.50 for each package, which consists of 30 student workbooks, a teacher's manual, an oral hygiene demonstration kit, a schools project competition entry form and poster, and 30 letters to parents, in envelopes to be signed by the teacher, with details about the programme.

Cooperation between the toothpaste companies and professionals such as herself is considerable, Mrs Fox said. "If a company produces something I do not like, I write to them to say so and we have a meeting." She tries to persuade them to keep advertising to a minimum. In the Colgate students' workbook, for example, the only direct brand association is a page towards the end of the book with a picture of a tube of the company's toothpaste.

Teaching material is vetted carefully as to its scientific accuracy. "We are working in the schools with the consent of the education department, and at the invitation of the individual head teachers", she said. "It is a very delicate field. But it is to the credit of the companies that some are putting a great deal of effort into this work.

"So long as they work in close cooperation with us, we think it will be a success. They cannot work on their own. The latest research papers must be read, the latest teaching methods used."

The companies make no pretence at being motivated by philanthropy. Their first aim is to sell more toothpaste, preferably of their own brand. Colgate insisted on including a tube of its own toothpaste in the secondary school kits, for example, against objections from some of those consulted. The Procter and Gamble programme is integrally identified with Crest.

Procter and Gamble, Colgate and Macleans all try deliberately to ensure that parents are involved in the schools projects, partly in the hope that there will be some short-term as well as long-term effect on sales.

A minority of schools, and area dental officers, have rejected the commercial programmes entirely on the grounds that there are inherent dangers in allowing commercial concerns to become involved in the educational process.

Mrs Fox has had her clashes with some of the companies, but overall takes the pragmatic view that with so much scope for improvement in the nation's dental health habits, this is an area where the interests of the manufacturers, health officials and the public coincide.

Knowing when to stop

by Patrick O'Leary

I am not sure if my dentist reads *The Times*, but even if he does not I wish the whole world to accept my assurance he is the gentlest man I know. If he does read it, I would like to tell him those involuntary grunts I make when he is shoving ironmongery into my mouth are in no way a reflection on his skill.

Furthermore, the copies of *Punch* in his waiting room are the latest issues. True, I never laugh out loud at the jokes while waiting my turn, but then *Punch* is not what it was. Also, those toothy cartoons of President Carter meeting Mr Heath are painful reminders of the business in hand.

If there is one tiny little failing my dentist has, I would say he is not always quite as tactful as he might be. Last month he relieved me, and it was a relief, of one of my few remaining molars. While I was still in post-operational shock, contemplating a future in which tough steak and crusty rolls will play little part, he beamed upon me and said: "Now what about your next appointment? Shall we say Friday the thirteenth?"

Life has been somewhat easier since I started making at least annual visits for a check-up. In the past I preferred to ignore dentists until acute discomfort allied with near starvation, made their attentions unavoidable.

Consequently, most of my teeth now contain enormous stoppings which look as if the plugs had been inserted by Red Adair rather than a skilled surgeon. A colleague, who apparently lets decay go even farther, assures me she has a most valuable collection of crowns.

One occasion when I did voluntarily undergo a thorough overhaul was in an army camp. Such was my distaste for Saturday morning inspections instituted by an uninspired CO that I preferred to sit in the chair and have my teeth tapped and scraped. The dentist seemed glad of the company on a normally quiet day, and found plenty to do each Saturday.

It would be unfair to suggest the suffering is confined to the man in the chair. Dentists need to be tough themselves. I read somewhere that they learn their trade by yanking nails out of teak planks.

Then there is the risk of being savaged by a rabid patient, or overcome by a nervous puff of garlic. Moreover, since their patients already know the contents of *Punch*, dentists presumably have to make up those little jokes with which they try to reassure us.

Yet they have a decided advantage over the [illegible] half of the barber's [illegible] fraternity. The man [illegible] the razor must endure [illegible] ies of indecision [illegible] ponders whether a [illegible] opinion will draw an [illegible] taneous rebuke from [illegible] tomer, or an innocen[illegible] gestion, such as "it [illegible] like Chelsea for the [illegible] will lead to rampant [illegible] ganism.

But if a dentist [illegible] quoting from the ma[illegible] of the National Front [illegible] Workers' Revolu[illegible] Party, nobody is [illegible] argue. Similarly, [illegible] describes Ma[illegible] United supporters as [illegible] nature's gentlemen, [illegible] wisest to bite hard an[illegible] a thin smile. But d[illegible] sure you are biting [illegible] swab, not one [illegible] thumbs.

One dentist told [illegible] greatest pressure [illegible] was the same as the [illegible] journalist, the need [illegible] deadlines throughou[illegible] working day. Norma[illegible] had appointments [illegible] hourly intervals, ofte[illegible] ing to make time for [illegible] gencies and adjus[illegible] patients who fail[illegible] arrive—the cowards.

I find it soothing to [illegible] his words when I am [illegible] waiting beyond my a[illegible] ment time. In no c[illegible] stances do I want my [illegible] tist to be racing agai[illegible] clock when drilling [illegible] that sensitive nerve.

"My gang love Trident."

No wonder it's Britain's most popular sugarless gum.

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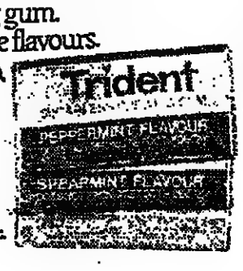

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atment is made enjoyable (above and on facing page) at the new children's dental unit at The London spital Medical College.

Extracting the best from change

by A. S. Atkinson

There have probably been more changes in dental technology during the past 30 years than at any time since dental treatment is known to have been practised. Lasers, ultrasonics, air abrasive "drills", air turbines, implants—all those and more have appeared, some to stay a part of dentistry as we know it today, others to undergo further development or reassessment of the best role they can serve in the increasingly complex world of modern dentistry.

The patient entering a dental surgery, say, 15 years ago, could expect to be greeted by the somewhat daunting "Christmas tree" dental unit, which provided the dentist with his drills, water sprays, air, lights, *instrument table and even* X-ray. To this was added the spittoon, with the familiar dental chair alongside. The equipment being manufactured today shows some dramatic changes.

The dental chair has become an upholstered couch capable of almost any permutation of movement and positioning, largely powered by internal motors. Recognizing the inherent stress and demands of present-day practice, there are an increasing number of dentists working in the seated position. This needs a chair capable of positioning the patient so that the mouth is accessible without the dentist having to put his stool perilously high or perform odd contortions.

The patient will therefore quite likely be at a 45 degree angle or even horizontal. The dental unit has apparently lost many of its appendages; indeed it may seem to have been transformed into something like a trolley or small chest of drawers or even become attached to the ceiling. These differences are not just fashion, they reflect a number of significant changes which have taken place in dentistry.

Apart from the general trend to functional simplicity and application of ergonomic principles, probably the biggest advance in equipment during the past 30 years has been the introduction of the air-turbine drill. This is a piece of precision micro-engineering that has revolutionized the scope and, to a great extent, patient acceptance of modern restorative dentistry.

Rotating at up to about 600,000 rpm and using diamond or tungsten carbide drills, this instrument literally strokes away tooth with great precision and minimum worry.

Before the era of the air turbine the dentist might well have thought twice before attempting many of the more complicated crowns (replacing the whole top of a tooth), bridges (replacements for missing teeth which may be permanently cemented into the mouth) and other advanced restorations, which with the advent of this instrument have almost been put into the category of routine.

Ultrasonics has appeared in two forms in the dental surgery. In the late 1950s it was considered that ultrasonics showed great promise for drilling teeth, as it caused minimal pain, but this work came up against too many technical problems and with the advent of the turbine was not pursued.

However, ultrasonics have not disappeared for they are now used as a standard item of equipment in scaling and removal of stain from teeth.

Quartz halogen lamps, used in the car industry, are now used for operating lights, and for precise local illumination within the mouth the fibre optic principle of "piping" light, sometimes along several feet length of cable, has appeared in a number of forms.

A different form of light, ultra-violet, has recently added a new dimension to the materials used in filling and otherwise repairing the ravages of dental disease.

Ultra-violet light, applied with various forms of apparatus, makes a dramatic change in this pattern because it is used as the catalyst activating the setting mechanism, and consequently allows a degree of manipulation and control previously quite impossible.

The system is not without problems, but the potential is obvious. It is plastic resins which are used with ultra-violet light and they, as a group, are many of the newer materials used in fillings. Simple resins, those without inorganic fillers, have been used for many years both in fillings and dentures.

Recently two significant advances have been made. First, the simple resins have been filled with inorganic materials such as quartz, to improve their properties when used for restoring and building up teeth, and, second, a technique making such materials stick to enamel by prior etching of the fractured tooth.

Etching has the effect of creating microscopic crevices for the plastics to lock into. This technique allows a number of troubles, particularly children's broken front teeth, to be treated simply and effectively with the minimum of patient discomfort.

Despite lay impression to *the contrary, dentistry has* not had any truly adhesive materials until recently when carboxylate cements and glass ionomer filling materials were introduced. These materials are capable of a chemical bond with tooth structure and this makes possible a number of interesting variations in established dental filling techniques.

Porcelain is a material which enjoyed much popularity as the first realistic *false tooth for dentures*, but was to some degree superseded when plastics appeared. Recent technology, improving the aesthetics and physical properties, has not only brought this material back to be widely used as a denture tooth, but also in crowns and bridges.

A high-strength alumina porcelain has been developed and a bonding process, which fuses porcelain to gold and certain base metals, enables the dentist to use this very tooth-like material in situations unthinkable not so many years ago.

These are some of the main changes which have occurred in the routine of everyday dentistry. Space precludes mention of many equally significant advances such as implants, plastics coatings to protect teeth and twilight sleep for fillings. One could also conjecture for the future: lasers and perhaps even a vaccination against decay.

The history of dentistry has encompassed two ages—the era where technology and public demand dictated that extractions be the order of the day, now replaced by the emphasis on saving teeth. This has been made possible to an important degree by developments in materials and equipment. The signs are that we are entering the prevention era, which is a logical progression and one that surely will bring its own technology.

The author is consultant to the Amalgamated Dental Company and formerly senior technical officer in charge of dental standards, the British Standards Institution.

Big spending brings its rewards

Diana Scarrott

: the start of the ional Health Service, than £3,000m has been : in Britain on the treat- of dental disease. The al cost is now running out £350m, accounting 5 to 6 per cent of all spending. Few diseases so expensive. But what been the return, in terms improved dental health reduced suffering?

ce everything else, den- has its iconoclasts, tioning the value of entional treatments and ices and suggesting the NHS dental services achieving little, if any- . They point to recent nal surveys showing dental disease is still spread, and argue that there will be no improvement without radical reorganization of the financing and manning of the dental services.

On the other hand, most dentists who have been in practice over the past 20 or 30 years would testify to a remarkable improvement in standards of dental health and in patient expectations. There may be doubt at times whether the NHS has been good for dentists, but in the profession at large few question that it has been good for the public.

And certainly, there is plenty of support for this view from trends in the pattern of treatment being provided through the NHS. In the early years of the general dental service, extractions and dentures accounted for 40 per cent or more of total expenditure. By 1965 their share had fallen to 32 per cent and by 1975 to 26 per cent.

The great majority of the 1,750,000 patients being provided with NHS dentures each year are already denture wearers, and the rate at which people are having to lose all their teeth is falling steadily. Multiple extractions are becoming less and less common. In 1965, about 350,000 patients had courses of treatment involving the loss of nine teeth or more, compared with under half this number today.

Meanwhile, the emphasis shifts steadily towards restorative treatment. In 1960, 2.1 permanent teeth were filled for every tooth extracted. Today the ratio is 5.1:1. Similarly for milk teeth, the number of teeth conserved for each tooth extracted has risen from 0.8 to 1.6 over the past 10 years. In 1965 almost 40 teeth were extracted for every tooth crowned.

Today only eight permanent teeth are lost for each crown. Also, now that more people go to the dentist regularly, average treatment needs are declining. In 1960, 3.7 fillings were required to produce dental fitness in an average course of fillings, compared with 2.7 today. Similarly, among patients having extractions, an average of 3.2 teeth were lost in 1960, against 2.3 now. More than one patient in five attending a general dental practitioner under the NHS at present is found to require no treatment.

In 1935, patients qualifying for dental benefits under the pre-NHS National Health Insurance scheme had an average of 7.9 extractions and 1.3 fillings with the provision of dentures in more than 60 per cent of cases. Today, the average NHS course of treatment for an adult patient consists of 0.3 extractions, 1.4 fillings, and dentures for about one patient in 10.

There has, in addition, been a steady decline in the proportion of cases involving only emergency treatment, for patients who do not wish to accept all the treatment necessary for dental fitness. In 1950, one patient in five was an emergency case, compared with one in seventeen in 1975.

These improvements in the pattern of treatment have taken place alongside a considerable increase in treatment volume. Before the NHS started, about 750,000 patients each year received NHI dental benefits. *In 1950, about 10,000* dentists in general practice dealt with 11 million NHS cases. Nowadays, 13,500 practitioners deal with more than 30 million cases a year.

As a result largely of the profession's success in raising efficiency, dental treatment is reaching more people than ever before. But with only a little more than 500 treatment courses each year per 1,000 population, dental disease remains, unsurprisingly, a big health problem. There is still a long way to go to the goal of regular dental care for a fully-dentate population, with dentists occupied with prevention rather than repair.

The rising volume of treatment has benefited especially the older age groups, who are keeping *their natural teeth longer* and whose dental needs are consequently rising. Between 1960 and 1975, the number of NHS courses of treatment provided rose by 120 per cent overall, but by 170 per cent for the 45 and over age group.

But it is the young who are making best use of the dental services. In the 5 to 15 age group, general dental practitioners now provide each year about 900 courses of treatment per 1,000 in the age group, and nearly 800 and 700 courses a 1,000 in the 15 to 20 and 20 to 35 age groups respectively. In addition, the school dental service treats about 1,500,000 patients each year, initiating dental care for many children when parents would probably not take action.

The extent to which child*ren and young people are* now becoming accustomed to regular dental care is one of the strongest pointers towards a better future for dental health in Britain. But perhaps the most convincing argument—in the absence so far of any worthwhile data from surveys at regular intervals—is simply the downward trend in the number of permanent teeth being extracted.

In the general dental service the total has fallen steadily for many years, from 12,100,000 in 1960 to 7,900,000 in 1970 and 6,800,000 in 1975. A substantial increase in the life-expectancy of natural teeth must surely have accompanied this steep decline in tooth mortality, in the service which provides the great bulk of all adult treatment.

Dental health is an integral part of general health, and any National Health Service worth the name must continue to provide dental services for the whole community. The achevements of NHS dentistry since 1948 are not always or widely recognized. But if the politicians running the NHS keep their nerve, and the dental services intact, Britain's dental health record will be well on the way to becoming one of the best in the world, instead of one of the worst.

The author is assistant secretary, British Dental Association.

hen to

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The Editor of 'The Times' on Peter Jay's appointment as ambassador in Washington

The best man for the job

When I heard of Peter Jay's appointment as ambassador in Washington, I was sorry for *The Times's* sake, but otherwise delighted. Although I strongly disapprove of the unfair (and surely inappropriate?) criticism of Sir Peter Ramsbotham, I still think that Peter Jay's appointment is an excellent one. The criticism of Sir Peter Ramsbotham is both unfair and absurd. It is part of an ambassador's job to entertain the leading society of the capital in which he is working, because that is the society which has influence. All ambassadors invite powerful, entertaining, influential, intelligent and if possible beautiful people to their dinner tables. If this is snobbery, it is necessary snobbery. The unsuccessful ambassadors are those to whose tables only the dull and stupid come. Sir Peter has not been among them.

Nevertheless the critics of the new appointment miss two crucial points. The first is that Britain's reputation among serious-minded Americans is at present *alarmingly low*—as anyone who travels regularly in North America discovers. A new approach to that problem is fully justified. The second is that much the greater part of the most important business to be transacted through the Washington embassy is now economic or trade business. The Foreign Service does not have an economist in the same class as Peter Jay. Yet these matters should be discussed with knowledge and with personal authority.

In the past few weeks I have happened to give a number of talks in the United States and Canada on the outlook for Britain. I have spoken to business groups, to a conference organized by the Canadian Progressive Conservative Party, to students, to the United States Senate Assistance and on radio and television. My views on the British situation are in line with those we have expressed in *The Times*. I think of myself as gloomy, but I found myself *universally regarded* as an optimist.

All the news from Britain has been so bad, for so long, that most Americans regard us as being in unique trouble, as a society on the point of collapse. In my experience the Foreign Office line, which is, understandably enough, one of general defence and support for the British record, is simply not believed.

If I had been asked to advise, with no idea of Peter Jay's appointment in my mind, I would have suggested that the next ambassador should be someone very good on television, preferably young and of dynamic appearance, able to deal convincingly and *realistically* with the most tough minded questions about the economic decline of Britain.

As so often, the truth is the best propaganda. The truth is that British Leyland is not typical of British industry, but you cannot convince an audience of that unless you are frank about the trouble British Leyland is in. For all practical purposes the British message can only be carried on television, and the British ambassador will receive television time largely in proportion to his ability as a performer.

I also welcome Peter Jay's appointment on other grounds. The war brought people forward very young. Gradually the postwar period has *slipped back into the prewar* or even pre-1914 pattern of slow and late promotion, even for the ablest.

Peter is exceptionally able. I have worked with him for more than 10 years. His intellectual gifts, if intellect consists of the capacity for the rapid analysis of complex concepts, seem to me to be superior to those of anyone I have worked with in journalism, or indeed of anyone I have met who is at present in the public service. Since the death of Tony Crosland, Peter has probably been cleverer than anyone on either Front Bench. This can hardly be regarded *as a disqualification*, as he is also extremely easy to work with, being loyal, kind and good humoured.

I am also very grateful to him personally for his development of the economic views of *The Times*. His own major change in economic thinking began in 1969, when he spent a very successful year working for the paper in Washington; it had been fascinating to follow the intellectual process that led to it.

If the highest offices are not to be open to a man of such exceptional ability at the age of 40 (an age at which in action men were already regarded as elderly) then British life will be much too stuffy.

The fact that Peter Jay is the Prime Minister's son-in-law has nothing to do with it. It is a bad point and I was sorry to see somebody as sensible as Mr Ian Gilmour take it. Prime Ministers who have sons-in-law as able as Peter Jay are very lucky. So are Prime Ministers who can find men to be their ambassadors. So are editors who can find men of such quality to write for their newspapers.

I am on the side of merit, even if the Provost of Eton is not.

William Rees-Mogg

At last politicians see the Soviet threat, but they have yet to decide how to meet it

Lord Chalfont

A funny thing happened to me on the way to the theatre the other evening. As the delegates to the summit meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization assembled on the South Bank last Tuesday to see a performance of *Julius Caesar*, one of them told me that, in the official communique of the meeting, the heads of government would actually refer to the growing military strength of the Soviet Union. It seemed at the time an unlikely story, even given the willing suspension of disbelief brought on by close proximity to Sir John Gielgud. But it was, indeed, so. The Presidents and Prime Ministers—who, you all know, are honourable men—proclaimed among other things a "particular concern" about the *continuing growth in the strength and offensive capabilities of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries*. So, at last, the political doublespeak has given way to a clear recognition, at the highest level, of the reality—a reality which has been blindingly obvious for some time to western military leaders, and to one or two interested outside observers as well.

Now that it has achieved the respectability of inscription in a prime ministerial communique, it is perhaps in order to consider whether the West proposes to do anything about it—such as, for example, repairing some of the more serious weaknesses in our own defence.

The view of President Carter, seems to be that the Soviet Union should be given one last chance to demonstrate the sincerity of its interest in detente. The coming year, it appears, is to be a year of decision. If, in that time, there is some progress in arms control, both nuclear and conventional; if there is some abatement in the relentless growth of Soviet military *strength; and if the Russians* show some signs of fulfilling their responsibilities in the matter of human rights, then the road might be open to a new era of genuinely peaceful coexistence, and the more optimistic might even say, to a serious assault on the hitherto intractable problems of disarmament.

If, on the other hand, the Soviet Union continues to pursue policies of military expansion and political aggression, the West will be forced into programmes of rearmament—in fact into a more intensive and potentially disastrous arms race.

Some of the thinking which lies behind this somewhat naive and Fabian approach emerged at a summit meeting of a different kind which also took place last week.

At a remarkable conference at Mons in Belgium, the senior military commanders and staff officers of the western alliance held two days of discussions with politicians, academic strategists and a small number of people described by General Alexander Haig, the Supreme Allied Commander, in a delicate attempt to avoid using the pejorative word journalist, as "the responsible elite of the public information discipline in the countries of Nato". The occasion was an interesting example of the intellectual dilemma which arises from a *confrontation between*, to borrow another eloquent phrase from the Supreme Commander, the logic and the grammar of military power. The logic as reflected in the views of some of the academics, seems to suggest that the Russian military build-up springs not from any aggressive or imperialistic intent, but from a basic insecurity. The Soviet Union, it is argued, feels itself surrounded by hostile nations and threatened by the military strength of the Americans and their allies.

Furthermore, the present huge armaments programme springs from policy decisions taken as long ago as the date 1960s, when American involvement in Vietnam was still significant and the Soviet Union was faced with its own local *difficulty in Czechoslovakia*.

Finally, it is suggested, the Soviet leadership consists almost exclusively of men who lived through the Second World War and who therefore have no interest in provoking something which would be infinitely more dreadful in its destruction and suffering.

To this the service chiefs reply with some robust and unequivocal essays in military grammar. The Russian build-up, they say, makes no sense in terms of pure defence. soviet intelligence is ubiquitous and comprehensive; the leaders in the Kremlin know perfectly well that the West has neither the intention nor the capability to attack the Warsaw Pact; but even if, against all the evidence, they really *do* feel threatened, the demands of basic security do not require the establishment of such overwhelming military superiority. Furthermore, it is said, the *present* Russian leadership may have no aggressive tendencies, but their successors may well have different ideas. Military power, to adapt an aphorism of Edmund Burke, is a dangerous thing to leave lying around.

The military consensus, quite simply expressed, is that the Soviet Union is rapidly acquiring the capacity to go to war with very little warning and with a substantial expectation of success; and that even if it does not use that capacity in military operations, it will certainly exploit it as a decisive *factor in its political dealings* with the West.

This is the dilemma which the political leaders of the western alliance have to resolve. It is a sombre and profound responsibility. If the academic logicians are right, overreaction to the Russian military build-up might permanently destroy any possibility of a peaceful world in which conflicting political and ideological systems can pursue their legitimate interests without doing damage to each other; but, if the military grammarians are right, any delay in responding to the Russian challenge might lay the West open to a disastrous and irreversible defeat—possibly by force of arms, but, more probably, without a shot being fired.

The outcome of the London summit meetings suggests that the western powers intend to persevere with their attempts to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons and on the reduction of conventional forces in Europe; and that they will press for the implementation of *all* the provisions of the Helsinki declaration—not simply those which happen to be convenient to those who signed it. At the same time the West has recognized—in theory at least—the foolishness of trying to conduct these negotiations from a position of weakness and confusion. The intention is to improve the efficiency of the existing Nato defences; to provide a more effective system of reinforcement, especially in the context of the realization that there would, in present circumstances, be much shorter *warning of the Soviet attack* than our political leaders have been able to count on in the past; and to create a "two-way traffic" in Nato's programme of armaments and equipment so that standardization means something more than a requirement that everyone should buy American.

The next year or so is likely, therefore, to be crucial to the survival of the West. It will prove whether the free world has the political will and cohesion to translate into reality the euphoric aspirations of the London conference. But, what is more important, the next move is essentially for the Russians to make. If they are prepared to negotiate seriously across the spectrum of detente, and if they are prepared to call a halt to their apparently endless accretion of military strength, the climate of international relations might be dramatically transformed. If, however, as seems more likely they show no disposition to conciliate, the implications are clear. There will not only be growing pressure on the West to rearm; there will be other consequences as well.

The Russians should not assume that they can, so long as they present a consistently hostile aspect, count indefinitely upon economic and technical assistance from the west to protect them from the worst consequences of their disastrous agricultural system and their inefficient and technologically backward industry—especially when that assistance allows them to divert precious resources into the creation of a powerful and threatening *military machine*.

It is for the Soviet Union to decide; but the West, in the meantime, cannot afford to take irresponsible risks with its security. The governments of the free world, not least that of Britain, must recognize that they can no longer try to solve their immediate economic problems by backing away another support from the precarious structure of our military defences. If they do, they will have demonstrated that the London summit was just *another expensive* and meaningless exercise in the extrusion of verbal material, or, to use the more elegant style of Cassius, an affair of fantasy, of dreams and ceremonies.

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Eric Heffer

Who says Mrs Thatcher will govern?

It is perfectly understandable, especially after the recent parliamentary by-elections and county elections, for Mr Thatcher to predict that her party will win the next general election. However, "there's many a slip between *cup and lip*", and despite all that is being said and written, her victory is by no means certain. On the contrary, it is my view that *the outcome* of the next election could be similar to the situation in February, 1974, with no party emerging with an overall working majority. If that happens then the growing political instability which has been a feature of our political life since 1974, will continue, with serious long-term consequences.

However, the important question remains: Will the present Tory leadership, if elected to office, adhere to its pronouncements and its basic Tory philosophy, or will it, like other Tory political leaderships before it, carry out a U-turn? I ask this because if the free market economy policies of Mrs Thatcher or Sir Keith Joseph were put into practice without modification, then the nation would be facing a very bleak prospect. It would be nothing short of a political tragedy, therefore, if she were to become Prime Minister not because of the voters' enthusiastic adherence to her philosophy but because of their discontent with the Labour Government's *present policies*, policies incidentally which have largely followed Conservative ideas, especially with regard to cutting public expenditure.

A recent profile in *The Times*, presented by Brian Connell, gave us a good insight into Mrs Thatcher's philosophy. It amounts to a right-wing, old-fasioned Tory view of society, but lacking the paternalism of some previous Tory leaders.

It goes without saying that *some of the things she says* can be accepted by all of us. For example, it is a truism to say that people are different, that the family unit is important, that variety must be maintained in society, and she is right to oppose a 1984 solution to our problems. Where Mrs Thatcher and Sir Keith Joseph are wrong, however, is *that they believe such a nightmare* world could only come from a dictatorship of the left. In fact, there are even now several states dominated by right-wing politicians carrying out 1984 policies in the name of the preservation of the free enterprise capitalist system. The Pinochet regime in Chile is a classic example; it has *only recently* taken its dictatorship a stage further by abolishing all political parties, even those on the right.

The Thatcherite philosophy can be summed up in two words, "non-interference". She uses the phrase "There has been too much interference" repeatedly. Her view is that the more people your political philosophy enables to be self-reliant and prosperous by their own efforts, the fewer you have to look after. Her vision, as she puts it, "is to *make as many of them as independent* as we can, making their own decisions". It is the "I'm all right Jack" syndrome taken to the extreme. For example, she says: "I very much want every man and woman to be a capitalist, because then they have the means to support their own decisions."

This is an impossible dream. While it is true that in modern large scale mass production society, more people can own more personal property, they cannot all be capitalists. Mrs Thatcher misunderstands the meaning of the word capitalist. It is not merely the ownership of personal property, a landowner owns property but is not necessarily a capitalist. A capitalist is the owner of the means of production, distribution and exchange, and everyone cannot own the means of production, etc, unless they do so through the State. Then the State becomes either state capitalist or transformed into democratic socialism through the ballot box.

Although Mrs Thatcher belives in freedom of the market economy, the reality of modern economic society her, as it has other *leaders before her*, to her views.

For example, when Ronald Butt in an recorded in a recent *Times* article, "What State intervention nationalized industries replied: "I don't think in politics could stand see a whole commun lapse without work." government support for industry was all right, her opinion, could not tinue indefinitely. She keep the National Enterprise Board, but "not with where it can buy shares vate industry". She sell a lot of the shares private enterprise.

This is really the nub problem facing all leaders. The private system does lead to lapsing, precisely becau Mrs Thatcher's beloved market economy. Firms lapse, not because of the edness of the workforce not always because of management, but becau market will dry up or ch

It is at that point government intervention essential to ensure that native employment is cr It is no good leaving this chance, to hope that free "fair" competition will new employment. That leads to the mass unemployment and poverty that we before the Second World In those days Tory philos was triumphant but becau the mass unemployment misery, enlightened Tories Harold Macmillan felt the new approach had to be m He outlined his ideas in a *The Middle Way*.

Mrs Thatcher should note of what was said in editorial in *Crossbow* in 1 "We should . . . remem that the number of pe attracted by strident call technology, dogmatic ch for pure economic liberal and even heartfelt appeals the spirit of individualism severely limited."

The Tories really can make up their minds about role of the State in econom affairs. For instance, Dr Howell, now a Front Ben spokesman, wrote in a C pamphlet in 1966: "The p suit of a national econom growth policy demands t State as active pa ner . . . the State has to sup free enterprise."

Let us look briefly at wha has gone before. We ha "Selsdon Man". He was pla to abandon the type of st intervention previously pr tised by the Labour Gove ment. Market forces wo take over in almost a sphere, in industrial relati in housing, in welfare, in distribution of income. The efficient would not be k going and the unprofit would not be subsidized. policy, in less that two y of a Tory administration, *to be abandoned, and* wher was not abandoned, there confrontation with the tr unions on a scale which not been seen since before 1920s.

The truth is that the T success in the by-elections a in the county council electi is mainly due to disenchantme with Labour's performance far in running the econo This has been reflected in so actual increases in votes the Tories, or by a degree voting for other parties. more often by large sc abstentions by Labur voters has not been because people accepted Mrs Thatche philosophy.

When a general electi comes the stark choice will there. It will be between party whose leaders beli that the answer lies in market forces, as advocated *the Tories at Selsdon*, or a party which believes in try to plan the nation's resour in a democratic way. The come of such an election is no means a foregone con sion, and Mrs Thatcher her friends would do well to count their chickens bef they are hatched.

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The author is Labour MP Liverpool, Walton.

The case against a Brookings-style think tank for Britain

The project for a British Brookings is now in no man's land. The spokesman for some of the main institutes, PEP, The Royal Institute of International Affairs, the National Institute of Economic and Social Research and now the Institute of *Economic Affairs, have had* their say and *The Times* has produced a balanced leading article favourable to Professor Dahrendorf's plea for a British Brookings.

If I come down against this proposal it is not merely because I had some hand in the founding of PEP, and certainly not because I am critical of American initiatives or Brookings in particular. But I am sceptical of transplanting social or educational institutions from one country to another, chiefly because such institutions are the product of national social conditions and indeed traditions prevailing in the country concerned. I could, if space allowed, give several examples *to illustrate this particular* point.

But let me quote a passage from the letter sympathetic to Dr Dahrendorf's plans and signed by Professor Alan Day and nine of his colleagues at the London School of Economics: they favour "well-designed arrangements for a politically independent centre *to research into major problems* of national policy, reaching and publishing conclusions on the basis both of the best evidence available and analysis of high intellectual quality, produced sufficiently quickly to have influence on events".

Those words are almost identical with the aims and objectives of PEP for the past 46 years. I remember a letter from Sir A. Carr-Saunders, then principal of LSE, relating to a request from a foreign country to establish the equivalent of PEP *on its soil. He said that it* would be useless to send them a constitution with aims and objectives. He suggested a public history which conveyed the idea of PEP, its promotion, its internal and external relations.

"These", he said in his letter, "are unusual, perhaps even unique. To convey it will need subtlety; it would best emerge from a treatment, which had all the characteristics of PEP in mind and sought to make them come to light in *the course* of a narrative rather than by direct exposition". Wise words.

I have written such a narrative and quote two opening paragraphs because they illustrate one important point.

The fact that PEP started in the year 1931 is significant in itself, because it grew out of a situation of crisis which bears comparison with the present. PEP is and always has been an independent non-party organization. Since its formation it has acted as a bridge between research and policy-making, whether in industry or agriculture, government or the *social services. Its aim is* a practical one: to study problems of public concern, to find out the facts, to present them in impartial and readable form and to suggest ways in which the knowledge can be applied.

This introduction in "matter moulded forms of speech" can afford little indication of the sense of excitement felt by the founding fathers; it also fails to explain *why busy men of affairs, industrialists*, architects, financiers, civil servants, between them covering in varying degrees two generations of experience and thought, gave up evenings and weekends to discuss the current malaise. The early birth-pangs of PEP occurred during the dying months of the second Labour Government; its progress must be measured against the rapidly deteriorating condition of the country with nearly three million unemployed and financial bankruptcy staring us in the face. There was also a bankruptcy in political ideas. The significance of PEP is that a group of young and not so young determined people were prepared to face the challenge of the thirties and by dint of enthusiastic and searching application influence in some measure the course of affairs.

It took years to create a common outlook and workable administration and to establish our external channels of communication; namely regular broadsheets and longer reports.

It was only because of those labours and hard-fought battles on general principles that PEP produced between 1933 and 1939 several long reports, which anticipated and then affected public policy.

Contrary to the assertion by Mr Harris and Mr Seldon of the Institute of Economic Affairs (letter to *The Times*, May 11). PEP does not receive government subsidies. A few of its specific projects have been sponsored by government departments, which in my opinion is a useful public service.

The only such study which I remember and on which I have some expertise was rightly critical of government overlapping. Personally I admire Mr Seldon's polemics on the social services. No Brookings for him.

The annual budget has risen *from* £2,000 in 1931 to an annual expenditure on research of £200,000. It is true that with an increased budget PEP alone (or in conjunction with other bodies) could identify its own projects and in Keynes's words "study the present in the light of the past for the purposes of the future".

Many people are deeply aware of the economic, political and social crisis of the 70s but they do not agree that there should be a comprehensive national institute to study the national predicament on the *lines of the admirable Brookings Institution in Washington*.

In the first place Washington's geographical position in the United States and the complex of government institutions in Washington bear little resemblance to London, which is close to half a dozen major universities. Secondly, we are suspicious of size. Thirdly there *is the danger that the bureaucracy* of government will be matched by the bureaucracy of research.

Research institutes in Britain are by no means perfect, they could do much more to disseminate the results of their work, they could engage in closer cooperation. PEP could well double its size in both research and dissemination. In that case it would have, some of the advantages of size without much risk of losing in efficiency and creativity. It is impossible to over-stress the word *creativity* and with it the will, the resolution, the determination to face the challenge of the 70s as a few did in the 30s.

Sir Lewis Namier wrote in a well-known essay: "Statesmen, artists and writers work against a social background of values and ideas produced in the *common* national existence." Today a largish number of people do not accept common assumptions about the structure of society and the economy.

Economic failure opens the door for propaganda and *violence which seem at times* bent on destroying our democracy, although the bridge between research and decision-making is stronger than in 1931. Moreover, there is reason to question the competence and imaginative approach of social scientists when faced with the weaknesses of the post-Beveridge welfare state. Here *is need for new thinking*.

There is also reason to ask the political scientists who rightly question various aspects of the constitution, whether they have come to terms with new social relationships, whether they realize what is involved in adapting our institutions to changing social conditions. Here again there is room for fresh thought.

PEP has never been just a machine for getting up insulated groups to discuss particular topics; it was a living chain of men and women with a will and a purpose. I know that similar motives have inspired the various institutes that are members of the Association of Social Research Organizations and the scores of other voluntary bodies that contribute to policy research in Britain.

At least we are still an open society and the existing institutes, some of which like PEP have a national as well as an international status, if they retain courage and creative power, can still have an influence on policy-making in Whitehall and on events outside.

Kenneth Lindsay

LEAPMAN IN AMERICA

● New York

The women's movement in America has undergone a change in emphasis in the past few years, and its nature is indicated by the election last month of Ellie Smeal as President of the National Organization of Women. *Mrs Smeal is a* housewife, though she prefers the sexually neutral appellation of homemaker. And unlike the more raucous feminists of the early days, she sees nothing demeaning in the role, which she has been fulfilling for 14 years.

Or rather, in so far as the role is demeaning, she believes that NOW should be working *to make it less so, instead of* persuading women to abandon it. Her philosophy is that rather than campaigning for women to be accepted in jobs that were previously the preserve of men, the women's movement should seek to improve pay and conditions in jobs which are predominantly filled by women.

I had an appointment with her in the stark New York office of the legal defence and education fund, an offshoot of NOW. She was a bit late, and I filled in the time reading some *posters on the wall*. "A pedestal", declared one, "is as much a prison as any small space."

A small, soft-spoken woman with a sallow complexion, she came in lugging some heavy suitcases. Two weeks after assuming office, she is finding the transition from a Pittsburgh homemaker to a paid Washington official a bit wearing and disorienting. She will maintain establishments in both cities and her husband, a metallurgist, will pitch in to help care for their two children.

"In America", she told me, "40 per cent of all adult females are homemakers full time with no independent income. This is a work force, and a very valuable work force. Yet they do not have an independent economic existence, and we want to change that.

"People try to divide us into working women and non-working women. That's nonsense. They both work. The language itself is divisive. American homemakers are often referred to as consumers, which is an insult to them. Everybody consumes, and they're producers also."

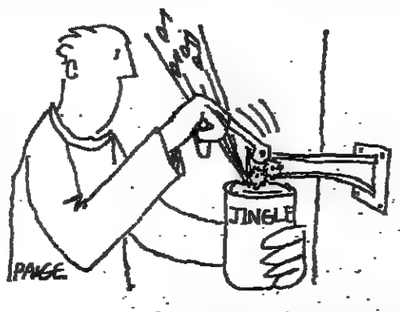
She had more statistics. "Women in employment make 57 cents for each dollar a man makes and the figure is getting lower. In the late sixties it was 64 cents.

"We have to recognize that tokenism, which is what is really happening when a few women get into men's jobs, is not the solution. The bulk of women are in jobs men don't do. The salaries and fringe benefits on those jobs must be improved.

"For *instance*, 98 per cent of secretaries are women. It's a very skilled job. The reason it doesn't pay well is that women do it. And the same is true of waitresses and workers in health care. The average woman earns 6,700 dollars a year, which is not enough to support a family of four. Women have become the working poor."

Mrs Smeal does not think that the earlier activists were wrong in pursuing dramatic, token victories in getting women accepted in formerly male preserves. "For the first few years the main job of the movement was consciousness-raising", she explained. "Where do you start when you try to solve a problem that's 2,000 years old? When we began there were many people who didn't realize there was discrimination. Now there's hardly anyone who doesn't recognize it."

The present equal rights programme has, she said, resulted in men getting into women's jobs more than women into men's.



"We have to do some dogged organizing of women where they are. It will be a slow process." No doubt it will be a change for Mrs Smeal from being a homemaker, but it will not be any less demanding.

□ Sometimes you get the feeling that *there is no group of* people in this city who do not feel grievously wronged, and who are not banding together to do something about it. On learning of the injustices apparently being meted out to the writers of jingles for television advertisements, I hurried to see Dick Lavsky, President of the Society of Advertising, Music Producers, Arrangers and Composers. He formed the group a year ago so the jingle-writing community could fight oppression.

Lavsky, wearing a thick woolly cardigan, an open shirt and a neat beard, offered me a cup of soup when I arrived *in his cramped office* and studio. Mounds of technical equipment lined the studio walls. His office was furnished with musical instruments (a drum served as a soup table) and there was a cage of singing parakeets in the corner.

On the face of it, jingle writers have little to complain about. "Per minute of recorded time it is the highest paid sort of writing in the world", Lavsky said, sipping his soup and nibbling on saltine crackers. "That's why competition is so great."

A *jingle usually lasts no* more than 28 seconds and the fee is anything between 2,500 and 7,500 dollars. But it is this fierceness of competition, Lavsky maintains, which enables some advertising agents to take advantage of jingle writers. The chief abuse is the free competitive demonstration, in which agents can get dozens of writers to write jingles on spec, but pay only for the one they select.

The technique, as Lavsky describes it, is one of greatly concentrated expertise, and only about 200 people make a living at it. "A jingle has to be an entity", he said. "It must have a beginning, a strong middle and a good close, all in 28 seconds. It has to tell a story and have a catchy tune."

He writes about 100 a year, and he led me to his listening room, perched me on a stool *and played me a tape of some*. It began slowly with a song for a new Boston newspaper, before going on to one of his greatest hits, "The Purina Cat Chow Chow-Chow-Chow", sung by Eartha Kitty.

Next on the tape came a song for Porshe, a theme for a local television station and then another high spot, the "Famolare Shoes Shoe-be-Doo". A *theme for a Georgia insurance* company was followed by some background music, with a lively hoe-down theme, for an advertisement for New York horse racing, in which Secretariat, the wonder horse, is featured with his daughter.

The tape closed with an interesting jingle for NBC News, declaring that "you can't be sure until you've looked it over more than once". I waved goodbye to the parakeet and left, humming through a mouthful of saltine crackers and reflecting on the *impressive* variety of skills that this city embraces.

□ P. H. Simpligessverk, my economics editor, writes: My appointment as the next British Ambassador in Washington has been given a mixed and cautious welcome by analysts. Broadly it has been welcomed by those who think it is a fine appointment and opposed by those extremists of the left and right who disapprove of it. Certainly the extraordinary upturn (or turn-up) has come as a gr surprise to those who expected no such thing.

Its effect on the nation a its economy could be eit harmful or beneficial, depe ing on whether it is consider on the long or the short ter Taking the middle view (thou experts warn that this could deceptive) it seems likely th the increase in my own mon supply is unlikely to balanced by the improvement the financial position of *T Times* caused by the ending this considerable drain on the funds. This could prove an-i flationary factor, at least in the short term.

Though by no means an i visible export, I am unlikel to show up on the balance shee until the last quarter of th year. By then, *seasonal and* pol tical factors (such as an autum election) could change the pos tion totally. But officials a being cautious about predictin *this, the consensus being* that is rather early to say.

Sadly, the appointment mean that I shall no longer be abl to contribute my pungent econo mic, political and other analyse to this column. Experts ar divided about this.

Michael Leapman

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TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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NO COMMITMENT EITHER WAY

n her speech to the Scottish onservatives at Perth on Saturlay Mrs Thatcher confirmed and larified the party's new position n devolution set out, though not *ithout some confusion*, by Mr rancis Pym two days before. Mr ym, the Conservative spokesan on devolution, had repeated is call for an all-party convenon to determine the way ahead nd had managed to do so in a easonably positive tone. But fter addressing the Scottish onservatives he told a press onference that the party's preous commitment to a directly lected assembly was now inoprative in the sense that all ommitments were after the efeat of the present Scotland nd Wales Bill.

The injudicious use of the ord "inoperative" was widely aken to mean that the Conservative pledge to an assembly was ead and buried. So it may turn ut to be, but that is too sweepng an interpretation at this oment. Mrs Thatcher made it ear that the party leadership ants to be able to enter a conention without its hands tied. other words, the Conservaves intend to keep their options open as possible in order to termine their policy on devotion in the light of political rcumstances after the next ection.

This is unquestionably a treat from the party's previous sition. No longer are official nservative speakers to be ard promising a directly ected legislative assembly. en the word assembly is out favour. Improvement in the vernment of Scotland is now deemed to be the correct formulation—though devolution is evidently still regarded as an appropriate objective, provided that it is not clear precisely what this would involve. All this is very negative and must be offensive to those who believe that policy should be based on clear promises offered to the electorate for approval. But it stops well short of being an outright rejection of an assembly. Both Mrs Thatcher and Mr Pym spoke of the need for change in the system of government for Scotland. Mr Pym declared that "nationalism has in practice been the greatest enemy of devolution"—a proposition that is very different from the argument that devolution would pave the way for independence. And Mrs Thatcher evidently believes that some kind of assembly will come some time.

Such a cautious stance may not be a glorious position for a major party to adopt on an issue of this consequence, but it accords with political realities. The Conservative party in the House of Commons is overwhelmingly opposed to devolution. In its present mood it would be likely to reject not only the Scotland and Wales Bill but any other one submitted to it with the same purpose. If Mrs Thatcher and Mr Pym had provided a ringing endorsement of the commitment to a directly elected assembly they could have justified this to their followers at Westminster only on the grounds that it was required by the force of opinion within the party in Scotland. Yet that was manifestly not the case at Perth. Scottish Conservatives are as confused as a great many other people by the whole devolution question. Moreover, no matter what Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues might promise now it is unlikely that a future Conservative government could deliver a Scottish assembly unless there was a considerable change of heart within the party in England—and the history of devolution is disfigured by too many promises that for one reason or another were not kept.

It does not seem probable at this stage that whatever position the Conservatives adopted on devolution would materially affect their prospects at the general election. After twenty disastrous years for the party in Scotland there is some confidence in their ranks that they will pick up at least a few seats next time. That will depend partly on how unpopular the Government is by then and partly on how votes are distributed geographically between Labour, the SNP and the Conservatives. But the Conservative attitude to devolution before the election might critically affect the capacity of a Conservative government to deal with Scotland afterwards. It is regrettable but true that a great deal is likely to hang on the strength of the SNP in the next Parliament. If there are many more SNP members then English opinion may suddenly perceive the need for an assembly. The holding operation that the Conservatives are now conducting should give them as good a chance as they could have, given the state of opinion within the party, of responding to whatever events may be.

SRAEL GOES TO THE POLLS

ie general election being held Israel tomorrow does not, fortunately, seem likely to ake President Carter's efforts bring about peace in the iddle East any easier. The most ie can hope is that it will not ake them positively more fficult. At the time when Mr abin's Government resigned st December, provoking the ssolution of the Knesset and us bringing forward the elecn from the end of this year the spring, the Labour Party d seem at last to have seized e political initiative and there as at least a chance that it ould fight the election on the e issue that really matters, eking a *clear mandate* to make e concessions necessary for a ll and lasting peace.

Indeed, the Labour Party cided at the end of January at its election programme ould include a reference to rritorial concessions "on all onts"—that is including the est Bank. Meanwhile the main allenge to Labour came from new party, the Democratic ovement for Change, led by ofessor Yigael Yadin whose ws on the issue were said to similar, while those of his rtner, Professor Amnon Rubinin, were if anything more veish.

The new party was strongly and justifiably—critical of bout on internal issues, lecting a mood of bitter disisionment with the prevailing ruption and cynicism of Israeli public life. But it could have been useful to Labour in capturing votes which had previously gone to the right-wing and hawkish "Likud" front simply because it was the opposition, rather than out of support for its specific policies. Ideally, Labour and the DMC might have hoped to emerge from the elections with a majority between them and a *clear mandate to make concessions* for peace while cleaning up the government at home.

There now seems little prospect of that. The DMC, while avoiding any clear stand on foreign policy, has been joined by a number of prominent "hawks", many of whom are former high-ranking intelligence officers while others had held important managerial positions in the Labour-dominated bureaucracy. Its anti-establishment image has thus been blurred, while its tone has become somewhat technocratic and notably anti-socialist, with occasional hints of authoritarianism. Meanwhile the Labour Party has all but foundered in a series of scandals, culminating in Mr Rabin's own humiliating withdrawal on the eve of the campaign. His successor as leader, Mr Peres, has also been damaged by revelations about incompetence and waste in the armed forces under his administration, while Mr Abba Eban—probably the most lucid of Labour leaders on the issue of peace—has been partly silenced by unproven allegations about his foreign currency dealings. Opinion polls suggesting that it is from Labour, rather than Likud, that the DMC will take most of its votes are therefore highly plausible.

Mr Peres, who is certainly not a dove by reputation, has none the less sought to shift the emphasis back to the issue of peace, pointing to the unrealism of Likud's *not-an-inch stand*, while Likud has reacted by denouncing American pressure and promising to resist it. The American Administration is no doubt hoping that Mr Peres will survive as prime minister, but if he does so it is likely to be either in coalition with both Professor Yadin and, once again, the intransigent National Religious Party, or in a national government including Likud, like that of 1967-70. In either case he will have plenty of alibis for stonewalling in peace negotiations if he wants to, and little room for manoeuvre if he does not. The timing of Mr Carter's pronouncements about the Palestinian homeland may have done Mr Peres's electoral chances little good. But those pronouncements, combined as they have been with a reassertion of America's "special relationship" with Israel and willingness to make sure that she has "adequate means" to defend herself, point forward to problems which the next Israeli government can hardly evade, whatever its composition and whoever its leader.

avid Wood

ll hats off o the four ig banks

ukey's years ago, I wrote for *The* es an article about the big ks much in the style that Philip ward has since made his own. It a failed "fourth" leader that lamentably short of the Peter ming model, and it received the or's award: only of *proximi* ssit so that it came to rest inritously on the Court Page, ween the marriage announcerts and the obituaries. Yet, ler the bland surface, it had an *erstated socio-economic impor*e.

he big banks, which until then money only to clients who ved they did not need to borrow, employed on the counter only who could produce a testiial from the Archangel Gabriel, been forced to start advertising staff. It seemed the end of an that removed its hat on enterany bank either out of respect money or because banks, before he merchants, were the private ies of bankers.

nce then, of course, the public of banking has altered out of gnition. Stone temples built bolically on prime sites to out the centuries have given way rick buildings with gerish front and even neon lighting, and que books have no status unless mpanied by a card that does beyond prove its owner lacks tance, at least between monthly packets.

anks advertise on television ween the detergents, baked s, and cosmetics. No doubt it ld be reckoned fuddy duddy, fashioned, even snobbish, cially today, to sigh or cry it.

sighs from me, therefore, at latest turn taken in big bank rtising. Tomorrow there will ar in newspapers an advertise- known as "banks debate/ dsheet No 1"—the first salvo campaign that between now and political party conferences will cost £400,000 and during the next year may cost £1m. The roll-call of names underwriting the broadsheet and its message still has nearly as much power to move me as an old regiment's standard emblazoned with battle honours: Barclays, Coutts, Lloyds, Midland, National Westminster, Williams and Glyns, Yorkshire (can that be the old Penny Bank?), Bank of Scotland, Clydesdale, and Royal Bank of Scotland.

And what is the message? That there is a real public threat to nationalize the four main clearing banks: "That's what the Labour Party's national executive committee (Nec) recommended last August in a pamphlet called *Banking and Finance*. The Government and the Prime Minister are against bank nationalization. Even so, the proposal was passed at the 1976 Labour Party conference."

Is it a "Mr Cube" advertising campaign all over again? That is the question politicians, especially left-wing politicians, will immediately ask. In some senses it clearly is. Here is the political objective of building up public opinion and bank staff opinion against the threat of nationalization that the big banks have been under, more often on than off, ever since the war.

But the motives and tactics of the big banks, which could bring more money to bear to influence the country against nationalization than the Labour Party could ever compete with, need a little more examination.

Their campaign is for the time being neutralized politically because Mr Callaghan, the Prime Minister, with the support of a majority of his senior ministers, has taken bank nationalization out of politics. To learn how the banks can claim they are supporting the Prime Minister and the Government we must go back to the eve of last year's Labour Party conference in Blackpool. Mr Callaghan then told his left wing: "I should make my position clear. I will not be able to recommend the inclusion of this part of the Nec's proposal (nationalizing banks and insurance institutions) in the next election manifesto. It would be an electoral albatross."

That stand alone has made the big banks' anti-nationalization strafe possible. Nobody who has occasional dealings with senior bankers can fail soon to sense that they are easiest of mind when governments pursue the middle way, living and letting live; and that they want to keep out of the political arena. This time they have taken what for them is an audacious decision by exploiting a political circumstance (Mr Callaghan's "albatross") to do what in their hearts they want to do, without appearing to come down in favour of one party rather than another. It follows that if Mr Callaghan changed his mind, the pouring out of bank treasure on an anti-nationalization campaign would probably be promptly stopped. It would then turn from being a general political issue into a party political issue. Heaven forbid!

Before analysing the big banks' reasoning, let me make clear where my heart lies, so that everybody is free to allow for subjective judgment or even bias; the nationalization of banks and insurance companies would be a disaster for the City and the country, and, as the Prime Minister says, an albatross for Labour. There are 20,000,000 bank customers, more than half the electorate, few of *whom want to see the banks* operate on political rather than financial considerations when their residual pittance is at stake.

That stated, why do the banks spend on advertising when the Prime Minister tells them it is an unlikely event? Labour scarcely looks capable of winning the next general election. Even if it does not, Mr Callaghan or his successor as Labour leader will, like Sir Harold Wilson in 1970, have to prove again his red blooded socialism, and for that proof the banks and insurance companies (which the Wilson Committee now investigates) would be prime targets.

After all, they present a target that the Labour left has aimed at persistently. While the Lib-Lab pact lasts, whether for a few months or a year, the financial institutions may be reckoned immune from threats. But as the general election comes near, Labour has to produce a socialist manifesto to stoke up party zeal, and it may be doubted whether Mr Callaghan, a born party manager, will by then have the authority, the will, or even the stamina to enter into yet another last-ditch fight with a left wing on the ascendant.

Labour in government is always different from Labour in opposition, especially if the rank and file thinks it is going to be overwhelmed.

The years since March 1974 are on the record for the banks' instruction.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Coroners and transplants

From Dr M. H. Pappworth

Sir, It is surprising that there has been no correspondence in your columns following the report from your Legal Correspondent which quoted an instruction to all coroners which stated: "The Home Secretary hopes that as it is not part of a coroner's function to place obstacles in the way of development of medical science or to take moral or ethical decisions in this matter a coroner would never object in principle to a transplant operation. . . . Coroners will be aware that organs for transplant purposes must be remove as soon as possible after the death of the donor and the most effective way to ensure that this is possible is for the coroner to arrange a suitable routine with the hospitals in advance."

In other words, coroners are being urged to allow bodies, particularly those who have been involved in accidents, to be eviscerated as "donors" without bothering to obtain the consent of the nearest relatives except in the unlikely contingency that documentary evidence is available that the victim had forbidden this.

In an issue of the *British Medical Journal* (February 19, 1977) it was claimed that in England improved results of liver transplants had come about mainly because surgeons now remove organs from "donors" whilst their hearts are still beating and they are still breathing. Does this mean that the previously accepted definition of death has now officially been replaced by the concept of "brain death"? May I point out the reputed criteria for "brain death" are still controversial. Doctors may consider that certain laws affecting their work are stupid and outmoded but that does not give them the right to take the law into their own hands. Moreover any claim to act for the good of society should be regarded with extreme distaste and even with alarm as there is a danger, definite even if it be slight, that such proclaimed altruism may be a high flown expression to cloak outrageous acts.

Yours faithfully,
M. H. PAPPWORTH,
London, NW3.

The cannibal biscuit

From Professor Alan Ward

Sir, The Food Standards Committee, to which you refer in your third leader of May 12 (surely it should really have been the fourth leader, of past memory) is well acquainted with misleading practices and descriptions. The leader refers to the "latest report" of the Committee quoting from our report on *Claims and Misleading Descriptions*. This Report is dated 1966 and is by no means our latest. Many reports have come from our reviews in the intervening period.

The Committee is currently reviewing again the entire field of labelling, as is appropriate after an interval of more than 10 years, and necessarily will look again at its previous reports on the subject. One short paragraph from the 1966 Report refers to the general use of the term "digestive" on labels including its use for biscuits. At that time the Report recommended that the term "digestive" should not be used in the name of any food. No steps have been taken to implement this recommendation.

It does not follow that the Committee would, in today's circumstances, endorse the 1966 view or even consider the matter should occupy further time. At most it constitutes one of many similar areas where words are used with ambiguous meanings. While the Committee is, I am sure, flattered by the attention given to its work by *The Times*, it would prefer comment to be directed to rather more major areas of public concern. I am afraid the element of distortion in your leader does not encourage those, like myself, who have in the past thought it right to be helpful to your reporters when consulted by them.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN G. WARD,
Chairman of the Food Standards Committee,
Procter Department of Food and Leather Science,
University of Leeds,
Leeds,
Yorkshire,
May 12.

Tory labour relations

From Mr Roger Beson

Sir, Your political correspondent's article in *The Times* of April 27 on factory level wages emphasizes that the so-called syndicalist approach to labour relations by Mrs Thatcher would not win applause from powerful unions.

Some trade unions have always had the majority of their negotiations based upon individual company bargaining. In fact my own organization, ASTMS, is built upon the belief that company bargaining is best. However, two vital factors were missing in the report:

1. Individual firms often mean large multi-site companies, eg, Courtaulds, Pilkington Brothers, Wedgwood, etc, and although there is site bargaining certain issues are common, such as pensions, sick pay scheme, redundancy agreements, base line payments, and in this situation group negotiations involving those big bad trade union leaders is often necessary.

2. Certain industries have national wage negotiations because it is in their interests, and many employers would not want company bargaining as this would give those big bad trade union leaders the ability to create certain companies into industry conditions pace setters.

Therefore, this new found Conservative policy formula has in fact been reality for many trade unions for a considerable number of years.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER BESON,
National Officer covering Glass, Ceramics and Textile Industries,
Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs,
East Road,
Longsight,
Manchester,
April 27.

Next Ambassador in Washington

From Sir Cyril Pickard

Sir, I accept that it is of the greatest importance for the Foreign Secretary, if he wishes to make a change, to find the best man for the Washington job. I do not agree with Mr Noel-Baker (May 13) that it is the *only* thing that matters.

Since I returned to England three years ago, I have been disturbed by the public cynicism towards our political institutions and our political leaders. Mr Callaghan's achievement has been to do something to restore public confidence in the integrity of his high office.

If this confidence is again forfeited, as a result of party and partisan criticism, largely from within the Labour Party and the inevitable attention given to these criticisms by the press and television, the damage done will outweigh any advantage which might be gained from Mr Jay's appointment.

Yours faithfully,
C. S. PICKARD,
Sommer House,
Oak Lane,
Sevenoaks,
Kent.
May 13.

From Lord Campbell of Eskan

Sir, Whether Lord Caccia (May 14), who is Provost of Eton, is the best person to lay down the law on nepotism, and the danger of appointing a Socialist Ambassador to Washington, is I suppose a matter of opinion. But there can surely be only one opinion on the contemptibly bad taste of his postscript.

Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL OF ESKAN,
Crocker End House,
Nettlebed,
Oxfordshire.
May 14.

From Professor J. E. Morpurgo

Sir, It is not my intention to comment on the propriety of Mr Jay's appointment, and it is not within my competence to pass judgment on his credentials. However, I have been an Anglo-American and an ambassador-watcher since the days of Lord Lothian; I have frequently indulged that pastime for months on end in the company of Americans who are not impressed by Washington or by the gaudy plumage of high officers of state, be they American or British; and I feel therefore that I have the right to protest against the nasty insinuations which have been put about to discredit our present Ambassador.

I do not have the privilege of friendship with Sir Peter Ramsbotham. Early in his tenure he received me courteously at the Embassy and later, during last year's Bicentennial celebrations, I spent several days in his company, away from Washington and in what has come to be known as "grass-roots America". I saw him with students, American and British, with local businessmen, with the Governor of Virginia, and with many men and women who are content to be obscure. I was therefore able to confirm with my own eyes reports that have come to me from all over the United States and from all manner of Americans (even from ardent members of the anti-Concorde lobby): that Sir Peter has been among the most effective, probably the most popular and certainly the most accessible of all our Ambassadors to the United States.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. MORPURGO, Professor of American Literature,
School of English,
The University of Leeds,
Leeds.
May 13.

From Professor Alan Thompson

Sir, Some time ago I was chairman at a seminar of Scottish university students addressed by Mr Peter Jay. At the risk of embarrassing Mr Jay I would like to say that it was one of the most successful and refreshing public occasions I can remember. It was scholarly without being pretentious, witty without being offensive, and controversial (the audience by no means agreed with everything he said) in a most civilized and tolerant manner.

At a time when, in Scotland, a disturbing venom and an unpleasant pettiness are creeping into our political life, this audience of Scottish students showed particular enjoyment and appreciation of a man who could express his views without rancour, and could correct some of the sillier aspects of narrow insularity and intolerance with a stimulating view of the outside world.

The range of interests which the students represented—the rising generation of scientists, engineers, teachers, managers and other graduates—is by no means unimportant to the future of the United Kingdom and will have an eloquent spokesman in Washington in the person of Mr Jay.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN THOMPSON,
11 Upper Gray Street,
Edinburgh.
May 13.

From the Reverend R. L. H. Lloyd

Sir, May we be informed of the amount which British Ambassadors to the United States have hitherto been expected to spend, since the newly appointed Ambassador is to receive the presumably reduced figure of £40,000 pa expenses.

Yours faithfully,
R. L. H. LLOYD,
Apple Garth,
53 Tudhoe Village,
Spennymoor,
co Durham.
May 13.

Labour and the banks

From Mr Anthony Taylor

Sir, Norman Atkinson, in his letter published on May 10, reveals a studied ignorance of the banking system. Surely even he can distinguish between risk capital and the provision of working capital to a viable enterprise, or does he merely seek to confuse the issue?

The Treasury compels the helpless taxpayer to prop up ailing British industries; the banks rely upon their commercial reputation to attract deposits. Will his state bank have powers to compel us to put our money in it? On past performance of state enterprises, it is unlikely to obtain it in any other way.

Yours truly,
ANTHONY TAYLOR,
22 The Crescent,
Alexandra Park,
Nottingham.
May 11.

A British Brookings

From Dr Robert Skidelsky

Sir, The loose phrase "British Brookings" covers a number of quite separate proposals, some of which are more interesting than others. The three main ones are these:

1. An institute for the study of particular subjects: strategic studies, urban studies, social policy, economic policy, organization of government, etc. As Sir Eric Roll and Lord Trevelyan point out (Letters, May 6), such institutions already exist.

2. An institute to solve Britain's problems by analysing the "British disease", bringing academics and Whitehall into closer contact, providing governments with "rational" policy goals. This notion, as Michael Millar points out in this week's *Times Higher Education Supplement*, suffers from the technicratic illusion; also, as Professor Beloff writes (Letters, May 6), any institution resulting from it could simply become an offshoot of the Establishment. The other point is that Britain's problems are not parochial even though its disease may be terminal.

3. This leads to the third, and I think most attractive, function for a "British Brookings": to bring concentrated knowledge from relevant disciplines to bear on the contemporary crisis of our political economy. The purpose would be to preserve a free society. Its rationale would be that it is only through an increase in social knowledge and an improvement in social technique that the growing crisis of political economy can be solved democratically. That such a crisis exists, with growing menace to free institutions, not just in this country but in the Western world as a whole, has been the assumption of most commentators and politicians since the late 1960s. Here is one exciting and necessary way to confront it.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT SKIDELSKY,
Head of the Department of History, Philosophy and European Studies,
Polytechnic of North London,
Prince of Wales Road, NW5.
May 6.

Jubilee decorations

From Sir Brian Batsford

Sir, I wonder whether the designs for the Jubilee decorations now being erected in Trafalgar Square and elsewhere were first submitted to the Design Council.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN BATSFORD,
The Manor,
Wyke Champflower,
Bruton,
Somerset.
May 13.

Newspapers in London

From Mr G. J. Norwood

Sir, The fascinating point about Mr L. J. Cadbury's letter to *The Times* today (May 10) is that the Daily News Trustees still hold funds to "assist" survivors of the *News Chronicle* and *The Star* who are in "financial difficulties".

Unfortunately not many of the 3,500 employees dismissed in 1960 read *The Times* and may be unaware of his unexpected generosity. If they do hear, I can only advise them to get in touch with the Secretary of the Trustees of the Daily News Charitable Fund at 46-47 Chancery Lane, London, WC2.

Of course there are some ample funds available. The Charity Commissioners inform me that there are the Daily News Charitable Fund and the Daily News Benevolent Fund. The balance-sheet for the period ended April 5, 1976, shows that the former fund had an excess of income over expenditure of £123,839, and the latter fund, £42,456.

After Daily News Limited went into voluntary liquidation on April 21, 1976, there was a distribution of shares, and the Cadbury trustees put a further £99,709 into the Charitable Fund and £39,358 into the Benevolent Fund. Also, at the time of liquidation Mr L. J. Cadbury and his son Adrian made a Declaration of Solvency certifying that Daily News Limited had an estimated surplus "after paying debts in full" of £428,899. I obtained this information from Companies House.

What is distressing about Mr Cadbury's letter is the implication that former employees will only be "assisted" if they can prove they are in "financial difficulties". Many of my *News Chronicle* colleagues are too proud to declare themselves paupers and will probably not ask for a grant.

But surely moral principles are involved? The compensation paid to us, which Mr Cadbury claims "went through successfully", was miserable by present day standards. Even in 1960 redundant Fleet Street journalists were paid one month's salary for each year of service. Yet in my case I was paid only three-quarters of a week's pay for each of the 25 years. I received £600. I calculate I ought to have received £2,900.

Today, any Fleet Street journalist with 25 years' service can expect redundancy payment of at least £10,000.

Yours sincerely,
GRAEME NORWOOD,
43 Blakes Lane,
New Malden,
Surrey.
May 10.

The telephone refund

From the Chairman of the Post Office Users' National Council

Sir, The correspondence in your columns since the Post Office announced on May 4 its decision to refund £7 per exchange line to telephone subscribers has emphasized the lack of equity in the proposed methods of repayment. Some of your readers have also justifiably complained that a more imaginative handling of the refund could have given greater satisfaction to subscribers and benefit to the Post Office.

The Post Office Users' National Council were in fact asked to consider a scheme of direct repayment that the Post Office had already published in detail. The administrative costs of the scheme proposed will approach £250,000. On the other hand, if refunds were related more closely to customers accounts, we are told that these costs would be substantially higher and repayment would be further delayed. In these circumstances, the POUNC had no alternative but to accept a certain amount of rough justice as inevitable. Nevertheless, we are convinced that this compulsory repayment could have made a greater contribution towards the building of public goodwill and had less prejudicial effect upon the efforts of Post Office personnel to reduce operational costs.

If there had been genuine consultation, more detailed consideration would have been given to the manner of this distribution.

We understand that the Post Office was first given formal notice by the Price Commission that it had exceeded its profit levels on April 4. POUNC had intimation of the position only a few hours before I personally met senior Post Office officials on May 4 when Council's endorsement of the proposals was requested. I was informed that the Post Office were concurrently meeting the Price Commission and an immediate announcement was planned.

Naturally, I refused to accede to the Post Office request. I strongly urged that the Post Office should not announce the details of their proposal for refunding the £100 million excess profits until the Council had had the opportunity to consider the many ways in which the refund might be made. This the Post Office ignored and went ahead with the announcement. The Council had its first opportunity to hear the Post Office case on May 11.

All this made a farce of consultation, and I should like through *your columns to register the* Council's strong protest at the totally inadequate manner in which the views of POUNC were sought.

Yours faithfully,
PEDDIE, Chairman, Post Office Users' National Council,
Waterloo Bridge House,
Waterloo Road, SE1.

Cape Horn hazards

From Mr J. C. Binns

Sir, The award of the islands off Cape Horn is, I think, well deserved, because Chile performed a very welcome service in these waters in 1908 when President Theodore Roosevelt despatched the great White American Fleet on its round-the-world voyage. However, great fears were expressed about the terrible hazards of navigation.

There were stories of whirlpools that could twist a ship completely around . . . of wild winds called "Williwaws" that could hurl a vessel on to the rocks. The French Admiral Gervais warned of "perplexing currents". The *Western Morning News* of Plymouth pictured the scattered ships ramming each other. The Sacramento *Union* conjured the worst nightmare of all—shipwrecks and cannibalism: "We don't want any of our jackies eaten by the terrible Tierra del Fuegans".

Nobody dined on the bluejackets. Chile thoughtfully despatched the cruiser Chacabuco to guide the fleet through, and she skilfully led it by Cape Forward, through the S-curve of Crooked Reach and out into the Pacific.

A few islands would seem a well earned rewards for such a service.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. BINNS,
Coombe Cottage,
Coombe Lane,
Ash,
Canterbury.

60,000th issue

From Major Hugh Walter

Sir, May I question the accuracy of one point in your leader "The past in our present" (May 11)?

Writing of the mid-Victorian period, when the reduction of the tax on newspapers made it possible to produce them really cheaply, you say that it was Delane who made *the decision "to go for quality* rather than circulation", and not to lower the standards of *The Times* in order to compete with the new journals in terms of price.

The "History of *The Times*", (vol II, chapter XIV—"The New Journalism"), makes clear that so fundamental a decision about the future of the paper did not fall within the Editor's province; it could only be made by the man who, as Chief Proprietor, supported Delane unswervingly throughout the last thirty-two years of his long editorship: John Walter III.

Yours truly,
HUGH WALTER,
Shepherds Cottage,
Blaxhall Heath,
Woodbridge,
Suffolk.

From Major General P. C. Shapland

Sir, On the day on which you published your 60,000th issue, I received the latest monthly summary of strengths of the Territorial Army Volunteer Reserve. This showed me that the volunteer strength has at last exceeded 60,000.

It is my hope that both these figures will continue to increase.

Yours sincerely,
P. C. SHAPLAND,
Director, Volunteers, Territorials and Cadets,
Ministry of Defence,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square, W1.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 15: Mr M. J. Nation (Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police) handed over to The Queen at Windsor Castle this morning the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Horse "Centennial" which was presented to Her Majesty in 1973.

His Excellency the High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs Martin, Inspector A. L. Anderson and Inspector J. D. Walker (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) and Mr R. H. Noyse Roberts (Counsellor [Public Affairs] Canadian High Commission) and Mrs Noyse Roberts were present and later, with Mr M. J. Nadon, had the honour of being invited to luncheon with The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh.

The Lady Susan Hussey, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller and Major Robin Broke were in attendance.

May 14: The Prince of Wales today visited the Historic Aircraft Display at White Waltham Aerodrome, Maidenhead.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
May 14: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy today attended the Clan Gatherine of the Frasers and Macraes at Eilean Donan Castle, Kintail.

Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight later attended the Grand Finale of the International Gatherign of the Clans at Bught Park, Inverness.

In the evening, Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at a Ceilidh, in aid of the Provost's Benevolent Fund, at Eden Court Theatre, Inverness.

The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

A memorial service for the Earl of Kilmorey will be held on Monday, May 23, in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at noon.

Birthdays today

Professor Norman Davis, 64; Major-General John French, 71; Mr Geraint Jones, 60; Sir John Pilcher, 65; the Earl of Portsmouth, 79; the Right Rev K. J. F. Skelton, 59; Sir Ralph Stevenson, 82; Sir Charles Wilson, 68; Sir Richard Yeabsley, 79.

Marriages

Mr R. J. Sinclair and Miss S. M. Dolphin

A service of blessing, at which the Rev D. P. Lane officiated, took place on Saturday at St Matthew's Langford, Gloucestershire, after the marriage between Mr Roderick Sinclair, younger son of Major-General Sir John and Lady Sinclair, of East Ashling, Sussex, and Miss Sarah Dolphin, only daughter of Brigadier and Mrs C. E. B. Dolphin, of Langford, Lechlade, Gloucestershire.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr P. R. Sheridan and Mrs P. A. Dawson-Ellis

The marriage took place in London on May 12 between Mr Patrick Sheridan and Mrs Penny Dawson-Ellis.

Mr E. W. Woods and Miss S. Voorspuy

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Peter's, Folkington, East Sussex, between Mr Edward Wilson Woods, younger son of the Bishop of Worcester and Mrs Woods, of Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, and Miss Sorrel Voorspuy, only daughter of Captain and Mrs Rendrik Voorspuy, of Folkington Place, Polegate, Sussex. The bridegroom's father officiated, assisted by the Rev Philip Secretan.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Tercel Moore, Alexander, Sorah and Lucy Ainslie and Catherine and Harriet Benson. Mr Robert Barclay Woods, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Christian attitude to sexual morality 'irrelevant'

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

A revolution in Christian attitudes to sex, with the emphasis on sexuality as an instrument of personal development, is advocated in a book by a leading Roman Catholic psychiatrist published today. When a summary of his arguments appeared in the magazine *The Tablet* earlier this year there was considerable controversy and the book is expected to cause a stir.

The author is Dr Jack Dominian, head of the psychiatric department at Central Middlesex Hospital and a specialist on marriage breakdown. He admits in his book that his views are contrary to some of the teachings of his church, but claims the right to disagree.

In the context of his emphasis on personal growth and maturity, he argues that masturbation should not be regarded as sinful but as possibly beneficial, and he condemns neither oral nor anal sexual intercourse in marriage.

Dr Dominian, the author of several books on marriage and sexuality, was an official consultant to a Church of England commission on marriage and divorce in the 1960s and is well known in church circles, both Anglican and Roman Catholic. Later this year he is to receive an honorary degree from Lancaster University.

He says he became a psychiatrist because he thought Christianity was inadequately represented in that profession.

The new book, *Proposals for a new Sexual Ethic*, expounds the view that the classic Christian framework for considering sexual morality is irrelevant in an age where fertility is under human control and the psychological sciences have explored the deep significance of sex on personality.

In his book Dr Dominian says Christianity has become identified with opposition to sexual pleasure, which is only moral within marriage. "By making sexual pleasure and biological openness to life the key to all morality, the theologian had a simple task, but as a result the church has a theology of sexuality whose simplicity tends towards naivety."

A number of Anglican and Roman Catholic theologians are giving Dr Dominian's book a cautious welcome, and refusing to comment publicly until they have studied it in detail.

The General Synod of the Church of England has a private member's motion down calling for "a new look at the whole theology of Christian sexuality in the light of present theological and psychological understanding" and it is thought that the book will figure prominently in the debate.

Dr Dominian says there is still a conviction, particularly among churchmen, that adolescent masturbation is harmful and sinful. He writes: "One way of exploring and accepting a separate sexual identity is through masturbation, for in this way the new dimensions of the body are discovered and their intrinsic goodness acknowledged and incorporated in the emerging personality.

"The pubertal body is not primarily designed for procreative purposes. It is a stage of identity growth which prepares the way for adult personal relationships. To bring forward the application of a sexual morality of marriage to puberty is a notion that has no possible justification."

He declares that other sexual acts traditionally regarded by Christians as sinful can also be justified in their context. "In the privacy of their homes men and women express their love in a way they know is authentic, and here as elsewhere Christianity can only become increasingly a centre of a conspiracy of silence if it does not consider openly the values inherent in such activity."

Dr Dominian classes sexual activity outside marriage according to a spectrum ranging from promiscuity to relationships that have all the elements of marriage short of legal status. No single moral judgement could do justice to the entire range, and the condemnation of them all as fornication was inappropriate.

Proposals for a new Sexual Ethic, by Dr J. Dominian (Darton, Longman and Todd, £1.50).

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. A. C. Corbett and Miss S. E. Obbard

The engagement is announced between Charles Corbett, of Holden Farm, Cheriton, Alresford, Hampshire, son of the late Mr R. H. Corbett and of Mrs R. H. Corbett, of Hawstead Farm, Hursley, Winchester, and Susie, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. N. Obbard, MBE, of Champlers Farm, Hawkley, Hampshire, and of Mrs T. P. Whitaker, of Jude Farmhouse, Kingsley, Bordon, Hampshire.

Mr T. J. C. Eggar and Miss C. D. Minoprio

The engagement is announced between Timothy, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. D. Eggar, of Shiplake, Oxfordshire, and Charmian, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P. W. V. Minoprio, of Vincent Square, SW1, and Luxembourg.

Mr M. W. H. Howroyd and Dr K. N. Pearl

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of the late Squadron Leader D. W. S. Howroyd and of Mrs Howroyd, of Kelvedon, Essex, and Kathleen, third daughter of Mr D. F. Pearl, of Monks Risborough, and Mrs Pearl, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr W. G. C. Maxwell and Miss A. Durant

The engagement is announced between Wellwood George Charles, only son of Major and Mrs G. C. Maxwell, of Delarden House, Moor Park, Farnham, Surrey, and Anne, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral B. C. Durant, of The Old House, Bighton, Alresford, Hampshire, and of the late Pamela Durant and stepdaughter of Mrs Rachel Durant.

Mr A. F. Roberts and Miss V. R. van Moppes

The engagement is announced between Alan, only son of Mr E. C. A. Roberts, OBE, FIB, and Mrs Roberts, of Windrush, Talbot Square, Stow-on-the-Wold, and Victoria, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Edmund van Moppes, of Sherfield Hall, near Basingstoke.

Mr J. P. Tetley and Miss P. A. Weston

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Mrs A. R. A. Hobson, of Whitbury, Hampshire, and the late Mr D. Tetley, and Penelope, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. C. Weston, of Little Shrewley, Warwick.

Mr P. H. J. Tobias and Miss J. Petrovitch

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Major and Mrs B. Tobias, of Lisieux, France, and Jelena, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Petrovitch, of Kensington, London.

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Constable Maxwell was christened Eleanor Margaret by Father Damian Wood in the Chapel of Our Lady, Old Alresford House, on Saturday, May 14. The godparents are Mr Timothy Boyd-Wilson, Don Alfonso Urzais, Mr David Wagg, Mr Michael Manassei, Lady Julia Percy, the Hon Mrs Acloque, Lady Zara Jellicoe and Miss Vanessa de Lisle.

Luncheon

Staffordshire Society

The Staffordshire Society held its annual Spring luncheon at Newton House, Leek, on Saturday. Nancy Lady Bagot was installed as president by Sir Maurice Dorman, outgoing president.

Reception

Royal Society of Medicine

Sir Gordon Wolstenholme, President of the Royal Society of Medicine, accompanied by Lady Wolstenholme and Dr Alexander G. Bearn, President of the Royal Society of Medicine Foundation in New York, received the guests at a reception held yesterday evening at Chandos House, before the Anglo-American conference on the influence of litigation on medical practice.

Service reception

No 16 Squadron Association

The annual reunion of the No 16 Squadron Association was held at the RAF Club on Saturday. Wing Commander W. I. C. Stoker, a commanding officer of the squadron, was present and the guests were received by the president and chairman of the association, Air Commodore J. R. Forsythe and Group Captain A. L. Bennett.

Service dinner

208 (Merseyside) General Hospital RAMC (Volunteers)

Officers of 208 (Merseyside) General Hospital RAMC (Volunteers) held a regimental dinner at their headquarters, Crawford House, Liverpool, on Saturday. The commanding officer, Colonel J. R. Cross, presided and among the guests was the Honorary Colonel, Colonel T. L. Hobday.

Vegetable exhibits being prepared yesterday for the National Farmers' Union stand at the Chelsea Flower Show which will be open to the public on Wednesday.

Parliamentary diary

House of Commons

Monday, May 9: Statement by the Prime Minister on the Downing Street summit. Statement by Mr Speaker on error in Hansard. Finance Bill, committee stage: adjourned. Control of Office Development Bill read first time. Adjournment debate about the Coney Case inquiry. House adjourned 11.36 pm.

Tuesday, May 10: Motion for first reading of Nuclear Act 1974 (Amendment) Bill rejected by 199 votes to 119. Finance Bill, committee stage: adjourned. Adjournment debate about preservation of Charlton cottages. House adjourned 1.22 am (Wednesday).

Wednesday, May 11: Statements on supply of Parliamentary papers and on Rhodesia. Fishery Limits (Emergency Provisions) Bill read first time. Debate on agriculture on motion to reduce the salary of the Minister of Agriculture: motion rejected by 273 votes to 271. Debate on EEC documents on animal health and on beef and veal quotas on motion for the adjournment. Adjournment debate about position of employers over alleged wrongful dismissal. House adjourned 12.56 am (Thursday).

Thursday, May 12: Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough Council (Frankwell Footbridge) Bill read third time. Statement on Prime Minister's question time. Finance Bill, committee stage: adjourned. Motion on Social Security (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order agreed to. Adjournment debate about case of Mr John Buchan. House adjourned 2.11 am (Friday).

Friday, May 13: Petitions presented on mobility for the disabled. Licensing (Amendment) Bill passed report stage and read third time. Motion for second reading of Council Tenants' Charter Bill rejected by 32 votes to 24. Motion for second reading of Pre-release Holidays for Prisoners Bill rejected by 24 votes to 11. Debate on motion for second reading of Companies (Audit Committees) Bill: debate adjourned. Adjournment debate on provision of school books. House adjourned 4.28 pm.

House of Lords

Monday, May 9: Farriers (Registration) (Amendment) Bill and Sale of Motors Bill read second time. Patents Bill, report stage: adjourned. Debatable question on Tornado aircraft. House adjourned 9.11 pm.

Tuesday, May 10: New Towns (Scotland) Bill read third time. Social Services (Scotland) Bill and Import of Live Fish (Scotland) Bill read second time. Motion on statement on changes in immigration rules: motion withdrawn. House adjourned 8.26 pm.

Wednesday, May 11: Short debates on further education and on trade unions and the media: motions withdrawn. Debatable question on training of social workers. House adjourned 8.39 pm.

Thursday, May 12: Debate on defence: amendment agreed to and amended motion agreed to. House adjourned 7.11 pm.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Private members' motions on police pay and conditions; health services in the Medway Towns; and on electoral reform. Motions on Police (Discipline) and (Complaints) (Amendment) Regulations.

Tuesday at 2.30: Local Authorities (Restoration of Works Powers) Bill, and Control of Office Development Bill, second reading. Debate on EEC documents on energy policy.

Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on Belgrade meeting on Helsinki Final Act. Debate on EEC documents on sulphur.

Thursday at 2.30: Debate on the Royal Navy. Next (Agriculture) (Amendment) Bill, remaining stages. Friday at 11.00: Passenger Vehicles (Educational and Other Purposes) Bill, report stage; other private members' Bills, second reading.

Select Committees

Today: Expenditure: Education, Arts & Home Office Subcommittee. Subject: Civilians employed for police purposes. Witnesses: Home Office. (4.15 pm, Room 15).

Tomorrow: Subcommittee II. Subject: Doorstep selling. (10.30 am, 8).

Wednesday: Expenditure: Trade and Industry Subcommittee. Subject: The Fishing Industry. Witnesses: Department of Trade. (10.15 am, 16); Expenditure: Environment Subcommittee. Subject: Public Expenditure White Paper (Housing). Witnesses: Department of the Environment, Scottish Office, Welsh Office. (4.00 pm, 5). Nationalised Industries: Subcommittee C. Subject: Regional Water Authorities. Witnesses: Anglian Water Authority. (4.00 pm, 8). Unopposed Bills: Neath Borough Council. (4.00 pm, 9). Overseas Development: Subject: Trade policy and aid policy. Witnesses: COI (4.15 pm, 6). Expenditure: General Subcommittee. (4.15 pm, 18). Expenditure: Social Services Employment subcommittee. Subject: Public expenditure White Paper: health and social services chapter. Witnesses: DHSS. (4.30 pm, 11).

Thursday: Race relations and immigration: Subject: Government assumptions about potential immigration. Witnesses: UKIAS (4.00 pm, 18).

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Administration of Justice Bill, and Farriers (Registration) (Amendment) Bill, committee. Control of Food Premises (Scotland) Bill, Insurance Brokers (Registration) Bill, and Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, second reading.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Patents Bill, third reading. Redundancy Rebates Bill, second reading. Debatable question on oil rigs blow-out.

Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on religious education.

Thursday at 2.30: Debate on Annan Report on broadcasting.

Select Committees

Wednesday: Subcommittee D on contracts negotiated away from business premises. Evidence from Mr G. Perry, QC, Mrs F. Scarborough of Department of Prices and Consumer Protection; the Mail Order Traders' Association; and the Finance Houses Association (10.45 am). Subcommittee C on education, employment and social affairs. Subject: draft resolution on preparation of young people for working life. Evidence from Professor D. Metcalf and Mr Ingo Janssen, Labour Attaché at the Swedish Embassy.

Mask by Henry Moore is sold for £9,593

A greenstone mask, sculpted by Henry Moore in 1930, was among important items in a sale of modern art at Sotheby Parke Bernet in New York on Friday. It made $16,500 (estimate $15,000 to $20,000), or £9,593.

Other high prices included $17,000 (estimate $5,000 to $8,000), or £10,000, for an oil painting on panel of 1910 by Gabrielle Münter entitled "Blumen". A landscape by Gustav Loiseau, "Petit ferme au Veaudreuil, temps gris", made $16,500 (estimate $10,000 to $12,000), or £9,593. The sale totalled £394,777 with 24 lots unsold.

Parke Bernet also held an auction of less expensive contemporary art totalling £78,756, with 16 lots unsold.

University news

Professor Beloff's successor named

Professor Alan Peacock, head of the economics department at York University, will move to University College, Buckingham, as professor of economics and principal-elect, next January. He will become principal when Professor Max Beloff retires in July, 1980.

London

Dr R. M. Watson, BDS, MDS, senior lecturer in prosthetic dentistry at King's College Hospital Dental School, has been appointed to the chair of dental prosthetics at the hospital's medical school from October 1.

The title of professor of physical sciences in relation to dentistry has been conferred on Dr N. E. Waters, BSc, MSc, PhD, Royal Dental Hospital of London School of Dental Surgery.

Other titles conferred:

Readers: R. A. Bullin BA, MA, Queen Mary College, historical geography, from Oct 1; I. D. Carruthers, BSc, PhD, Wye College, amenity development, from Oct 1; M. A. Clyne, BA, PhD, MA, DSc, Queen Mary College, physical chemistry, from Oct 1; Dr A. K. Irvine, MA, DPhil, School of Oriental and African Studies, Semitic languages, from Oct 1; Dr K. E. K. Rowson, BA, MA, MB, BChir, MD, Institute of Laryngology and Otology, virology.

Dundee

A research contract for 18 months has been awarded by the Scottish Economic Planning Department to measure some of the effects of large-scale redundancies on employment in Dundee, under Professor Christopher Blake.

Today's engagements

The Royal Horticultural Society's Chelsea Show: the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend, 5.30; Princess Margaret attends, 5.25; Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester attends, 5.20.

Princess Alexandra visits Elgin City Sawmills, Grampian, 10.40, attends charity auction organized by Berwickshire farmers in aid of the Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal, at Reston, 1.50; attends Fiddlers' Rally, town hall, Elgin, 7.35.

Lunchtime music: St Lawrence Jewry, David Earl, piano, 1; St Michael, Cornhill, Richard Popplewell, organ, 1.

Livery hall open days: the Mercers' Company, Ironmonger Lane, 2.30; tickets from City Information centre, St Paul's Churchyard.

Lecture: Gainsborough and music, Charles Cudworth, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 8.

John Wain exhibition, Reading University library.

Artists' service, St James's, Piccadilly, 12.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before duty paid; duty not disclosed):

Fox, Mr George Edward, of Framsden, Suffolk .. £140,106
Ingham, Mrs Mary Lockhart, of Preston £457,044
Jeffress, Mrs Constance Ada, of Edgware £238,173
Keeling, Mr William, of Bath £111,342
Lumley, Mr William, of Tynemouth, company director £100,094
Symons, Mr Percy, of Barnstaple £134,710
West, Mr Norman, of Rothley, Leicestershire, shoe buyer .. £101,729

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday was won by number QW 122799. The winner lives in Gloucestershire. The 25 £1,000 winners are:

5	BP 387395		BP 509281
5	DB 033461	9	BS 612855
3	DT 488472	6	BW 308276
2	EB 547815	10	YP 431081
9	EJ 083119	13	YW 257436
6	FB 240147	8	WZ 392821
10	KB 417002	10	WT 771706
8	LL 543846	15	WL 360730
6	LP 107596	11	YN 018367
4	PS 357364	4	ZL 876036
2	PV 370088	15	ZT 305131
10	PK 324488	16	ZT 314838
1	QB 707867		

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, May 15, 1952

Atomic test

The following announcement was made from 10 Downing Street yesterday:—The test of the United Kingdom atomic weapon will be carried out at the Monte Bello Islands, off the north-west coast of Australia, as a joint operation involving the three fighting services and the Ministry of Supply. The Australian Government and fighting services are closely co-operating. The operation will be under the command of Rear-Admiral A. D. Torlesse, DSO, and the test will be under the scientific direction of Dr W. G. Penney, OBE, FRS, of the Ministry of Supply. Besides HMS Zeebrugge and Narvik, which have already sailed carrying a detachment of Royal Engineers and stores, the special squadron will consist of HMS Campania (flagship), Tracker and Pym. These latter ships are being specially fitted to transport the scientific staff and test equipment, and are expected to sail in about two months' time. Units of the Royal Australian Navy and Royal Australian Air Force will work with the special squadron in Australian waters.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

REAR-ADMIRAL: J. S. C. Lea, Dir Gen Naval Manpower and Train, Dec.
CAPTAINS: S. J. Williams, Retrg in cmd and as flag capt to FONAC, Oct 27; J. S. Grove, FISGUARD in cmd, Oct 18; R. M. Parsons, CC, HMS YOU as staff staff officer (Train and Manpt Serv) and comd instr offr, Sept 26.
SURGEON CAPTAINS: J. D. Ross, MOD(N) as Dir Health and Res (Naval), May 10; C. T. Stacey, CDS to FONAC, Sept 7; P. R. J. Duly, CDS to CINCNORHOME, Sept 16.
COMMANDERS: D. J. Pentreath, [illegible] as offr, New [illegible]; N. J. Barker, MOD with Naval Sec, July 16; C. C. Giles, MOD with DNAO, Aug 30; P. R. Lloyd, MOD with DNOR, Aug 23; W. J. Carter, AIB, June 29; D. Allen, staff of CINCFLEET in comm as secretary to Chf of Staff Serv, E. P. King, Dryad for staff of MTS, Nov 6; M. J. Neeves, MOD with DG Supps, Sept 29; B. H. Wainwright, Rctg Int, June 30; D. L. Harding, Rctg Lab, July 14.
SURGEON COMMANDER: R. J. Sleed, SDS to FOSM, Aug 31.
ROYAL MARINES
MAJORS: R. H. B. Learoyd, 45 Cdo Rm as 2i; Dir 2; J. H. Fisher, staff of Chf of Def Staff, Sept 5.
AIDES-de-CAMP TO THE QUEEN: Brig J. Rudde, March 28; Brig J. D. Lofts, March 13; Brig P. G. A. Prescott, March 30.

The Army

COLONELS-COMMANDANT: Maj-Gen G. W. H. Cotterell, RA, May 1; Maj-Gen H. Knutson, RA, March 25.
BRIGADIERS: T. G. H. Jackson, Div Brig, The Light Divn, May 16; Col H. C. Millman, DAPTA, May 16.
COLONELS: Lt-Col M. R. Groves, RA, to be Col GSO1, AGRS (OH), May 20; Lt-Col I. H. McCausland, RGJ, to be Col GS, Sch of Inf, May 17; F. J. Morgan, CC, 31 Control Wksp REME, May 16; Lt-Col P. H. B. O'Meara, QLR, to be Col GS, ASDA, May 16; J. Rees-Jones, RAMC, to be MO, 27 Med Regt, May 30; W. P. Weighill, Chief Inst Gunnery, RSA, May 2.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: R. M. Caines, RAPC, appd Gp Offr, RPO Tiverton, May 16; H. K. Collins, Int Corps, to be GSO1, Int Centre, May 20; Maj H. A. J. Jordan, RCT, to be CO, HQ 1st Regt RCT(V), May 21; P. Leach, RA, to be MA Warsaw, May 10; Maj A. Lindsay, BW, to be CO, 1/52 Lowland (V), May 18; Maj W. R. Mundell, PWR, to be SA to COMNORTHAG/C in C BAOR, May 20; Maj G. B. Murray, QO Hldrs, to be CO, 1/51 Highland (V), May 27; B. M. Pike, RRW, to be GSO1, HQ British Forces Cyprus, May 20; D. N. A. Quirke, RE, to be AGSO (Ops), HQ NE Dist, May 15; Maj A. J. Swan, RCT, to be CO, HQ 17 Port and Maritime Regt, May 28.

Royal Air Force

GROUP CAPTAINS: W. B. Walsh to RAF Leuchars as stn Cdr, May 20; J. Hardcastle to Shape as FSO to Deputy SACEUR, May 20.
WING COMMANDERS: R. Sawyer to MOD as ESP 3a (RAF), May 16; K. J. Angelbeam to HQSTC as ex plans, May 30; K. M. Marwood to RAF Akrotiri as OC Ops, May 20; E. P. Wildy to RAF Gibraltar as OC Ops, May 20.
DENTAL
WING COMMANDER: G. C. Haines to RAF Kai Tak as SDO, May 7.

Science report

Geophysics: Pulsating auroras

Auroral displays, or "Northern Lights" which flash on and off at 10-second intervals, have been produced by scientists at the University of Alaska by releasing barium vapour into the upper atmosphere. The production of these pulsating auroras was completely unexpected and the technique promises to provide valuable clues to the way auroras are formed.

Electrons precipitated from the radiation belts interact with the atoms in the upper atmosphere to produce curtains of light in the sky. Those are the well known auroral displays seen at high latitudes; they come in a variety of forms and very little is known of the detailed mechanisms by which they are produced.

A less frequent form is the so-called pulsating aurora, which consist of irregularly shaped patches of light some 10 to 50 km in extent that appear and disappear every few seconds. These pulsating patches often last for up to two hours and generally occur at altitudes somewhat below 100km.

To produce those displays requires typically 100 million electrons crossing a square centimetre every second. The electrons travel backwards and forwards along the magnetic field lines that surround the Earth and penetrate into the atmosphere near the Poles. Somewhere along those field lines the electrons that produce the pulsating displays must be modulated by a wave phenomenon and the indications are that the wave-particle interaction occurs in the region over the Equator.

The electrons will be affected by electric and magnetic fields and by the wind in the upper atmosphere. It is those parameters that the scientists from Alaska were attempting to measure in the polar regions during the presence of an aurora. The technique is to fire a rocket to an altitude of 250km and then explosively release a cloud of barium vapour. Sunlight interacts with the cloud to make it visible and observations from the ground of the movement of the cloud provide information on the winds and electric fields at an altitude of 250km.

The unexpected finding is that when the cloud was released above the diffuse glow of a natural aurora it induced pulsating auroral displays beneath the cloud. There are no predictions or obvious explanations of that phenomenon but it now appears feasible to generate certain types of auroral displays. Under those conditions it is much easier to learn what is going on and the scientist has some control over the situation rather than just watching and waiting.

By Nature-Times News Service.

Source: *Nature*, 267, 135, 1977 (May 12, 1977).

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Pig farmers victims of lack of ministerial coordination

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

Further lack of coordination, if not rivalry, between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection came to light last week. It had happened to beer before, and now it has happened to bacon. Pig farmers will be among the victims.

Mr Austin Mitchell, the new Labour MP for Grimsby, asked in one of his first written parliamentary questions if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection planned further references to the Price Commission.

Mr Hattersley replied: "I have asked the Price Commission to examine and report on the prices, costs and margins in the importation and distribution of bacon."

The pig industry has just begun a delicate process of recovery from wounds inflicted in political battles in the EEC. It is trying to raise returns while doing nothing to shake public confidence and endanger the rise in demand which has recently reversed years of decline.

The industry was appalled at the sight of the consumer champion galumphing into their trade. They tried at first to dismiss his intervention as another attempt to obscure with verbiage the Government's inability to restrain shop prices. It may, however, mean more than that.

Little more than a year ago the Price Commission issued a report about fresh fish in which cumbersome methods of distribution were blamed for keeping prices high. Since then a junior minister has toured ports looking for opportunities for reform which could be imposed if the Price Commission Bill became law. Mr Hattersley may want to do the same thing with bacon.

The supposed acrimony between Mr Hattersley and Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is a favourite topic of gossip in the food industry this year. It is said that Mr Silkin, the wartime seaman, resents the bounding ambition of his younger colleague. Mr Hattersley, the biographer of Nelson, is reported in turn to resent Mr Silkin's portrayal of himself as the minister who holds down food prices.

It was unfortunate for Mr Hattersley that he had to announce higher prices for bread and flour just as Mr Silkin triumphantly bore home a large butter subsidy from Brussels.

It may be a coincidence that last week's question to Mr Hattersley about bacon was answered just before Mr Silkin faced angry criticism about pigs in an important Commons debate about agriculture.

It is possible that Mr Hattersley and his officials did not know that the "importation and distribution of bacon" had already been examined by the meat products working party of the Economic Development Committee for the food and drink industries. It may be that the two officials from Mr Silkin's ministry who sit on the working party had not disclosed its existence to other departments.

At least the sleuths from the Price Commission will not have to look far for data about bacon. It takes only five minutes to walk from their office in Westminster to the gigantic tower block occupied by the National Economic Development Office.

They may have compared notes with the office, already, since Mr Hattersley ordered the commission to examine beer when it was being studied by another working party of the "Little Neddy" for food and drink.

Whether the two ministers like each other or not, pig farmers will suffer from their actions. First, wholesale prices of British bacon sides have increased three times in less than a month. Shoppers are notoriously sensitive to changes in prices of bacon cuts.

Mr Hattersley's intervention could not therefore have come at a worse time from the trade's point of view. He said: "I wish to have a factual report examining the prices and costs at the various stages in the distribution chain, in order to check that the situation is not being exploited."

Mr Silkin, meanwhile, can shelter behind the pig subsidy that he has extracted from the Treasury and for which he is to be arraigned in the European Court. Whenever farmers complained about the Government's inability to help the pig industry against EEC opposition last year, Mr Silkin had no defence. Now he can hide behind the subsidy.

The British pig industry is the main victim of the battle between the Government and the rest of the EEC over the Common Agricultural Policy. The main suppliers of pig meat to this country, the Danes and the Dutch, insist that the pain of British pig producers must be eased only by substantial devaluation of the green pound, the device expressing EEC farm prices in sterling.

British farmers know that Britain will offer the rest of the Community no concession on that. But they do not know how long the subsidy will last, especially with the rest of the EEC trying to remove it through the court. Mr Silkin himself has always been careful to call the subsidy "temporary".

OBITUARY

MR HERBERT WILCOX

Pioneer British film maker

Mr Herbert Wilcox, CBE, who had a long and pioneering career in films as a producer-director, died yesterday at the age of 87.

In a British film industry often handicapped by a lack of that quality of showmanship which was for so long the inspiration of Hollywood, Wilcox possessed a flair for knowing instinctively what the public wanted. He had the instinct for showmanship. He knew when to produce musical films such as *Goodnight Vienna*, historical pictures such as *Victoria the Great*, *Sixty Glorious Years* and *Nell Gwyn*; dramatic pictures such as *Dawn* and *Nurse Edith Cavell*; comedies such as the Aldwych farces; and purely escapist films of light entertainment such as *Spring in Park Lane* and *Maytime in Mayfair*. He had a vigorous and original mind, which enabled him to take film revolutions such as the coming of sound in his stride and when he felt that the British film needed the stimulus of bringing in stars from America, he lured them from Hollywood.

Yet no British film producer had a better record for discovering native talent. He brought Clive Brook and Madeleine Carroll to the screen; and his wife, Dame Anna Neagle, would be the first person to acknowledge that he both created and inspired her film career. As a film producer he had the courage of his convictions, and the courage to take a gamble over what he believed would be a success. He also had the charm and ability to arouse loyalty and enthusiasm in those who worked for him. It may perhaps be said of him that in a fiercely competitive business he failed finally to hold his own in the latter years of his life; but the inspiration which he brought to the early and formative years of the British film industry should never be forgotten.

Herbert Wilcox was born in Cork, Eire, on April 19, 1890, and served in the RFC during the First World War. He entered the film industry in 1919, invested his war gratuity in the formation of his own film company, Astra Films, and a year later he produced and directed his first film, *The Wonderful Story*, in a makeshift studio in Kew. Soon afterwards he discovered a young actor named Clive Brook and starred him in a short film called *Whispering*. He founded Graham Wilcox Productions in association with Graham Cutts, and soon established his reputation for showmanship by presenting *The Dawn of the World*, a film with a biblical background, at the Palace Theatre, in London, in 1921. This was followed by a film adaptation of the stage hit, *Paddy the Next Best Thing*, with Mae Marsh as Paddy, and one of *Chu-Chin-Chow*, with a cast that included Betty Blythe. The latter was his first major work as a director, and he showed his originality by filming it in Germany.

He foresaw the coming of sound and welcomed it, and in 1929 built the first studios in Britain to be specifically designed for the production of sound pictures. In 1932, when the era of the film musical had reached its peak, he produced and directed *Goodnight Vienna*, in which Jack Buchanan played the leading part and in which he promoted to stardom a young dancer called Marjorie Robertson, whose name he changed to Anna Neagle and whom he subsequently married.

Thereafter his production policy was centered primarily upon Miss Neagle, although he made a large number of pictures in which she did not appear. She became his greatest asset, because she was able to adapt herself so readily to the changing trends in this production policy. She could play in musical films, in historical dramas, and in comedy. Theirs was a wonderfully happy and fruitful partnership, which resulted in some of the most successful and entertaining films in the history of the British cinema.

The postwar period saw the continuance of a series of notable films from Wilcox including *Odette* (1951), *Trent's Last Case* (1952), *Yangtse Incident* (1956), and *The Lady is a Square*.

In the 1960s he faced a crisis when his film company failed and he and his wife were in financial straits for three years. From these they were rescued in 1965 by the success of the musical play, *Charlie Girl* in which Anna Neagle played and which ran for five years.

A previous marriage was in 1920, to Maude Bower, by whom he had one son and three daughters.

MR LIONEL HALE

Mr Lionel Hale, a journalist of versatile and vivacious stamp, who in earlier years had given lively promise as a playwright, has died at the age of 67.

Born on October 26, 1909, the son of James and Lylie Hale, Lionel Ramsay Hale was educated at Charterhouse and at Balliol College, Oxford. The gaiety and talkative high spirits that distinguished his journalism had been equally marked in the undergraduate, who edited *Isis* and was a prominent and talented member of the OUDS, where on a memorable occasion he played Othello to the Iago of Mr Peter Fleming.

On leaving the university he promptly joined the Oxford Repertory Company as actor and producer, and it was from this vantage point in the theatre that he turned dramatic author. His first play, *The Bear Garden*, produced in 1931, was a neat and engaging comedy, which brought a touch of freshness to a familiar stage situation, and was very well received. Later in that year came what was perhaps his most ambitious play, *She Passed through Lorraine*, a clever but imperfectly resolved drama of a girl who, a few years after the death of Joan of Arc, claimed to be the Maid reincarnated.

There were two more plays in 1933, *These Two*, an ironical little comedy adorned by nice, spare dialogue, and *The Mocking Bird*, produced in London at the St Martin's, which hovered too constantly and uncertainly between naturalistic comedy and broad farce. In 1937 *Festival Time*, with a Salzburg setting, proved entertaining enough sight. But by that time Hale's energies were almost fully engaged in journalism. He had been assistant literary editor of the *News Chronicle* during 1933-37, and from 1937 until 1940 he was its dramatic critic. On books and the theatre he wrote with an attractive liveliness and with refreshing zest and wit.

He was, too, a successful broadcaster, pleasantly assured in manner and capable, when the occasion permitted, of witty improvisation. From 1940 until the close of hostilities he was at various times engaged in the work of official information services. He resumed dramatic criticism in 1946, this time for the *Daily Mail*, but ill health did not allow him to continue. Subsequently he worked as a freelance writer and broadcaster on dramatic subjects, though he was also well known as the quizmaster in the BBC programmes *Transatlantic Quiz* and *Round Britain Quiz*. In 1950 he published *The Old Vic, 1949-50*, a study of the company's work over a complete season, and in 1959, after a long absence, he returned to playwriting with *Gilt and Gingerbread*, a comedy which enjoyed fair success with Mr John Clements and Miss Kay Hammond in the leading roles.

Hale was, by temperament, a lively companion, active of mind, alert in spirit, a lover of life. In 1939 he married Betty Taylor who died in 1952; there was a son and a daughter of the marriage. In 1955 he married again, his second wife being Crystal Pudney, eldest daughter of Sir Alan Herbert; of this marriage there was a daughter.

DR BARBARA MOORE

Dr Barbara Moore, who won a considerable reputation as a long distance walker, in the years of enthusiasm for this pastime in this country, has died at the age of 73. Dr Moore, a woman Russian in origins, was one of the earliest most unusual and colourful exponents of the pursuit of marathon walking a fervour for which swept Britain in the late 1950s and early 1960s. An indomitable figure, on her vegetarian diet and carrying over double the number of years of most protagonists of the pastime, she became a familiar personality on the roads of Britain, tackling first the shorter walks from Birmingham to Marble Arch which initiated the walking craze and later assailing John O'Groats-Land's End, which she completed in 23 days in 1960. Later that year she graduated to San Francisco-New York, which she achieved in 85 days.

In contrast with her rivals on these marathons many of whom were professional serv

WILCOX A Conservative industrial policy for Britain, page 19

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Lickin' chicken franchising into shape, page 21

Downing St talks for GEC chief this week in Drax merger conflict

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

Protracted controversy over an advanced order for the second stage of the Drax power station and the reorganization of the turbine-generator manufacturers is expected to reach a climax this week with a summit meeting between the Prime Minister and Sir Arnold Weinstock, managing director of GEC.

It is expected that Mr Callaghan will warn Sir Arnold that unless GEC agrees to a merger with C. A. Parsons on terms acceptable to the Government, the rival C. A. Parsons company will receive the valuable order for the turbine generators at the £600m Drax coal-fired station.

Mr Callaghan took charge of the negotiations last week and disclosed to Parliament that the Drax order would be placed with the minimum delay, regardless of other factors. It is now clear that the Government is prepared to sacrifice its previous objective of a rationalized power generation industry before the Drax order is placed.

While the Prime Minister would like to have the broad outlines for an order and a merger cleared up within a week, there are no clear indications that GEC intends to alter its policy of requiring complete control over a single turbine generator manufacturing company.

Sir Arnold's invitation to Downing Street came after Mr Harold Lever had been brought on to the scene by Mr Callaghan and asked to convey the new Government thinking on the terms for a merger to GEC.

Only three weeks ago the Cabinet looked to be on the verge of agreeing to Sir Arnold pushing through a merger with the C. A. Parsons side of the Reyrolle-Parsons group which would give the GEC group complete control of the British turbine generator industry.

Sir Arnold Weinstock: invitation to Downing Street.

In return, GEC would have undertaken to ensure that the Parsons side of the business was not starved of new work.

But the Cabinet faltered at the last minute, and another merger plan was devised. This would have given GEC 70 per cent control of the new group with Parsons holding the remaining 30 per cent.

The National Enterprise Board would have overseen the merger and then dropped out of the picture.

GEC, which is not an admirer of the way Parsons has conducted itself, is still anxious to have complete control over the reorganized manufacturing group. But it is now likely to be offered only a 49 per cent stake in a merged company with C. A. Parsons and the NEB holding the controlling balance.

Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, is due to face questions from MPs today on additional costs which electricity consumers will have to bear, if the Central Electricity Generating Board carries all or most of the additional interest charges involved in the early ordering of the Drax station.

Agreed bid terms for Cavenham due today

By Desmond Quigley

Terms for the takeover of the British food company Cavenham by Sir James Goldsmith's master vehicle Générale Occidentale will be announced today—and this time the terms are almost certain to have been agreed between the various parties.

The last bid by Sir James in January for the 49 per cent minority holdings failed because of strong opposition from institutional shareholders of Cavenham and from merchant bankers Samuel Montagu, who had been retained to represent the Cavenham's outside shareholders. Then Sir James dropped his 120p a share bid, which had valued Cavenham at £62m.

It is now widely believed that the new bid will be pitched at around 155p-160p, representing a compromise between Sir James's original plans and the 180p Montagu was reportedly holding out for.

On Friday Cavenham asked the Stock Exchange for a temporary suspension of its shares pending an announcement.

Another factor in the Cavenham situation is the bearing the takeover will have on Sir James's newspaper proprietorial ambitions. Cavenham holds 40 per cent of the non-voting shares in Beaverbrook Newspapers, representing about one third of the Beaverbrook capital.

Sir James intervened at the eleventh hour in the plans for the sale of Beaverbrook's *Evening Standard* to the rival newspaper group Associated Newspapers. The planned sale has been shelved while negotiations continue between Sir James and Beaverbrook for the injection of fresh capital into Beaverbrook.

Opec rebuffs US buying agency plan

New York, May 15.—If the United States wants to set up a government agency as sole buyer of oil imported from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec)—as suggested recently by some groups—it "definitely won't achieve its desired effect of getting cheaper oil," Mr Ali Jaidah, Opec's secretary general, says.

In a discussion with *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* editors in New York last week, Mr Jaidah, former oil director general for Qatar, and a London University graduate, explains: "If it is a matter of selling to a United States government agency, we don't care. (Opec already sells to a number of government agencies in various countries, as well as to private companies.

"But if the United States thinks a government agency will be able to negotiate a lower price, or devise some kind of strategy to get the same thing, it won't work".

Opec's prices were administered prices set by member Governments from time to time.

For the same reason, Mr Jaidah regards American proposals to break up its major oil companies as nonsense.

"Demand will remain the same whether it is supplied by a larger number of smaller companies, or a smaller number of larger companies.

"It makes no difference whether the oil is bought by 30 companies or 10, it simply means we'll have to sign 30 pieces of paper instead of 10.

"It is a total misconception that this could break up Opec. Once prices are administered, the number of companies makes no difference."

But, he added, "you should be careful about breaking up something that has worked so well for you so long before you are sure that what you put in its place is better".

While Opec does not mind dealing with consumer government buyers, the publication says, it definitely will not deal with the International Energy Agency as a buying agency or in any other way.

Mr Jaidah said: "The International Energy Agency was formed for a specific purpose: for confrontation with Opec. We won't deal with it at all."

Report denied: Qatar today joined Kuwait in denying a report that 11 major oil producing countries had decided against implementing a planned 5 per cent price rise.

Officials close to Shaikh Adbul Aziz, the oil minister, said no such decision had been taken

An authoritative weekly magazine, the *Middle East Economic Survey*, reported on Friday that the decision by 11 members of Opec would be formally announced on May 20.

The magazine said the move not to impose the increase planned for July 1 was led by Venezuela. Yesterday Kuwait, too, said there had been no such decision.

The Qatari officials said: "Consultations to end the two-tier price system are still going on.

"Any compromise will be announced only during the Opec Stockholm meeting on July 12."

Oil prices have divided within the 13-member Opec group. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates decided they would impose only a 5 per cent increase during this year. The other 11 members voted to increase theirs by 10 per cent from January 1 and a further 5 per cent from July 1.—Reuter.

Washington and Peking move closer on trade

Progress is being made imperceptibly towards at least an improvement in economic relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

The weighty political obstacles that have to be overcome are substantial, but there is evidence here of a greater sense of determination to succeed on the part of the political leaders in both Peking and Washington.

Trade between the two countries has ranged in recent years between annual levels of $300m (about £176m) to about $800m. With the key factor being the Chinese need for food imports from the United States, the potential for expansion is widely viewed as enormous.

Former President Nixon accurately noted on television last Thursday night that the Taiwan problem is the main impediment to normalizing relations between these two countries.

But this hurdle, according to both United States government officials and leading American businessmen, need not necessarily prevent progress being made on the economic front.

Communist China's claim on Taiwan has been linked to economic questions up to now, but Mr A. W. Clausen, the president of the Bank of America, believes that the chances are improving for separating this question from issues of trade and blocked assets.

Mr Clausen has just returned from Peking, and he said the Government there was greatly interested in stronger trade ties with the United States and in purchasing more of its industrial technology.

It is two years since Mr Clausen went to Peking, and he firmly believes that the prospects during that time have significantly improved for United States-Chinese trade.

He considers it inconceivable that a nation of some 900 million people should remain for much longer outside the mainsteam of the increasingly interdependent world economy. Mr Clausen says the political leaders in Peking see the need for modernizing their economy, and are aware of the fact that the Chinese, like everyone else, want a higher standard of living.

These are the imperatives, according to numerous experts, that now look like driving America and China towards a closer economic relationship, and possibly an agreement to leave Taiwan and the issue of full diplomatic relations to one side.

China has claim to some $88m of cash in the United States today, while America maintains that about $193m of its assets have been frozen by the Peking government. It is essential to resolve this matter if better economic relations are to be cemented.

Mr Clausen and other Washington experts believe progress can be made on this question and that it can be negotiated independent of discussions of the status of Taiwan.

A more difficult problem concerns the conferring by Congress of most-favoured-nations status on China, without which the scope for trade expansion is strictly limited. Once the frozen assets issue is resolved, then the trade question may also be settled in a manner totally separated from broad political issues.

President Carter has supported the case for speeding discussions on these questions

Certainly the sale of oil by China to Japan at last looks like ensuring an increase in China's hard currency supplies which could finance increased imports from the United States.

Frank Vogl

Price panel members may be named soon

By Ronald Emler

Delays in announcing membership of the new Price Commission appear to have been partially caused by the refusal of prominent industrialists to serve on a permanent body, and by indecision within union circles as to whether the TUC should be seen to be cooperating both with policing a pay norm and at the same time being party to approving price rise applications.

Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has had to postpone an announcement on at least two occasions.

When he presented a discussion document on the new code he said he wanted to name the chairman of the new Commission when the Bill was presented to Parliament. Subsequently he said he hoped to make an announcement prior to the second reading.

Now officials are hoping that names will be published "before the recess", although it is widely being forecast that an announcement might be made this week.

The new Commission is to have only three permanent members, the rest serving in a part-time capacity. Mr Hattersley's first choice of chairman was thought to be Sir Derek Rayner, a joint managing director of Marks & Spencer, but it appears that he could not be persuaded to take the post.

Several prominent industrial and retail sector figures have also declined invitations to serve on the reconstituted body because they do not agree with the establishing of a permanent agency for state intervention in pricing policy.

It is likely the chairman will be drawn from the ranks of industry, however, and that a prominent union figure and a distributor will serve as vice-chairman. The latter could well be Miss Daisy Hyams, a director of Tesco Stores Holdings.

Mr Carter fails to woo businessmen

From Our US Economics Correspondent
Hot Springs, Virginia, May 15

President Carter is trying to persuade a group of business and union leaders, chaired by Dr John Dunlop, former American Secretary of Labour, to take part in official discussions with administration leaders.

The talks, which would play a key role in the anti-inflation strategy which the President is trying to work out, are, however, being staunchly opposed by business leaders in the group who want to keep the body's current non-official status.

They argue that the talks can be useful only if carried out in private, independent of any political participation. The group has been meeting regularly over the past three years, but until now even its existence has been kept secret.

The group, which consists of eight businessmen and eight trade unionists, is headed by Mr George Meany, president of the AFL/CIO trade union organization, and Mr Reginald Jones, chairman of the General Electric Co.

Dr Dunlop, a Harvard University professor with no ties to the Carter administration, has acted as the coordinator of the group's meetings and has played a key role in organizing its agenda.

Some of the business leaders involved in the group's work told reporters at an informal meeting at the Business Council Conference here that the group did not see its purpose as being a forum to formulate guidelines or controls, or to discuss wages and prices targets.

It was learnt that the group's participants told President Carter before he announced his anti-inflation programme last month that the group was only willing to participate in discussions with the administration on "an informal and private basis."

By this the group members meant that they would do no more than consider discussing matters which have been proposed to them by the administration and that they would only report to the administration what conclusions, if any, were reached by the group when discussing such matters.

The group flatly opposes full administration participation in its deliberations.

The "Labour-Management Group", as it is called, was officially created at the instigation of the Nixon administration when price and wage controls were enforced. It has continued to meet without government participation and on an informal basis since controls ended in 1974.

Mr Jerry Jasinowski, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Policy, told a press conference here that the administration wanted to develop "a robust dialogue with business and labour" and that discussions to this end were still in an "initial stage".

They were unlikely to go further than this "initial stage" according to the businessmen here.

Meanwhile, the business leaders are now waging a major campaign for government action to stimulate business investment.

Mr Thomas Murphy, the chairman of General Motors, noted that business must be given major tax cuts and that the net return on investments for American business had fallen from just under 10 per cent in 1965 to less than 4 per cent today.

Mr Jasinowski said the Department of Commerce was now working on plans for a comprehensive and cohesive programme to stimulate investment spending, and that the administration would like to see real investment spending growth of about 10 per cent a year.

Senator Russel Long, the powerful chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said at a press conference that the administration was likely to make proposals, when announcing broad tax reform plans, for the elimination of double taxation on dividends.

Saudi oil fire spreads underground

From Bob Crew
Dammam, May 15

Although the original fire in the Abqaiq oil installations in Saudi Arabia has now been put out above ground, an explosion in pump number 4 has set the oil underground ablaze.

The explosion was caused by the excessive heat of the fire that has raged above ground since 3.20 pm last Wednesday and there is now a danger that with fire underground, further oil will be lost and damage incurred.

While the underground pipeline has been turned off it still contains the oil that was inside it before the taps were turned off at the original outbreak of over ground explosions and fires.

Far from being contained, the Abqaiq blaze is now raging under as well as over ground and on Saturday evening and this morning Aramco were rushing in fire fighters and technical experts from all over the eastern province to meet the new challenge.

According to informed sources at Aramco, the Abqaiq oil production—which equals 60 per cent of Saudi Arabia's total oil production—is now down 80 per cent. The same sources insist that there is a total of six known deaths, including two people killed on Friday morning. They say that some Britons are among the dead.

The repair operations on the Abqaiq installations are expected to take five or six months.

Economist sees inflation link with too-low pound

By David Blake
Economics Correspondent

The Government is missing a "golden opportunity" to bring down the rate of inflation by letting the value of the pound rise, according to Dr Alan Budd of the London Business School.

In the latest newsletter from Fielding, Newson-Smith & Co, he argues that by holding down the exchange rate the Government is undermining the effectiveness of its tight monetary policy.

Dr Budd, formerly at the Treasury, argues that the exchange rate is the means by which changes in the money supply become converted to domestic inflation. When money supply expands too fast, as it did in early 1976, he argues, the exchange rate falls and this in turn leads to higher inflation.

Dr Budd is concerned to explain how it is that although money supply has been held under tight control since 1974, once short term fluctuations are discounted, the inflation rate has not slowed in such a way as to keep the change rate steady.

He argues that the collapse last year was caused by a series of circumstances going wrong in the first half of 1976, of which the erratic money supply growth was the most important.

This year, he argues, bringing down the inflation rate is the most important target and raising the parity of the pound is the easiest way of doing it.

Hugh Stephenson, page 19

Banks urged to try floating rate bonds

By John Whitmore

The issue of floating rate bonds by British banks in the domestic market could well prove a useful and attractive method of channelling finance into trade and industry, according to the stockbrokers W. Greenwell in their evidence submitted to the Wilson Committee reviewing the functioning of financial institutions.

Many companies, the brokers argue, are still reluctant to raise capital through equity issues because their market capitalizations remain so far below the replacement cost of underlying assets. At the same time, the scope for raising long-term fixed interest capital has been killed off by high interest rates.

The result has been that companies have looked increasingly for floating rate finance and, in consequence, to the banks. Inevitably, this has had the effect of increasing the money supply.

Because of this, floating rate finance provided by institutions, etc., would be preferable. But blue chip companies would probably be reluctant to make floating rate issues in the capital market so long as they could continue to rely on such flexible arrangements from their banks as at present.

Smaller companies which might well like to raise cash through issuing floating rate bonds might not have the necessary credit rating to do so.

The brokers suggest that a possible solution to this would be the issue of floating rate bonds by the banks themselves. This would only make sense, however, provided these bonds were not classified as IBELs—interest bearing eligible liabilities.

Instead, they should be treated as non-deposit liabilities and excluded from money supply and "corset" considerations. Exclusion from the money supply count, Greenwell argues, could be justified on the grounds that the bonds would be considerably less liquid than money.

The suggestion that such bonds could prove useful comes at the end of a memorandum which warns of the potential problems over the next year or so of financing simultaneously both a public sector borrowing requirement of the present size and an industrial recovery.

Review for shops rating system

By Patricia Tisdall

Proposals to change the rating system as applied to an estimated 219,000 small shopkeepers who occupy premises with living accommodation above are to be reviewed in the Government's response to the Layfield Committee's Report on Local Government Finance.

A Green Paper setting out the Government's reaction to the report is expected to be issued by the Department of the Environment on Tuesday.

It is understood that particular attention is paid to the Layfield recommendation that the present system of rating mixed commercial and residential property is unfair and should be changed.

As things stand, unless the living accommodation accounts for more than half the ratable value of a mixed-purpose building it is graded for rating purposes on the commercial rather than the domestic tariff. This increases the domestic occupant's rate bill by about 18 per cent.

The rule affects an estimated 75 per cent of shopkeepers who live on the premises. Even where the living accommodation does account for more than half the value, only 50 per cent of the domestic relief is allowed.

Layfield found the situation "unacceptable". It recommended that the next valuation should be carried out in such a way that such residential accommodation does not bear a heavier burden than other domestic housing. It also asked for an earlier remedial step, by allowing a quarter of the domestic relief on the total ratable value of all such properties.

It adds that in Scotland the problem does not arise because separate assessments for commercial and residential accommodation have been made since 1949.

The National Chamber of Trade, which represents 250,000 High Street traders, is petitioning for the recommendation on mixed residential and commercial rates to be implemented independently of the rest of the Layfield report.

Its members have become increasingly concerned about the effect of recent steep rate increases which, it says, are helping to force more small traders out of business.

Traders also want swift reform in the rating valuation practice which applies higher values to shop frontages than to space farther inside. They say that this penalizes small stores which are likely to have a smaller area in relation to their frontage than their larger rivals.

While accepting that the system is likely to mean that the small tobacconist is likely to pay more than a supermarket, Layfield considered the practice should be properly left to the Local Valuation Courts and the Lands Tribunal to decide.

Mr Les Seeney, director general of the National Chamber of Trade, says that if urgent action is not taken soon the rates burden generally will become too much for many small shopkeepers.

It seems likely that further rate increases of 25 per cent could be introduced in some areas and this will be the end for many small traders, the Chamber say.

ICI fertilizers going up 10pc from next month

Increases in fertilizer prices were announced by ICI, the largest producer, yesterday. Straight nitrogen fertilizers are to go up by between 10 and 11 per cent from July 1, and compound fertilizers by about 7 per cent from June 1.

The company, which began a £35m investment programme in fertilizers earlier this year, last raised its prices in January, when straight nitrogen went up by 10½ per cent and compounds by an average 8 per cent.

Continuing increases in raw material and manufacturing costs are blamed for the rises.

June IMF gold sale by 'Dutch auction'

Washington, May 15.—The International Monetary Fund will hold its next sale of 525,000 ounces of gold on June 1 and will use a "Dutch auction", or common price selling method, for its next three monthly offerings.

It is also changing its requirement that all bidders must put up advance deposits—$50,000 (about £29,412) each at previous sales at market-related prices.

Beginning with the June 1 auction each bidder must put down either a $25,000 advance deposit or $10 per ounce for the amount bid, whichever is larger.

Reducing the basic advance deposit to $25,000 may bring a larger number of bidders at the June 1 sale.

At recent sales, the successful bidders have been largely the same group of less than 20 gold dealers in the United States and abroad, plus West German and Swiss, banks, purchasing bullion for their customers.

However, IMF sources said the additional requirements relating to advance deposits would require the larger buyers to put up more than previously required.

Since June, 1976, the IMF has used the "Dutch auction" method for four of its earlier sales and a "bid-price" method for its other sales.

The IMF plans to dispose of 25 million ounces of bullion over four years at market-related prices, and will use part of the proceeds from each auction for low-interest loans to about 60 developing nations.—AP-Dow Jones.

Pressure to have BP safety vessel built in Britain

By Peter Hill

British Petroleum is holding informal talks with the Lower Clyde shipbuilding group of Scott Lithgow on its plan to build a £25m offshore maintenance and safety vessel.

The oil company, which is shortly expected to invite tenders from yards around the world for the construction of the semi-submersible vessel, is also understood to have contacted the American-owned oil rig building company of Marathon UK on the Upper Clyde.

The oil company is at present rationalizing the design of the vessels, which will be capable of maintenance work on offshore oil pipelines and production facilities as well as being employed in a fire-fighting role.

Mr Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy, has emphasized the importance which the Government attaches to the oil industry providing itself with facilities to cope with such emergencies.

Although BP has said that it will seek tenders internationally for the contract, the company will face considerable pressure to have the vessel built in Britain.

Mr A. Ross Belch, managing director of Scott Lithgow, said: "We would certainly hope and expect this vessel to be built in Britain. We will certainly be making a dead set for the contract".

For both Scott Lithgow and Marathon, winning the contract is important.

Earlier this year the Government authorized the construction of a jack-up rig at Marathon on a speculative basis through the British National Oil Corporation

Call to replace social security

By Caroline Atkinson
Economics Staff

A radical proposal for the abolition of all social security benefits, including retirement pensions and unemployment pay, and their replacement by a "reverse income tax" is made by Mr Colin Clark, an economist, in a paper published today by the Institute of Economic Affairs.*

He attacks the notion of a welfare state as the "stealthy and sinister process whereby provision at first designed for people in real need became transformed into a system of universal and costly handouts".

He characterizes the British Government as a Father Christmas who comes round on Boxing Day to collect the entire cost of the gifts he has distributed, together with a handsome commission for himself.

He advocates reform on the grounds that public spending and taxation are both much too high, and a cut in social security payments should be a part of any spending cuts.

While the iniquities of the "poverty trap" have been well documented and are deplored by right- and left-wingers alike, it continues to exist because it would cost too much to eradicate without cutting back sharply on the benefits given to the poorest.

Mr Clark asserts, but does not try to prove, that much unemployment and sickness benefit goes to families not in need. If this is not the case, then to get rid of the poverty trap would be enormously expensive.

Mr Clark recognizes this in his discussion of the cost of a "reverse—or negative—income tax". This involves setting a base standard of income, according to family circumstances, above which tax is payable and below which a reverse tax is given from the state to supplement income.

It would not supplement incomes in full, as this would mean a 100 per cent marginal rate of tax on all earnings below the base rate. A low "cut out" rate would maximize incentives, but would lead to either a very low minimum income, or a very high base income.

He settles for a 70 per cent cut out rate, with a base level of income for a family unit of £31.25 a week. This would leave those with no other income, such as retirement pensioners, with only £21.88 (70 per cent of the base level), less than the present pension. Mr Clark suggests an additional annuity for the elderly to overcome this.

**Poverty before Politics.* Colin Clark. Institute of Economic Affairs, £1.50.

On other pages

Business apointments	22
Appointments vacant	10
Diary in Europe	19
Bank Base Rates Table	23
Annual statements:	
Burrell & Co	17
Clarke Chapman	22
Hudson's Bay Co	22
Savoy Hotel	19

Lending rate 8pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate was cut from 8¼ to 8 per cent as a result of the Bank's decision to re-activate the market-related formula for setting MLR. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications

Bids at	£861m	Allotted	£350m
Prev week	£98.15	Received	29%
Aver 72s	7.4021	Prev week	42%
Next Friday	£400m	Repayments	£500m

Burrell

PIGMENT COLOUR MANUFACTURERS

Much improved 1976 results

RESULTS IN £000	1976	1975
SALES	8,611	5,227
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	910	89
EARNINGS PER SHARE	2.04p	0.12p.
ORDINARY DIVIDENDS	0.66p	0.6p

Improved 1976 results due to substantial increase in sales volume.

Total exports of £3,200,000 nearly double those of previous year.

Capital investment at record level of £416,000.

Property revaluation produces £427,000 surplus.

Rights issue of 1 for 5 ordinary shares at 9p to raise approximately £400,000.

Treasury consent for total dividend of 1.4p for 1977, including tax credit—up 37.8 per cent on 1976.

Chairman: Michael Ashworth

The annual general meeting will be held at Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, London, on Tuesday 14 June at 11am. Copies of the annual report and accounts may be obtained from the Secretary.

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Union to contest TUC rule on representation

By Derek Harris

The Engineers and Managers Association (EMA) is contesting a TUC general council ruling that only trade unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions (CSEU) should be able to recruit and organize staff and managers in British Aerospace and British Shipbuilding, the two new public corporations.

EMA, whose general secretary is Mr John Lyons, is already clashing with a number of TUC-affiliated unions because of the EMA drive to expand its membership among professional engineers.

There could be as many as 15,000 potential union members at stake in the aerospace industry, which at staff level has been traditionally weak in unionization and even in the formation of staff associations.

But an immediate clash could arise in the shipbuilding sector where the Shipbuilding and Allied Industries Management Association (SAIMA) has about 1,600 members, about 60 per cent of the managerial staff in that part of the industry being nationalized.

SAIMA, an independent staff organization, has had exploratory talks on linking with EMA. There have been similar discussions with the Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section (TASS) of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and with the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs (Apex).

If SAIMA opt for an EMA link, the TUC has now been told, the EMA will not refuse SAIMA transfers. This is despite the ruling by the TUC general council last month that proliferation of unions within aerospace and shipbuilding should be avoided, and organizing of staff grades in the new corporations should be restricted to unions like TASS and Apex, which, unlike EMA, are affiliated to the CSEU.

EMA claims that since it has not initiated recruitment campaigns, a SAIMA deal would be in line with TUC policy reaffirmed at the last annual Congress. The EMA also argues that bodies like SAIMA could readily stay independent, with no TUC-affiliate unions gaining any members.

Mr Lyons commented last night: "It is up to SAIMA. The decision is entirely theirs and they should be able to make it free from pressure. But if they decide to join us they will be welcome partners and we shall fight for them."

Nube aims to disrupt Standard Chartered

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

Disruption of the Standard Chartered Bank is planned this week by the National Union of Bank Employees with a programme of selective stoppages and a policy of non-cooperation. Mr Stephen Gamble, Nube assistant secretary, said last night that the action was planned to cause maximum embarrassment to the bank in protest at a proposal to reduce pension entitlement by up to 12.5 per cent.

He added: "The bank gained the Queen's Award to Industry last year thanks to the efforts of the staff. Now those same people are faced with the prospect of a pension clawback."

The bank's proposals will affect new employees from May 1. Mr Gamble said no assurance had been given that existing staff would not be affected. "The union sees this as the thin end of the wedge.

The union claims 1,400 members in the bank. Today it plans action among mail room clerks and messengers, and a walkout at the bank's printing centre. Peace talks with management are expected to take place during the week.

Hovercraft delay puts Seaspeed out of race

By Patricia Tisdall

Delay caused by hovercraft fire damage and design changes means that Seaspeed, the joint British and French railway cross-Channel hovercraft operators, will lose heavily on this year's expected tourist growth.

The difficulties mean that Seaspeed will be operating with only half last summer's hovercraft capacity to meet increases of 30 per cent or more expected in cross-Channel tourist traffic.

Seaspeed, criticized for its slowness in meeting demand, had hoped to increase its capacity by more than 20 per cent this summer by introducing a new French-built hovercraft.

However, a fire earlier this month at Sedam, the French manufacturer's plant at Bordeaux, has seriously delayed the launch.

A Seaspeed spokesman said French engineers had speeded work on a second model of the N-500 hovercraft, but it was not expected to be in operation until the end of this year at the earliest.

The new hovercraft can carry 385 passengers and 45 cars, almost double the capacity of existing models.

Meanwhile, Seaspeed has taken one of its existing two British-built Mountbatten class craft out of service. It has been sent back to the British Hovercraft Corporation to have a £2m new section inserted.

The process will increase its passenger carrying capacity from around 250 to more than 400 and the number of car spaces from 30 to 60, but the hovercraft will not be back in service until next March.

The combination of circumstances, the seriousness of which is only just being appreciated, leaves Seaspeed with only one small craft on the cross-Channel route.

Some of the lost business will inevitably go to Seaspeed's private industry competitors. HoverLloyd, the Swedish-owned company operating out of Ramsgate, is expecting delivery of a fourth craft from the British Hovercraft Corporation next month.

P & O Normandy Ferries, which started operating from Dover to Boulogne last year, is hoping to pick up extra passengers.

European Ferries' Townsend Thoresen is starting an extra-service to France from Portsmouth and hopes for additional business on its conventional ferries.

Last year, the two Seaspeed hovercraft operating out of Dover and three similar craft run from Ramsgate by HoverLloyd accounted for about 30 per cent of all cross-Channel car and passenger traffic.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Home loans and the true rates of interest

From Mr Norman E. Griggs

Sir, On May 3 Mr C. R. Tew suggested that building societies should disclose the true rates of interest, alongside the nominal rates of interest, on all documents relating to home purchase.

There is no secrecy about the fact that where a building society calculates mortgage interest on the balance of the capital debt outstanding at the beginning of its financial year, the true rate of interest is slightly higher than the nominal rate. The problem for these societies is to state the true rate because this will vary with the actual life of the mortgage as distinct from the period for which it was originally arranged.

Take the case of a mortgage arranged at 11.25 per cent over 25 years. The equivalent true rate of interest calculated on calendar monthly balances would be 11.38 per cent, but does this leave the borrower very much the wiser? The average mortgage runs for only eight years or so and for periods shorter than 25 years the true rate is lower than 11.38 per cent. The shorter the actual life of the mortgage, the smaller is the gap between the true rate and the nominal rate. Also the rate of mortgage interest is likely to change fairly frequently. For these reasons any true rate stated in advance can only be a theoretical conception.

Of course, at the tail-end of a 25-year annuity mortgage the annual rate of interest on the outstanding balances is comparatively high, but if the loan continues so long, that balance is very small in relation to the average debt over the whole term and the amount of interest involved is comparatively small.

There are various ways in which the true rate of interest can be calculated. A standard methods is likely to emerge when the Consumer Credit Act 1974 is implemented.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN E. GRIGGS,
Secretary-General,
The Building Societies Association,
14 Park Street,
Mayfair,
London, W1Y 4AL.
May 4.

From Mrs A. C. Mayes

Sir, I note from your columns that it is generally thought that the building societies lowered their interest rates with effect from May 1. Our building society has not yet informed us of this. Such tardiness contrasts oddly with their behaviour when the rates last went up. Then they managed to get the necessary bankers' forms to us by the Monday following the Friday decision. The pattern of changes over the past few years seems to indicate between two and three months' notice when the rates go down and immediate effect when they go up. Am I the only one to consider this action a little one-sided?

Yours truly,
A. C. MAYES,
Department of Economics,
University of Exeter,
Amory Building,
Rennes Drive,
Exeter,
May 5.

Proposal to levy VAT on clubs

From Mr H. G. Thomas

Sir, I should like to alert readers to a rather obscurely placed provision in the current Finance Bill, which was not mentioned in the Chancellor's Budget speech. This is paragraph 13 of the sixth schedule.

At present bodies such as clubs, associations and societies are divided into those which provide "facilities" and those which provide "advantages" to their members. Facilities and advantages are not defined, but it is known that facilities would include such matters as food and accommodation, while the provision of advice, for example, would be an advantage. Bodies which provide facilities must add VAT to their subscriptions, while those which provide advantages only pay VAT if they elect to do so. Under the new legislation all such bodies will have to charge VAT.

These associations and societies cover a wide spectrum of activities beneficial to the community. Learned and cultural societies as well as a wide range of agricultural, recreational and sporting organizations come to mind as examples, but there will be many others. In many if not in most cases, the members of such associations will not be carrying on a business and will not be able to recover the input tax.

There is still time for organizations to make their opinions known to MPs, to the Treasury and to ministers. If they do not like the new proposals, it is essential that they should act promptly.

Yours faithfully,
H. G. THOMAS,
Taxation Adviser,
Country Landowners Association,
16 Belgrave Square,
London SW1X 8PQ.
May 5.

EEC restrictions on handloom garments from India

From Mr Ian MacArthur

Sir, I feel that some correction is required in your columns to the inaccurate and misleading letter (May 9) of Mr Alers-Hankey about the recent EEC measures to restrain the imports of certain handloom garments from India.

Mr Alers-Hankey refers to the "virtual banning" of imports of clothing made up from handloom fabric. This is entirely untrue. For 1977, the EEC has authorized the import of up to 44 million shirts and blouses from India, of which the vast majority will be handloom, and the United Kingdom has agreed to accept up to 13 million. Imports of all other handloom garments remain entirely unrestricted. Some ban!

The background against which the EEC action was taken was an extremely fast increase of handloom shirt and blouse imports from India. For example, in the case of the United Kingdom shirt imports from India rose from under three million in 1975 to over seven and a half million in 1976 —10 times the quota agreed with India for machine-made shirts. This increase was a major cause of large-scale disruption in the British shirt industry, already suffering from an import penetration rate of over 60 per cent, and in the sectors of the textile industry supplying it with fabric.

Mr Alers-Hankey refers, rightly, to the abuses of the handloom licensing system, which were compounded by the difficulty of distinguishing genuine handloom from machine-made products. The EEC authorities made repeated efforts over a period of many months to persuade the Indian Government to agree to a tightening of the licensing procedure, in view of its unsatisfactory operation, but without success. As a result of intransigence by the Indian authorities and their refusal to take account of the seriousness of the situation in the Community textile and clothing industry, the EEC was left with no alternative but to introduce its own restraints.

Yours faithfully,
IAN MacARTHUR,
Director,
The British Textile Confederation,
65 Victoria Street,
London SW1H 0HW.
May 10.

Vehicle tax

From Mr Simon Binsted

Sir, Being in the hotel and wine trades, my company is subject to all the varied taxes and licence charges it appears possible for central government to devise.

We thus have come to expect in our voluminous correspondence with the tax collecting agencies that it continues to be every person's right not to have to pay postage when paying one's dues.

I should be very grateful, therefore, if someone could explain why Vehicle Licensing Offices have taken it into their hands to return to sender all payment which do not bear prepaid postage. Or is the tax on a vehicle a minimum of £50.06½?

Yours truly,
SIMON BINSTED,
Taste Buds Ltd,
Thatched House,
Werner Road,
(off Clayton Road),
Selsey,
Chichester, Sussex,
PO20 9DD.
May 5.

Speyside distillers girding up for expansion

Industry in the regions

On Speyside there is quiet optimism that next year could see the achievement of what used to be regarded as lower than average growth in world demand for Scotch whisky.

Since 1974 the industry has been suffering from cash flow crises coupled with a slowing down in the rate of growth in the world market. As a result last year only 139,600,000 proof gallons were produced compared with the 183,600,000 in 1974.

Mr Adam Berglus, chairman of Teachers (Distillers) and chairman of the Scotch Whisky Association's information and development committee, says he thinks this year's total could approach 150 million gallons.

This will not be regarded as anything but a beginning by the industry which used to rely on annual growth rates of about 9 per cent, but after three years of snakes—distillers are glad to be on what feels like the bottom rungs of a long ladder.

At 150 million proof gallons the industry will only be working at about 75 per cent of its 1974 capacity, and since then many distilling companies have invested in expensive extra plant which has yet to be used.

Virtual round-the-clock operations in 1974 have been cut back to five-day weeks with the night shift cut out, but while the air of optimism prevails, production patterns are mixed.

In the 33 miles between Grantown on Spey and Elgin there are some 41 distilleries, many owned by the larger blending companies, others independent and producing for anybody, or nearly anybody, willing to pay the £2 to £2.50 per gallon realized in today's market for a single malt.

Scottish Malt Distillers, a subsidiary of the Distillers Company, says that output this year will be about the same as last year's, the actual level being a commercial secret, but put by most in the area at around 80 per cent of capacity.

Some of the independents, however, say new fillings this year are 10 per cent up but that margins are under extreme pressure.

Last year's drought hit the barley crop in both quantity and quality, fuel costs are soaring and distillers are having to install expensive water treatment equipment to meet the provisions of the Control of Pollution Act.

Cost consciousness has become almost obsessive. Animal feed produced from "dark grains" fetches nearly £100 per ton after last year's drought and one leading independent, eager to protect his identity, claims that he is only producing whisky this year "to sell animal feed", so much are his margins under pressure.

Other distillers are examining the possibilities of harnessing the vast amount of heat available after the distilling process for fish farming or market gardening under glass, rather than allowing it to disperse into the Highland glens.

However, maximum utilization of "waste products" and the arrival of the much hoped for acceleration in world demand could pose as many questions as they solve.

The much publicized theory that the lower levels of production in 1975 and 1976 could lead to a shortage of spirit in the mid-1980s is now discounted because of the excess output in 1974.

But if growth returns to the 5 per cent per annum pattern the industry is predicting, it will find itself faced by financing problems.

On Speyside it is thought that there is not room for the construction of new distilleries. Expansion of existing facilities would be feasible in most cases.

But there is a growing school of thought that the optimum size plant is about one million proof gallons a year, which would make putting in additional capacity on existing sites a less attractive proposition.

If the annual growth rate is to be 5 per cent Scottish Malt Distillers alone could need an extra three million gallons a year capacity, the output of three distilleries, each of which could cost well over £1m to bring into production.

While meeting such costs would be of little difficulty to a subsidiary of DCL, the independents would have to turn either to their bankers or shareholders to raise the extra finance. Although they would be eligible for regional grants, there would not be much extra employment on Speyside.

The industry is not labour intensive, especially at the distilling stage, and the new plants would probably be opened in Aberdeenshire

Ronald Emler

Training Services Agency wins festival award

At the British-sponsored industrial film festival last week *The Times* Newcomers Award went to *I Owe You*, sponsored by Training Services Agency.

The award is for the best film from a first-time sponsor, and this year's winner is a management training film on the importance of coaching in the development of the manager's subordinates.

The *Financial Times* Export Award for the film most likely to help British exports was won by *An Extrusion Puller Powered by Linear Motors*, from Edwards, of Enfield.

The Film and Video Press Group, which makes the Clifford Wheeler award for the sponsor who has shown most enterprise and initiative in the distribution of a last-year's prizewinner, gave it this year to British Petroleum for its use of *Sea Area Forties*. They specially commended the National Federation of Building Trades Employers for their distribution of their safety film *Eyes Down*.

The NFBTE also took a silver award for *No Questions Asked* in the main competition, in which 180 films competed in 10 categories. BP collected two golds and two silvers for, respectively, *The Slender Chance*, *The End of the Road*, *Proteins* and *Energy in Perspective*.

The Central Office of Information had two golds and a bronze for *We Get Around*, *Night Call* and *So We're Different but . . .*

Eynon Smart

Brazil: the invisible giant

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Institutional funds looking for a home

mes change fast. Back in id-January one of the most levant questions for securi- s markets seemed to be the eed with which institutions re running down their quidity as the authorities con- ued to ply the markets with ts. As it turned out, the stitutions were not eating to their liquidity quite as fast supposed. Much of the strain s being taken by a sharp e in the personal sector's rect investment in public bt—largely at the expense of e building societies.

But four months later, all e talk at least in a surging uity market, is of the sheer ight of institutional funds sperately searching for a me. True, the authorities ve reactivated gilt sales over e past few weeks as we have ved into the new financial ar, but gilt issues are scarcely ing to be on the "catch up" cle of last winter.

So, with no unduly heavy ls on institutional cash flow m this source, and with the stitutions in any case seem- to wish to check the last r's upward shift in the gilt ighting of their portfolios, titutional cash flow averag- around £550m a month has n looking for new homes.

hort-term money instruments e become ever less attractive interest rates have continued fall and the inflation rate continued to rise — while ntry into the property field been very much a case of ading gingerly.

What has in fact happened, m, needs little further planation. An increasing eam of rights issues — now ping £250m for the year— some lumpy takeover derwriting has partly eased pressure. But the fact mains that large sums of ney have been trying to find ir way into the equity rket and, in spite of the up in daily turnover to well r £100m, this money has still ly been able to edge into the rket relatively slowly.

With the medium-term pros- ct for the economy generally nsidered promising, more er, fund managers have derstandably taken the view at they risk more in being behind in the present amble than in paying prices ich should not prove to be t much over the odds if the esent enthusiasm wanes.

While the authorities could ll be thinking in terms of a w "tap" stock or a test run a variable rate gilt before long, and while the first ns that the inflation rate is rring to fall fast could turn e present nibbling of long s into a temporary gobble, high levels of investment come inflows into the stitutions this month and in ly should leave plenty of ney available to move into urities.

The factor, of course, is the dely mooted sale of more an £600m of BP stock. If the mours are right in saying that institutions have already marked the cash, the pact of the sale need be little re than neutral. If, on the er hand, it were to emerge t more BP stock than anti- ated was to go abroad, the plications for domestic urities markets could, to say least, be interesting.

Mr Sydney Mason, chairman of Hammerson Property, spurning inflation accounting.

criticized by the inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State for Trade have lashed back with equal vigour if in lofty style; and the substance of their principal complaints—that there is not adequate means of challenging the verdict reached by the inspectors and published by the minister—has won a fair amount of sympathy in the City.

Now the Norwest Holst affair—the company is seeking a declaration in the courts that the Secretary of State's appointment of inspectors is unlawful and *ultra vires*, and an injunction restraining the inspectors from exercising their powers—raises questions over the inspection procedure adopted in the first place, particularly in relation to the initial announcement on the reason for and the scope of the investigation.

When the Department of Trade has reason to think that investigation of a company may be called for, there are two methods which may be adopted. The first is to appoint inspectors to require the production of documents under Section 109 of the Companies Act 1967: a quiet, in house sort of inquiry, this, which never hits the headlines. The second is to appoint inspectors under Section 165 of the Companies Act 1948—inspectors who can call for witnesses and before whom those who believe that they may be subject to criticism have the right to be represented by a lawyer.

The second form of inquiry is announced publicly: it is a full dress affair; and it follows that the Department of Trade does not take to it unless it thinks that its inspectors will have comments of some moment to make at the end of the day.

But the precise scope of those comments, never mind their precise nature, is not likely to be determined until fairly late in the proceedings. That way, says the Department, its inspectors retain a free hand to pursue a wide ranging investigation. That way, says the department's critics—*inter alia*—the Department of Trade inquiries come to take months, if not years, and a company may have to live under an unnecessary large and dark shadow throughout that period.

At some stage of the proceedings, in accordance with the judgment made by Lord Denning during the Pergamon Press case, areas of potential criticism must be put by the inspectors to those who might be criticized: so it is not as though they never have a chance to put their case.

The question which arises is whether that chance should be given much earlier in the proceedings. There is, of course, a possibility that in a case of, say, fraud, to spell out the line of inquiry might be to give the guilty parties a chance to destroy the evidence. But guilty parties are surely going to be hard at work destroying the evidence when a Department of Trade inquiry of any complexion is announced.

And however cumbersome it might be for the inspectors to have to apply for further authority if they wished to extend the scope of their inquiries, to assume that those inquiries would thereby be prolonged is surely to assume too little of the wise and all-seeing bureaucracy which appointed them in the first place.

Hammerson Property

Conservative accounting

Hammerson Property & Investment Trust refuses to be drawn by the inflation accounting lobby into the expensive game of regular valuations. It takes the view that holding properties at cost and revaluing only on completion of a development, a major letting, or some other material event altering a property's investment value, it is giving as realistic a picture of portfolio value as any.

This conservative approach left properties in the books at £169.4m last year. Revaluations between 1968 and 1976 threw up an attributable, but not consolidated, surplus of £66.9m. And even this surplus excluded any other element of reversionary growth and is based on a cautious 7.1 per cent aggregate yield from current income.

The effect of the various valuations on net assets is to increase the book value of 78p a share to 491p on the directors' figures and to produce realistic external estimates of worth ranging from between £6 and £7 a share.

Efforts to cut development commitments and short-term borrowings are near completion. Development commitments, now mainly overseas, are down from 1975's £14m to £7.7m. Property sales raised £58.2m (£7m relating to the sale and leaseback of the Brent Cross Shopping Centre to Standard Life Assurance) helping to cut short-term debts by £13m and longer-term borrowings by £21.6m.

Exchange adjustments of £24.8m leave the overall debt picture much the same but the borrowing profile has been improved and the detailed breakdown of long-term loans shows that well over half of the £155.2m long-dated debt is held until after the turn of the century. Interest on this longer debt averages less than 8 per cent.

The quality of the balance sheet is matched by the conservative revenue account treatment. Pre-tax profits of £3.8m exclude £3.6m of net development outgoings, but deferred charges are set against revenue from the development and any surplus on property sales. A £3.6m sales surplus last year is, therefore, treated as an extraordinary credit. The treatment of developments means that until accumulated deferred charges are covered no income is taken into profits from a development. In the case of Brent Cross the scheme is not expected to generate earnings for the group until first rent reviews are due in 1981.

At 490p the shares, yielding 1.6 per cent, have the speculative appeal of Standard Life's Equity (17 per cent of the capital Ordinary at 28.5 per cent of the "A" shares) and debenture interests in the group to add to their more immediate qualities as one of the soundest property counters.

Accounts: 1976 (1975)
Capitalization £79.3m
*Net assets** £12.6m (£12.5m)
Borrowings £202m (£221.3m)
Pre-tax profit £3.8m (£3.4m)
Earnings per share 8.36p

ɔT Investigations

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ie was when a Department Trade inspection and the con- uences thereof were things be endured by those subject them with the best grace y might muster. But not, it ms, any longer.

ecently we have had cases which those who have been

Hugh Stephenson

Is sterling strong enough to stand on its own feet?

In the old days you were either a Treasury man, or a Board of Trade man.

That is to say you either belonged to the school which held that the management of overall demand in the economy, combined with control of interest rates and occasional changes in the exchange rate, was the only thing that really mattered, and that some hidden hand would produce the required microeconomic result; or you believed that improved performance would only come from policies directly aimed at British industry and commerce.

Significantly both Sir Harold Wilson and Mr Heath were in this context ex-Presidents of the Board of Trade not ex-Chancellors. Their administrations were unusually influenced in the one case by faith that industrial reorganization would help and in the other by conviction that the reason why we were doing so badly was that we did not have German-style "universal banks".

Now, however, from the National Economic Development Office itself, the very temple of the interventionist faith, has come a major statement not about industrial strategy but about exchange rate policy. It took the form of an attack by Mr David Stout, the economic adviser, on the established doctrine that to devalue early and to devalue often is either a necessary or a sufficient condition for the creation of export-led growth.*

At the same time, since the end of last year the authorities have abandoned any logical exchange rate policy. Their tactic of holding the £'s exchange rate at $1.71 seems to have little science behind it. It is just the rate to which the £ revived after the horrors of 1976, buttressed by the understandable hope that it would be nice if the rate could be induced to stay there for a while.

For those who think that floating exchange rates since 1972 have in practice been destabilizing for markets as well as for industry, this policy represents a tentative experiment in returning to a fixed exchange rate regime.

Meanwhile, as a concession to those who think that the exchange rate should take account of high domestic inflation, the £ is being held down to stop British exports losing all the recently gained price advantage.

This ad hoc compromise, based on no real model of how the economy behaves, is now coming under increasingly frequent attacks. Economists like Mr Wynne Godley and politicians like Mr Bryan Gould on the one hand argue that if the exchange rate is not deliberately pushed down the economy will stagnate forever and unemployment rise further.

Others, including this week an interesting circular from stockbrokers Fielding Newson Smith, take the view that by holding down the exchange rate a fleeting and golden opportunity is being thrown away of reducing reflationary pressures in the economy and of starting a virtuous circle of industrial and economic performance.

The orthodox objection to this is that, since our relative rate of inflation is still so high, it cannot intuitively be a sensible thing to do. Those who argue this, however, must accept the validity of much of Mr Stout's thesis, namely that devaluation can only have a short-term benefit where "there is relevant spare capacity available". The emphasis is on the word *relevant*.

With so many markets dominated by international groups and national and international oligopolies on the supply side and with so much of demand coming from governments and other nationalist sources it would be quite possible that the total net short-term, and even medium-term effects of a devaluation in an economy like ours would be negative.

It would explain why we always seem to be on the first downward stroke of the J-curve so beloved by devaluers. In particular, since no one knows what the right rate is for sterling and since we do not want the short-term cost of financing hot money inflows, might it not indeed be better to let the exchange rate find its own level?

Everyone would allow that the authorities should operate in the market to smooth violent fluctuations. But how long must a fluctuation go on before smoothing becomes deliberate interference? Are the authorities so confident of their economic and industrial policies that they are ready to distort evident market forces?

**International Price Competitiveness, Non-Price Factors and Export Performance*, published by NEDO.

A Conservative industrial policy for Britain

What would a Tory government do about industry's problems? That is a question one often hears. Significantly, it is not industrialists who ask it (I suspect most would be happy if we did *less*) but an anxious public, over-persuaded that every problem has to have a political solution. We would intervene less, but I doubt that we would, or should, abstain completely from intervention.

What does industry need from government? First, the right economic and social climate for it to prosper. Pre-tax rates of return (at replacement cost) by industry in the United Kingdom have fallen from 14 per cent in 1960 to 4 per cent in 1975.

The job of the Chancellor must be to create the right framework to halt this decline in replacement cost return. As *Conservatives we believe in* free enterprise. We want to see it achieving good profits, acting responsibly, and encouraging participation from grass roots upwards.

Providing we succeed in this, do we need a Department of Industry? We need a different emphasis in the Department of Industry. For 20 years governments have involved themselves in industry, most specifically with regional policy and research effort.

A Conservative government would want to promote industrial development in the regions. From Quintin Hogg (now Lord Hailsham) in the *early sixties to Chris Chetwyn* in the seventies we have worked hard to spread industrial development more evenly; we shall continue this work and set up a cost-effectiveness review of regional policy.

How effective has Section 7 assistance been, working with Industrial Development Certificate (IDC) policy, to promote regional development? Have advance factories been a useful incentive? Is it sensible that 750,000 sq ft of advance factory space have been empty for over a year? Value for money must be the maxim.

The Industry Act 1972 was a milestone in pragmatic government/industry relations. The Industrial Development Unit introduced experienced businessmen, on secondment, to the department.

Apart from dealing with Section 7 and Section 8 assistance, the only studied areas of industry where performance might be improved. The results have been modest but useful—for example, Section 8 Industry Act schemes.

The new Section 8 selective investment scheme—the successor to the accelerated projects scheme—appears too blunt a weapon. The criteria must be made much more selective.

Opposition spokesmen on industry: (left to right) Sir Keith Joseph, Mr Norman Lamont, and Mr Kenneth Clarke.

"How would we regard workers' cooperatives? Favourably, provided the plans were viable and had adequate management expertise. Why not ask the CWS, through its bank, to sponsor other workers' cooperatives?"

Certainly, the quality of experienced staff in the Department of Industry has improved. The department's data bank added to its knowledge and intelligence.

The National Economic Development Council sector working party approach provides an additional input. We would want to see the sector working parties, composed of officials, employers and trades unionists, continue their useful work.

Industry schemes, such as the ferrous foundry scheme and machine tool scheme, should continue to be based on the sector working party contribution. Industry would then, through the sector working parties, be working hand in hand with government.

Arbitrary interventions, like the National Enterprise Board's untimely and controversial plunge into tanning by shoring up the Barrow Hepburn Group, would thus be avoided.

What about the NEB itself? *Lord Ryder has said: "I hope* the board would continue under a Tory administration".

We opposed its birth in 1975 and I believe we were right. Consolidating the results of its shareholding, the NEB claims a pre-tax profit of £51m. But no interest has been paid by the NEB on its £479,800,000 of public dividend capital (effectively taxpayers' money).

If a dividend is to be paid on this public dividend capital in 1977, the NEB will have to improve its performance considerably.

The NEB is expensive. Its administration, including 51 staff, costs £1,500,000.

Apparently, its staff will soon reach 150, so overheads will presumably be nearly £5m. British Leyland and Rolls-Royce were willed on it by the Government. Few believe that the NEB can make a measurable contribution to these companies.

Is there any reason why a strengthened Industrial Development Advisory Board within the Department of Industry should not oversee the government shareholdings in British Leyland and Rolls-Royce?

Ferranti is doing well, but despite the NEB, rather than because of it.

What of the rest? A strange mix of interests from Thwaites and Reed, the clockmakers with a workforce in single figures and a dismal record, into which Ryder put £240,000, to INSAC Data Systems, set up to put money into computer software firms.

A Conservative government would direct the NEB to place on the market most of these shares. Perhaps a proportion could be offered to employees?

Some of Lord Ryder's loss-making possessions could not be returned to the market. The Department of Industry, through the Industrial Development Advisory Board, could "hospitalize" these lame ducks until either they were restored to profit or, if that failed, a receiver might be the most effective way of preserving the profitable parts and closing down the unprofitable.

In some cases redundancy might be avoided by Section 8 loans and grants for firms to merge or diversify into new products (as happens in Japan).

Planning agreements, much trumpeted in 1975 by Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, have appealed neither to industry nor to Parliament. The only one signed so far is with Chrysler—scarcely in a position to refuse!

The gimmick of planning agreements would be abandoned. Instead, we will encourage real participation at plant level which will be much more effective and will ensure *the proper exchange of information* with employees.

How would we regard workers' cooperatives? Favourably, provided the plans were viable and had adequate management expertise. Ironically, Mr Wedgwood Benn's ill-conceived *Scottish Daily News* did the whole concept immense harm.

Why not ask the Cooperative Wholesale Society, through its bank, to sponsor other workers' cooperatives?

We would look at a "BP solution" for British Aerospace, placing 50 per cent of its equity with the market and with the employees—this might remove it for ever from the party political melting pot. The same could be done with British Shipbuilders, once its capacity was rationalized and diversified into new products and its production concentrated on profitable yards.

Conservatives in Opposition, vigorously led by Mr David Mitchell, MP, have looked at the problems of small businesses. Our proposals for include simpler simple r value-added tax, less form filling (one small firm received 285 pages of official documents in one week), a new legal category of firm, the proprietary company, to free the owner proprietor from excessive Company Act bureaucracy, and there would be relief from oppressive capital transfer tax.

What are we saying? We need the right environment in which industry can prosper. Where absolutely necessary we shall make substantial changes. But, above all, we need to give industry the stability and continuity of policy that it needs for sound investment decisions.

Michael Grylls

The author is Conservative Member of Parliament for North West Surrey and vice-chairman of the Conservative Industry Committee.

Business Diary in Europe: Divining a British view of fairness

influential visitor to Britain week is Raymond Vouel, emerged from the Lilliput- obscurity of Luxembourg itics last year to take over European Commission's petition department after death of his compatriot, ert Borschette.

One of Vouel's main tasks is keep a vigilant eye on the port given by EEC member ernments to their national ustries. In principle these prohibited under the Rome aty as a form of unfair petition.

Among the ministers he will seeing are Messrs Eadie, Var- Kaufman and Hattersley. will also visit the McAlpine rig construction yard at yne Point, Govan Shipbuil- s in Glasgow, and Leyland factories.

One of the main items for cussion is likely to be mission's inquiry into the patibility with EEC rules of interest relief granted by government to finance pur- chases of offshore installations in the North Sea.

The Commission's main objection is that this aid is only available for equipment purchased from British manufacturers. Both sides to the dispute appear confident that compromise will eventually be reached, though probably not at this round of talks.

mond Vouel.

Epic

Whatever the forthcoming film of the Arnhem battle, *A Bridge Too Far*, may do for the survivors of that cruel conflict, it has done about $6m-worth of good to the inhabitants of Deventer in the eastern Netherlands.

Deventer was where the film was shot last year, and the sum spent there is roughly about a quarter of the total cost of the film, claimed by the producer Joseph E. Levine to be the most expensive ever made.

About $2m alone was spent on building gliders, houses, a full-size church and remodelling the Hartenstein Hotel, at one time or another during the battle both the German and the Allied headquarters.

Three Dutch firms were under contract for months painting and repainting the Deventer bridge. Some of the building materials came from Germany, and associate producer John Palmer borrowed Dakota aircraft—used to drop parachutists—from the Danish and Danish air forces.

British theatrical costumiers were stripped of English, German and Polish uniforms of the period. About 1,500 Deventer extras were hired to do over 15,000 days' work, and Dutch

$6m benefactors: Sir Richard Attenborough (left) and Joseph E. Levine on the Deventer set.

grocers happily dispensed each day around 260lb of potatoes, 1,000 rolls, 80 loaves and 240lb of meat.

The film, based on the book of the same name by the late Cornelius Ryan and directed by Sir Richard Attenborough, opens in London on June 23.

In difficulties

Italy's snowballing Egam scandal, the biggest of its kind since the Christian Democrats came to power 30 years ago, may spill over into the judicial field.

The Rome deputy public prosecutor has formally notified a group of about 10 former executives, including the chairman till last summer, Mario Einaudi, that it is possible that charges could be laid against them.

Einaudi raised eyebrows earlier this year by claiming that he was entitled to a golden handshake of about 1,200m lire (about £800,000). This seemed overgenerous even by Italian standards for severance pay and compensation for loss of office.

Egam, which employs about 34,000 in mining, special steels and textile machinery manufacture, is the most glaring example of mismanagement in a public sector corporation.

When troubles came to a head, the Government insisted on changes at the top and put in a commissioner, Ugo Niutta, to run it. Then it promised increasing allocations of funds, until it was decided that there was no alternative but to liquidate the parent and divide the operating companies between two other state holding groups, ENI and IRI.

State occasion

Officially Dr Karl Klasen has another two weeks to go before resigning as president of the West German Federal Bank at the end of this month. Last week the West German Government chose to give him a handsome send off.

On Wednesday Chancellor Schmidt hosted a dinner in Bonn for 68-year-old Klasen, which was attended by about 100 people including a bevy of foreign central bank governors and Dr Johannes Witteveen, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund.

On Friday, what was described as the *crème* of the German business world—around 600 persons in all—assembled in the rather unlikely surroundings of the Federal Bank's gymnasium to salute the outgoing president after nearly seven-and-a-half year's service at the federal bank.

History has yet to write its final verdict on Klasen's tenure of office. But it is probably fair to say that after a rather shaky start, the close links that he helped to forge between the federal bank and Bonn played a significant part in West Germany's successful fight against inflation. In the circumstances not even his critics would begrudge him the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit conferred on him last week.

Volkswagen appears to be involved in a local derby in Norway. Plans to introduce the Derby car model have brought protests from a Bergen ironmongers which says it registered the name in 1935 for machines "travelling on land, sea and in the air". The only machines produced were bicycles, and they're no longer made. VW is now looking for another name.

THE SAVOY

HOTEL LIMITED

Extracts from Sir Hugh Wontner's address at the Annual General Meeting 2 May, 1977

A profit before tax of £1,237,173 is the best The Savoy has achieved since it commenced in business in 1889. It compares with a profit in 1975 of £51,918.

The highest previous profit was in 1972, when it was £1,150,598, which just exceeded the profit for 1969 of £1,135,623.

Last year's record figure was earned almost entirely in the second half of the year, from 1st July to the 31st December, when there was a marked and sustained increase in the demand for hotel apartments, notably by visitors from abroad. In particular, the decline in the number of American visitors, experienced in the last few years, ceased and was reversed. There was also a considerable increase in visitors from Europe and the Middle East.

	1976	1975
Receipts	17,230,800	13,261,500
Profit before taxation	1,237,173	51,918
Profit after taxation	613,173	41,111
Earnings per share		
A Ordinary	2.50p	0.16p
B Ordinary	1.25p	0.08p
Dividend (Gross Equivalent)	15.38%	7.69%

As a result, the last six months of 1976 yielded a profit of £1,211,173, as compared with a profit in the first six months of £26,000. There was thus a spectacular change at the end of the year in the Company's financial fortunes.

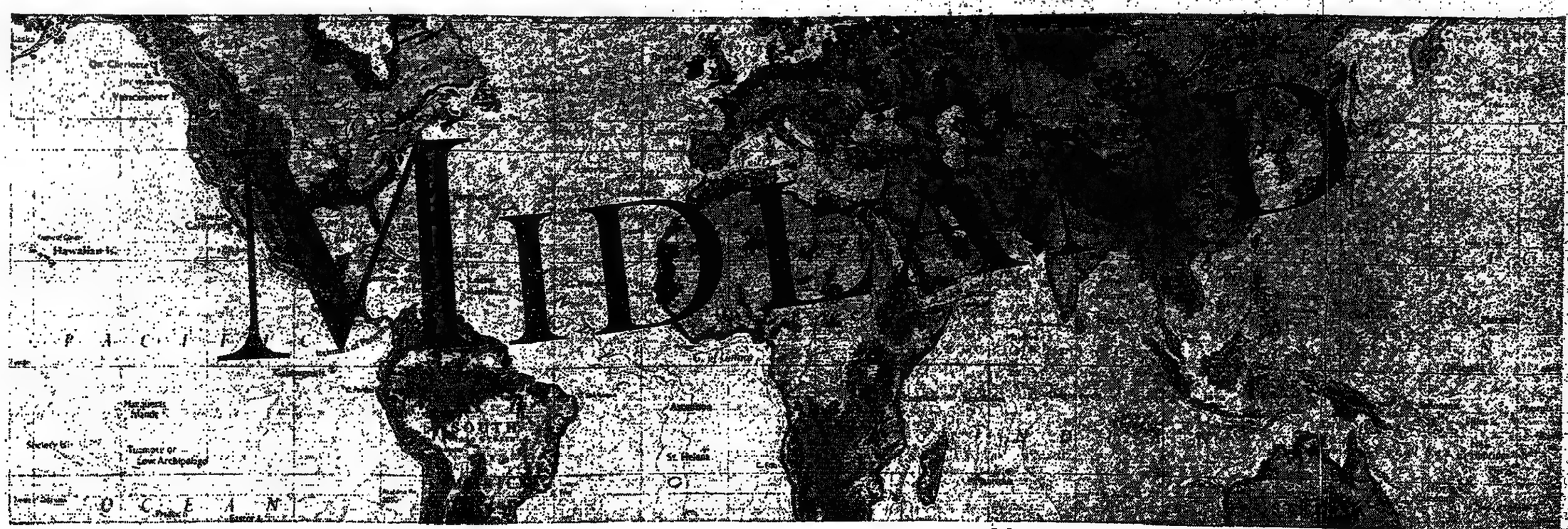
In this Jubilee year, we expect the number of visitors to increase further, from all parts of the world, and as the peak months approach all our available accommodation is likely to be occupied. That we are or certainly will try our best to be, equal to the challenge, I think goes without saying, but it is a peculiar disadvantage of an hotel business that it cannot usually cut its costs significantly when business is bad, just as it cannot, when business is good, take advantage of demand in excess of the accommodation it has available. Within these limits however, we expect in our hotels to have a very good year, as we do in all our restaurants, as well as in banqueting and in all the many auxiliary services we provide.

THE SAVOY
CLARIDGES - THE BERKELEY - THE CONNAUGHT
SIMPSON'S IN THE STRAND - STONE'S CHOP HOUSE
THE LANCASTER IN PARIS
THE SAVOY THEATRE AND OTHER INTERESTS

We deliver.

Export finance: We cut red tape to a minimum. Give you a prompt yes or no on whatever you require. And besides providing finance to U.K. exporters under E.C.G.D. schemes, we also supply finance direct to overseas buyers of capital goods and services.

TEST US: Contact Brian Shepherd, our senior executive in charge of Export finance. Tel. London 606 9944, ext. 4368, telex 888401 or write, Midland Bank Limited, International Division, 60 Gracechurch Street, London EC3P 3BN, England.



Midland Bank International Delivers.

Setting new standards of disclosure in collective bargaining

I had a man like that ss the table from me, I'd him in paper up to his ; it would be both defen- and incomprehensible, if you think an accountant do that, you don't know about accounting."

is little outburst was pro- d by a senior manager, an hour's frustrating dia- with a senior trade n official about *Disclosure information for Collective aining Purposes**—the title he latest draft code of tice produced by the Advi- Conciliation and Arbitra- Service. It illuminates the difficulties of attitude that ehind the debate on "dis- are"—or indeed on open rnment.

r most of the discussion al managers had been ing the trade unionist to what he would concede in n for information. They d it hard to pin him down. was feinting and ducking he manner of an experi- d plant bargainer in en- ering. He saw the objective proving the pay and con- ns of his members, and g some of the unnecessary out of doing so. With d information it would e haggling in the dark, as aining so often is. But he inly would not bind his bers by any specific con- on.

Psychological gap to be bridged

w does the ACAS code te that particular psy- ogical gap? Well, it says employers should aim to s open and helpful as pos- in meeting trade union ests for information and ld "present information in rm and style which reci- s can reasonably be cted to understand".

e indignant accountant m I quoted at the begin- of this article would y clearly be in breach of code, unless his papers so defensible that their nprehensibility did not . What about the unions?

Trade unions," says the "should review existing ing programmes or estab- new ones to ensure nego- rs are equipped to under- d and use information tively".

egotiators, of course, in- e shop stewards, and the ence is that the total union nion-approved training pro- n is barely enough to pro- a week's training a year the annual turnover of ards; some observers k that even that is an estimate.

e code attempts to make ments of good practice t an immensely various in- rial world where tempers sometimes short. By way of tical guidance it at least a useful example, having ped from the original some of the tougher sing and the section on loping "information agree- s"; a joint understanding, cularly on what employers ld tell union negotiators arly, is as far as the code now. And two or unions recognized by the employer should coordi- their requests for infor- n wherever possible; this t simply a bland truism, the code is a statutory nent defining responsibil-

e code also points out that is relevant to a particular ining situation depends on situation, and goes on to a broadly unchanged list he general labels under trade unions might t to be told what is going from grading criteria and systems to transfer prices, investment plans and inter-group interest charges.

Like all documents of its kind, the code has to be both *general enough to cover* general duties and specific enough to give some answer to the question, "What do I do?". It suffers somewhat from the notion of information as a *thing*: "*The information* requested has to be in the employer's possession" and implies in one section that data and information are the *same* thing.

For example, an employer may not compile detailed information on most of the manpower matters set out in paragraph 11 (III), or not compile it for a large part of his undertaking, but the data is there all right. However, this does give some answer to the question, "What do I do?". Any employer who does not compile information (that is, a conventional ordering of data) on such matters might be well advised to do so, and to do it in a way that union representatives can understand or be persuaded to understand.

Otherwise the relevant sections of the Employment Protection Act are a potential trip wire. A decision whether compiling information of a certain kind would be of greater cost to the employer than its value to the union cannot be reached "objectively": in any disputes that come to the Central Arbitration Committee they will decide from experience and judgment of how the parties carry themselves.

I have always found it odd that employers who are extremely specific with information about some kinds of behaviour—operating machines, for example—ride away from other matters which are equally influential. You do not teach someone to work a particular machine by making general comments about machinery at large—and you do not develop a sense of comfort and consideration in a job by talking at large about the company image.

Company image accepted too completely

Many unionists, by contrast, buy the company image too completely. They may have a view of the world which has managers sitting on a board of information which enables them to determine future *developments (the core of Galbraith's "technostructure")*, but which they refuse to share. The idea that a company can plan and achieve the employment of, say, 1,000 people in each of 20 plants over three years is widespread. Yet many managers would rather not talk about it than diminish their "status" by sharing uncertainty.

Exchanging information in useful ways requires some trust and some shared conventions. It also requires to be considerate in action as well as in principle. For example, most directors of large companies say that they approve of union's training their stewards. Union officals responsible for steward training experience a reality that is quite different; if managers as a whole had readily conceded time off for training, the Employment Protection Act would not have imposed it. In the long run we have to develop conventions which genuinely encompass both what goes on and what people say goes on.

Innis Macbeath

The author is Plowden Professor of Industrial Relations at London Business School.

** Disclosure of Information for Collective Bargaining Purposes is available from HMSO (15p).*

Whitehall gets to grips with rising costs

good from time to time ve evidence that the Civil ce is wrestling with some mundane problems which managements in private ess so much trouble.

particularly irritating ex- for many managements e apparently inexorable of costs in recent years been that of postal and mmunications charges. Civil Service Department gh its management ser- division got on to this em nearly two years ago.

team, which was then set ointly with the Inland nue management services on to see what could be to keep down these costs, reckons to have achieved s of £2m a year, with a r potential saving quanti- t £3m annually, and other ntifiable savings.

methods by which these s are being achieved are ed by the team leader, A. Phillips, in the May n of *Management Services vernment**.

ne of its conclusions were e kind which even a pri- householder might apply is own affairs without study: that second class should be used wherever ble in preference to first and that telephone calls d preferably be made in fternoon when charges are

it also explored less ob- economies through better itation of other aspects e Post Office's services, through seeking an actual reduction in the number of letters sent.

It was found that the average cost of having a standard A4 letter typed was £1.50, and that this sum would buy almost nine minutes of time for a long distance peak hours telephone call or, at the other extreme, two and a half hours of time for a standard rate local call. "It could be said, therefore, that unless long distance calls involved urgency or essential discussion and could be kept within nine minutes, communications should be by letter."

The team also recommended a review of the number of telephone extensions needed. Mr Phillips records that "a recent review, in one building only, produced a repayment of earlier overcharging by the Post Office of £3,000. Future annual savings of some £9,500 per year, will be achieved by more accurate billing by the Post Office, and by the reduction of the number of operators on the exchange".

A study of the use of telex found it "was economical only for straightforward messages of up to 130 words sent out of the local area but less than 56 kilometres (35 miles) and for messages of up to 60 words sent over 56 kilometres. For reactive situations the telephone was both quicker and cheaper and for longer messages it was cheaper to send a letter. Otherwise the main justification for its use was urgency".

**Management Services in Government*, available through the Civil Service Department, Whitehall, London, SW1.

Lickin' chicken franchising into shape

Colonel Sanders, founder of the Kentucky Fried Chicken chain: results are measured by a picture of his face registering a frown, a smile or a straight face.

There are no fixed rules to decide how much even the biggest of companies should spend on its advertising. The equation is even more difficult than usual when related to a collection of semi-independent traders operating under a franchise banner.

The British Kentucky Fried Chicken chain which was acquired by the Connecticut-based Heublein cocktails and sauces group in 1973, has worked out a solution in the form of an advertising fund *which has valuable side advantages.*

Advertising is of course a key factor in making sure that news of the improvements which are in the process of being carried out under the new ownership are carried to the consumer. However, the structure behind the fund, set up before the takeover, has a second important function of *keeping member traders involved* with developments at an early stage.

Raised by a 3 per cent levy on the turnover of each of the 260 stores (50 of which are company-owned) the fund is handled by a separate organization, the KFC Advertising Company. The six directors of this company are drawn equally from franchisees and from the franchisers' head office, and it is chaired by Mr David Acheson, who moved over as managing director of KFC from the rival Wimpy hamburger group last December.

Meetings held six times a year hear a presentation of income and expenditure (which gives a useful running guide to trading health generally), as well as discussing future plans.

The point about this fund, which raises more than £500,000 annually, is that it cannot be raided for other purposes. Mr Acheson, who at Wimpy's (now part of United Biscuits) suffered the frustration of watching profits being channelled into the coffers of J. Lyons, Wimpy's then parent company, has particular reasons for appreciating this inviolability.

Throughout the 10 years or so which it has been in operation in Britain, KFC, with less than half the number of shops as Wimpy, has been able to spend twice as much on advertising. In 1975, for instance, KFC's expenditure on national newspaper and television advertising alone totalled over £200,000 (doubled in the following year) against less than £70,000 spent by Wimpy.

On top of this there is probably half as much again spent on local advertising, special promotions (usually of the *money-off variety*), window stickers and the like.

Being able to carry on heavy media advertising, regardless of the state of company profits, has undoubtedly helped KFC to put a brave face on some difficult periods. Many firms, from Heinz to Bass Charrington, have dipped their toes in and withdrawn from the £100m a year take-away food industry. Wimpy itself tried and abandoned a number of take-away projects.

Clearly, long-term success is not as easy to achieve in the field as it may appear.

As others, apart from Ray Allen and Harry Latham, the two entrepreneurs who first brought Kentucky Fried Chicken from America to Britain have found, it is fairly easy, using the franchise system, to build up an impressive looking chain of shops very *quickly and with low capital* investment. The difficulty is in keeping them running profitably after the franchisees' first flush of enthusiasm has worn off.

Out of 30 countries the UK subsidiary made the biggest gains

The problems of maintaining standards as well as profits forced Mr Allen and Mr Latham to buy back more than 100 franchised stores and eventually to turn to Heublein for management aid as well as cash in 1973.

The American company's first action was a general tightening up of trading practice. Mr Acheson gets what he describes as a "visitation" once every six months from a parent company representative to check quality and hygiene at every stage. Results are measured by a picture of the famous Colonel Sanders registering a frown, a smile or a straight face.

Mr Acheson is delighted to report that KFC Great Britain was nominated as the subsidiary showing the biggest improvement in this respect of any in the 30 countries where KFC trades during the past 12 months.

The next stage has been a spate of product diversification to complement the basic recipe of chicken and chips. The sharp rise in potato prices together with the hot summer last year led to salads being offered as an alternative to chips. The latest innovation has been barbecued spare ribs where demand in the early stages embarrassingly exceeded supply.

KFC is now involved with redesigning the stores themselves. During the past year it has spent an estimated £500,000 on putting in new equipment and other improvements in its company stores.

Budgets are being finalized with the parent company for a further programme which will, for instance, remove partitions between customers and the kitchen area, adding heating, *music and pictures of food* where appropriate.

The company is also experimenting with providing eating facilities at some of its branches.

All these innovations are being introduced as rapidly as possible into the company-owned stores. Results (the renovated stores are showing a 40 per cent rise in turnover against a 20 per cent average increase) are used to persuade franchise holders to follow suit.

The advertising company has, according to Mr Acheson, proved very useful as a way of *conveying the commercial* benefits of the improvements to licensees long before the message reaches the general public.

Mr Acheson, an accountant by training, is proud of his previous profit record and keen to improve KFC's financial situation. Heublein do not give a separate financial breakdown for their overseas subsidiaries, *but the results filed at* Companies House show an indifferent trading record since 1973. Profits have dwindled, culminating in a loss of £146,972 on a turnover of £4.8m for the year ending on May 30, 1976.

Contributing to the loss, however, were some exceptional costs including bad debts and some write-offs connected with the disposal of half the chain of 100 company-owned stores. The aim is to improve revenue from franchise income (collected on the basis of a 4 per cent royalty on franchisees' turnover).

Mr Acheson is optimistic about the company's future prospects and expects to be able to report that it is back in profit, albeit modestly, for the year ending this month.

Patricia Tisdall

Yes. Let's go into business together.

DURING the bad times, your training programmes have suffered. You've been finding – like most employers – that you simply can't afford your usual investment in raw, untrained talent.

Yet you know that without a continuing development of essential skills, your business can't survive in the long term.

Now the economy seems to be turning the corner, perhaps it's time to take stock.

We don't ask you to do it unaided. There are generous grants, and a whole range of national schemes, open to almost all employers willing to bring young people into their business.

Some of these schemes are new. Some have been around for some time. All have full CBI and TUC backing. We say you could use any or all of them to your company's advantage. Find out if we're right.

The Work Experience Programme

Helps build tomorrow's workforce today Some 670,000 school-leavers this year will be seeking work. The majority will be successful. Many will be disappointed. These youngsters need to *feel* useful and *be* useful. You can help; and with your help we can turn a problem into an opportunity.

We ask you to take on young people and give them Work Experience; help build their confidence, sort out their aptitudes, give them the chance to prove their ability and keenness, learn work discipline, and gain vital experience.

We'll help you write a programme. You can select your own candidates (some firms have given first choice to employee's children). You pay them an allowance of £16 a week. We reimburse you in full with a minimum of fuss and paperwork.

Enlightened self-interest This programme works both ways. Big companies such as Chrysler, NatWest, and ICI have found that what started as an exercise in social responsibility has brought positive personnel benefits: in some cases an important preview of training talent, closer labour relationships, a reassessment of the potential of apparently underqualified young people.

These companies' experiences have been shared by hundreds of small businesses across the country; could you benefit too?

Details available from your local Work Experience Office.

Grants and Awards for Employers

To maintain and, where practical, expand apprenticeship and *other trainee schemes for young people; the Training Services* Agency has funds available through your Industrial Training Board to help with the cost of first year training for extra recruits.

Grants are also available for employers providing experience for college based sandwich course students.

Details vary from industry to industry: For specific information contact your ITB; or if your industry does not have one 'phone *John McKelvey* (01-836 1213).

Government Subsidies

Three on-going subsidies run by the Department of Employment can help keep your staff and assist with recruitment and thus keep your business viable:

Youth Employment Subsidy Offers £10 a week, for 26 weeks, for those you take on, who have been registered as continuously unemployed for six months and were under 20 at 1st Oct. 1976. (Scheme closes 31st Aug. 1977.)

Temporary Employment Subsidy Faced with making workers redundant, this subsidy gives you time to re-equip and redeploy. It can pay £20 per head per week for up to a year, and £10 a week for up to a further six months, to help you avoid redundancies.

Job Release Scheme Older workers in assisted areas can opt to stop work up to a year early, and get £23 a week tax free. You take on a younger worker, perhaps with a more relevant skill. (Scheme closes 30th June 1977.)

You can get details of all these subsidies from the *Department of Employment*.

Short-course Training

The Training Services Agency runs Short Industrial Courses usually lasting three months, to train 16–18-year-olds to operator or junior clerk level in many occupations.

These courses are run in Skillcentres, Colleges of Further Education and Employers' establishments.

If you can offer suitable training facilities the TSA would like to hear from you. You will be recompensed, and the young people you train will receive a weekly allowance.

If you recruit young people from these courses you are selecting youngsters who are already motivated to work and have received basic training in a particular occupation.

Contact your local district office of the TSA.

Job Creation Programme

You can plan, organise, and manage a scheme lasting up to 12 months which will provide short-term employment for people who would otherwise be unemployed, and which will be of benefit to the local community.

Job Creation Programme pays approved wage costs, plus up to 10% towards the running costs of projects (in certain circumstances). Contact your local Job Creation Office.

Let's help each other

There are many ways we can help you build up your workforce. You can help us. First, by making sure that your personnel people know about these schemes. Second, by *using them yourself. Third, by notifying us of any vacancies* you may have for young people.

In particular we feel the Work Experience Programme is breaking new ground, and showing proven mutual *benefits to employers and young people. It's a bold answer* to a big problem: the higher the unemployment in your locality the more we need your help.

Talk to us. You'll get direct action from any of the offices listed above with the facts you need, and a presentation if you'd like one. Or if you'd like more details first, your local Jobcentre, Employment Office *or Careers Office* has full information on all these schemes.

Opportunities for young people.

MSC Manpower Services Commission
Selkirk House, 166 High Holborn, London WC1V 6PF

When relative performance can outweigh the fundamentals

Full marks to two brokers this week for speed off the mark. It is rare to see a pronounced sell recommendation from any analyst—such opinions are usually couched in the more gentle language of "switch to another stock" or the "rise has gone as far as it can"—so it is a double surprise to see an uninhibited sell commendation of the Burton group.

Both Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin and Buckmaster & Moore rushed out comment on the day after the Burton results and their conclusions are unanimous and unequivocal.

"The extent of uncertainty and difficulties in the group's divisions", Williams de Broe's researcher Mr S. G. Raggett concludes, "suggest that it is still a sell after the recent rise in the price". Mr P. B. Gale at Buckmaster & Moore is equally scathing—"even after yesterday's 10 per cent fall in the share price, the shares are still a sale on basic trading grounds, as earnings for shareholders are likely to be absent for some time", he states.

If Burton was the subject of swift and conclusive thought, brokers have had plenty of time to consider the impact of the forthcoming Price Commission inquiry into brewers' profits. Grieveson Grant, in a recently quarterly review, brings out the three fundamentals to be considered in purchases of this sector but at the same time recognizes that its "batting order" of preferences among the majors cannot always be taken at face value and the firm's analyst Mr John Walters has had to base much of his information on the availability and reliability of clues and outside sources.

His fundamentals comprise the outlook for lager, for wine and spirits and "vulnerability to an intensification of competition in the free trade, as a result of the weak overall demand situation in beer".

Taking the fundamentals, Allied Breweries comes out well, Whitbread falls on each count, Guinness and Scottish & Newcastle come out badly on wines and spirits and on free trade

Brokers' views

exposure but would probably suffer the least from problems in the lager market, while Bass Charrington is in precisely the opposite situation.

But having examined these investment criteria, Grieveson makes an important proviso and in doing so says a great deal about the nature of "fundamental" research.

"We must emphasize again our belief that fundamental differences between one brewer and another, in practice make for only marginal variations in long-term profits performance, and that share ratings and recent price performance are more important factors in making specific recommendations", Mr Walters says.

This attitude says much for the homogeneity of this "lock-up" sector. Furthermore, and few research teams would argue, it stresses the importance of price relative performance above all else.

It turns out that Allied still *comes top of the Grieveson* shopping list followed by, in order of merit, Scottish & Newcastle, Guinness, Grand Metropolitan, Whitbread and Bass Charrington.

Buckmaster & Moore has produced a comprehensive survey on the sector, with the welcome inclusion of the regionals (excepting Tollemache & Cobbold) but only Davenports Brewery (Holdings) and Matthew Brown are awarded very much more than a grudging hold recommendation

In short, the broker is neutral about brewery stocks and its belief that the sector should be bought or held mainly for income turns the recommendation clock back by approximately a decade.

Results, of course, should be very good when the reporting season starts, the majors performing better than the minors in Buckmaster's view, but the possibility of a poor summer in relation to the 1976 heatwave and the shadow of the price inquiry could lead to relative weakness.

Ray Maughan

Geo Wimpey thrives but pitfalls ahead

Having carved an early and sizable slice of the Middle Eastern construction market, while at the same time showing resilience in face of the building recession at home, George Wimpey for 1977 is in "good shape", particularly in technical expertise and productive capacity. At home a satisfactory workload has been secured and the indications for private housing are better than expected towards the end of 1976, writes Mr R. B. Smith, chairman, in his annual statement.

But the level of new inquiries is still depressed, he says, and he urges that the Government's economy measures be centred on revenue rather than capital expenditure.

Meanwhile its record overseas workload was further boosted in 1977 and emphasizing again the marked strides it is making abroad. This was particularly the case in Canada, where Wimpey had a "strong and expanding" business, and in the Middle East. In the latter region its involvement has grown significantly and work is also expected to start in some new countries this year.

Its resilience at home is reflected in pre-tax profits for 1976, some 14 per cent higher at £44.5m on a workload up £110m to £652m.

Reshaped Fitzwilton shakes off the gloom in return to profits

By Ashley Druker

Carrying into effect a policy of selling off in order to survive, Fitzwilton, Dublin-based conglomerate, emerges from the gloom of 1975-76 with a turnround into the black and resumption of an interim dividend for the half to December 31. In the preceding full year it turned in an after-tax loss of £3.26m. But then a £32.8m disposals programme transformed the balance sheet. The elimination of its debt burden and rationalization and part sale of the fertiliser loss-maker business meant the group was budgeting for a return to profits in 1976-77.

In a rebound from a loss of £1.7m to a profit of £105,000 pre-tax for the half to end-December, it pays an interim *dividend of 1.5p a share. This* is out of a virtually tax-free export profits reserve which was created in the last financial year to preserve its minimal tax status.

Mr Tony O'Reilly, deputy chairman, explains that because of the timing of the sale of its investment in National Mine Service last October, the half-time results show a "distorted" picture of both interest payments and profits attributable to associates. If these items had occurred at the start of the half, pre-tax profits would have been £317,000.

An exceptional loss of £239,000 on the sale of the Williams companies notes was due to the fluctuation of the dollar exchange rate between June 30 last and the date of sale. An extraordinary net profit of some £830,000 arose on the sale of the holding in NMS.

Meanrime the fortunes of Goulding Chemicals have improved over the corresponding period but it is still a loss-maker. The group's 50 per cent share of this for the half was about £600,000. Because of the seasonal nature of the business, the attributable loss for the full year to end-June should not exceed some £500,000. Generally, the outlook for the rest of the year is "satisfactory" and his board forecasts that the overall outcome will show a profit.

Earlier this month it was announced that the Leventis Group had agreed to buy Daly, the soft drinks division.

Finally, the board also records that the High Court has made an order confirming the resolution to cancel the share premium account, at present £9.02m.

Clarke Chapman view

A reasonable forward order book spreading over a wide range of activities and with a substantial export content puts Clarke Chapman off to a good *start in 1977. Efforts are being* centred on a more intensive market penetration for its existing products, says Sir M. B. Woodeson, chairman, with an expanded facility for tendering for projects involving more than one division. At the same time it will continue to invest in the development of new products and processes in fields related to its basic skills.

While the future for the *major power station business* remains uncertain, the prospects for the rest of the group are "encouraging".

Last year's pre-tax profits of £8.1m was derived substantially from operations other than its United Kingdom power station boiler business, currently under review. Overall there was a significant improvement in results of the other activities. These range from mechanical handling and marine *and mining equipment to energy* and process plant. The diversification achieved in recent years means that about four fifths of its turnover lies outside the supply of major boiler plant for United Kingdom power stations.

Whitbread, Boots, Coa[illegible] Patons and Beechams

Among major [illegible] reporting final results [illegible] are Whitbread tomorrow, [illegible] day is the heaviest [illegible] Beechams, Boots and [illegible] Patons, Debenhams [illegible] Friday.

TODAY

Interims.—Australia [illegible] Banking, Leeds Dist[illegible] & Finishers, Spoon[illegible] Finals.—Anglo-Swiss [illegible] Bainbridge Eng[illegible] Borneo, Cakebread [illegible] Cater Ryder, Chester[illegible] Props, EID-Parry [illegible] French Kier, H. Goldman [illegible] Goodkin, Harcros Inv [illegible] Lennon Bros, L. Lipson's [illegible] land Inds, Young Co[illegible] Tst.

TOMORROW

Interims.—Baggeridge B[illegible] Thos Borthwick, Ge[illegible] Accident (1st qtr), [illegible] holders Inv. Tst. Fi[illegible] Blockley, Bulmer & [illegible] C. E. Heath, Copyde[illegible] Radio, J. Foster & [illegible] ness Withy, Hartwells [illegible] Hield Bros, Inv Tst.

Results this w[illegible]

McNeill Gp, Minty, [illegible] Nichols (Vimto), W[illegible] Runciman, Seccombe Ma[illegible] & Campion, Time Pro[illegible] Whitbread Co.

WEDNESDAY

Interims.—Concentric, [illegible] Devenish, G. & C. K[illegible] Land Investors, Nat[illegible] American Tst, Rank [illegible] McDougall, Redman [illegible] Intl, Stenhouse Hldgs, W[illegible] Sons & Co (UK), Woolw[illegible] (1st qtr). Finals.—Char[illegible] lin & Hill, Duport, J. F[illegible] Hefo, Hambros Inv. [illegible] London Tst, Readicut [illegible] Geo Sturla & Son.

THURSDAY

Interims.—Brockhouse, [illegible] kins & Tipson, Jessups Hl[illegible] Midlands Inds, Trafalgar [illegible] Finals. — Beechams, [illegible] Coalite & Chemical, C[illegible] Patons, Ldn & Lennox [illegible] Tst, Ind & General [illegible] Malton Inv Tst, Monks [illegible] Tst, Peerage of Birmingham [illegible] Pyramid Gp, Sphere Inv [illegible] C. W. Walker Hldgs, W[illegible] Inv.

FRIDAY

Interims.—M. J. Gleeson (Contractors), House of Fraser (1st qtr). Finals.—Allied Leather Inds, Debenhams, Every Ready, [illegible] Harrison Hldgs, Scott's Re[illegible] taurant.

Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

Increased sales, earnings and dividend

The following are extracts from the Directors' report and the Accounts for the financial year ended 31st January, 1977:

The Company achieved increased earnings in 1976, a year which will be remembered as a difficult one for the merchandising industry in Canada. Earnings were up 12.8% to $24,810,000 from $22,004,000 in 1975. Sales and revenue increased by 13.4% to $1,348,939,000 from $1,189,330,000 the year before.

The Board has declared a semi-annual dividend of 32½c per share, an increase of 2½c per share over the semi-annual dividends paid in 1976.

Merchandising. The principal activities of the Company are in the merchandising sector, comprising retail, wholesale, and fur operations. Merchandising earnings before tax and interest were $48,830,000 in 1976, up from $46,302,000 the previous year.

Retail. The quarterly rate of increase of retail sales declined throughout the year as the Anti-Inflation Programme had a progressively dampening effect on consumer spending. Seven stores are now under construction. Six of these will open in 1977 and the other in 1978.

Wholesale. The wholesale operation continued to grow in sales and earnings. Three new branches were opened making a total of 36.

Fur. Increased demand for furs for fashion, as well as for their utilitarian uses have resulted in higher price levels. Our wholly owned auction houses in Montreal and New York, together with Hudson's Bay and Annings Limited of London (59% owned) achieved aggregate records in both sales and profits.

Natural Resources. Our earnings from natural resources were $10,480,000 in 1976, an increase of 30.7%.

Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company Limited, in which we have a 21.2% interest, achieved record levels of revenues, funds generated from operations and net earnings. Net earnings were $78,675,000, an advance of 12.8% over 1975. An aggressive exploration and development programme has been planned for 1977.

Siebens Oil & Gas Ltd., in which our interest is 34.8%, reported continued growth in earnings and cash flow. Net earnings increased to $10,646,000 ($1.16 per share) compared with 54c per share for the previous year. An active exploration and development programme will continue in the current year.

Real Estate. Earnings from our real estate interests in 1976 before tax and interest amounted to $24,169,000 compared with $15,589,000 in the previous year.

Earnings of Markborough Properties Limited, in which we have a 64.3% interest, for the year ended October 31, 1976 improved to $9,489,000 from $4,283,000. The most important factor in the improvement was the increased volume of land sales. Although land sales are expected to be substantial in 1977, they will not be as high as the record level of 1976. Accordingly, earnings of Markborough will be below those of 1976 but are budgeted to be above those of 1975.

Outlook. This will not be an easy year for the Company. The outlook is favourable for increased earnings from natural resources. On the other hand, because of reduced land sales, profit from real estate will be below the level achieved in 1976. In merchandising, we look for a continuation of last year's trends, with consumer spending restrained by the Anti-Inflation Programme and a sluggish economy. Much depends on the actions of the Government with respect to a personal tax cut and the ending of the controls Programme. Company management is, in our opinion, better prepared to cope with this difficult situation than it has ever been.

Business appointments

Chairman at Seagram distillers

Mr Roger Lamberth is to take on the chairmanship of Seagram Distillers in addition to his existing post of managing director. He succeeds Mr Edgar Bronfman, who will continue to serve as a member of the board. The company also announces the appointment of Mr Philip Beekman to the board.

Mr John Kavanagh has been appointed president of the chemical division of Phillips Petroleum Co. He replaces Mr Kenneth Smalley who is returning to the United States to assume the newly created position of worldwide manager at Specialty Chemicals.

Sir Ralph Bateman joins the board of Rea Brothers.

Mr W. H. Davidson has been appointed a director of Johnson Group Cleaners.

Mr R. M. Whitelaw has been made a director of TI Markland.

Mr J. L. Perkins and Mr P. J. Olsen have been made directors of Wickman Machine Tool Sales.

Mr Fernand Heiter, of Luxembourg, has been appointed a director of Tolux S.A.

Mr R. Geffner and Mr E. S. Shimron join the board of Prince of Wales Hotels.

Mr John Newton, vice-president of The Fidelity Bank, has been named director general of The Fidelity Bank (France). Mr Archibald Ferguson has been appointed assistant vice-president and money manager Europe.

Mr Alan West is to join the board of City & Metropolitan Building Society.

Mr Peter Riches has been appointed managing director of Plessey Memories.

Mr D. W. T. Adamson has been made financial director of W. E. Norton (Holdings).

Mr J. S. W. Winton joins the board of The Bank Line.

Mr W. Main has been made a director of Andrew Weir Agencies.

Mr R. D. Martin is appointed managing director of Hoval Boilers and Hoval Farrar Boilers.

Bank NSW to slow down

Half-year operating profit before tax of Bank of New South Wales to end-March improved from $A52.02m to $A71.79m and the attributable from $A19.45m to $A27.05m. But profits for the year overall are unlikely to show the same rate of increase as in the opening spell. It pays a same-again interim of 14 cents.

UNION MINIERE SETBACK

Union Miniere in which Tanganyika Concessions has a 17.6 per cent interest showed a profit decline in 1976 of 16.5 per cent to 819.7m francs (about £12.7m) from 981.4m in 1975. Results were unfavourably influenced by various monetary and world economic factors.

PRESIDENT BRAND

A fire on the 38 level of the President Brand gold mine, South Africa, which broke out on Wednesday was still burning last night. Production in the shaft has ceased but little overall effect on the mine's production is expected.

DUCTILE'S £4m SPENDING

Ductile Group, steel re-rollers, announces plans to invest £4m on new capital projects over next two years.

AIRSPRUNG AHEAD

This bed manufacturer, made public in 1976, shows sales up from £5.7m to £7.6m and pre-tax profit from £553,000 to £588,000. With final dividend of 1.45p, total payment for year is 2.75p.

GODREY'S CUT LOSS

On turnover of £1.03m against £1.58m, pre-tax loss cut from £907,000 to £216,000 for year to October 31. There is again no dividend.

Briefly

BURRELL OPTIMISTIC

Orders received and invoiced sales in opening of current year much above same period, says chairman. But imponderables still over raw material prices, inflation and pay negotiations.

HANMERSON AUGURIES

Buoyancy of investment market from prime properties can only augur well for investment portfolio, says chairman in annual statement. Company will continue to concentrate for time being on improvement of existing properties.

Adjusting to higher short-term rates

Prices of recent Eurodollar bond issues generally fell between one and two points this week in what represented perhaps an extra large adjustment to the cumulative rise in short-term Eurodollar interest rates over the past few weeks of about three-quarters of a point, writes *AP-Dow Jones*.

While this price correction might be enough to restore stability, the internal workings of the market point toward further near-term weakness, some analysts assert.

For example, one investment banker estimated that between $750m and $1,000m of subscription payments for recent bond issues which come due this week.

Normally, there is a one-to-two week lag between the time an issue is offered and the time subscription payments are required.

During this interval, underwriters and investors can change their minds about an issue and sell out their positions without incurring extra carrying costs.

Euromarkets

And dealers said there were some indications that this kind of "second-thought" liquidation would be a continuing factor for at least another week or so.

Another technical factor depressing prices was sh[illegible] selling by professional trade[illegible] According to several mar[illegible] participants, many retail in[illegible] tors and institutions have be[illegible] avoiding making commitmen[illegible] neither buying nor selling m[illegible] much. Thus, as dealers tried [illegible] get short, there was a tendenc[illegible] during the week for bonds [illegible] be sold from dealer to dea[illegible] at declining prices. This m[illegible] have exaggerated the do[illegible] trend, analysts say.

However, looking a little fu[illegible] ther ahead than the next we[illegible] or two, many investme[illegible] bankers are optimistic abo[illegible] the prospects for prices stab[illegible] lizing, albeit at lower leve[illegible] than those of a few weeks a[illegible] when prices were near or [illegible] the highs for the year.

Clarke Chapman Limited 1976 Results

	1976 £000's	1975 £000's
Turnover	**204,000**	182,000
Profit before tax	**8,121**	7,520
Profit after tax	**4,776**	4,296
Dividend per ordinary share (gross equivalent)	**7.5038p**	6.8217p
Earnings per ordinary share	**14.26p**	13.17p

Points from Statement of the Chairman Sir James Woodeson, CBE, TD

The trading profit for the year ended 31st December 1976, derives substantially from activities other than our UK power station boiler business which is currently under review following the report of the Central Policy Review Staff on the future of the UK power plant industry.

There was a significant improvement in the results of these other activities which cover a diverse range of products in mechanical handling, marine and mining equipment, and energy and process plant.

The diversification which has been achieved in recent years means that about 80% of our turnover now lies outside the supply of major boiler plant for UK power stations.

Company liquidity continued to improve during 1976 and the strong balance sheet provides support for future capital investment both for the development of existing activities and in new businesses.

The Company started 1977 with a reasonable forward order book including a substantial export content. We are directing considerable effort to increasing market penetration particularly overseas, and believe that our diversified activities provide a firm base for the longer term development of our business.

The Eighty-fourth Annual General Meeting will be held on Wednesday 8th June, 1977 at 3.00 p.m. at the Company Headquarters, Victoria Works, Gateshead.

Clarke Chapman *Clarke Chapman Limited, Victoria Works, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, NE8 3HS.*

ENGINEERING FOR INDUSTRY WORLDWIDE

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

US $ STRAIGHTS	Offer	Repdtn Yld
Australia 8¼ 1983	103	7.62
Avco 9¼ 1982	102¾	8.00
Bell Canada 8 1987	100¼	7.91
British Gas 9 1981	103¼	7.29
CBGA 7¾ 1981	101	7.38
CNA 8¼ 1985	99¼	8.56
Cons Foods 7¾ 1991	97¼	7.79
Denmark 8½ 1984	101¼	8.00
Dow Chemical 8 1986	102¼	7.64
DSM 8¼ 1988	100¼	8.26
Elf Aquitaine 8¼ 1986	98¼	8.50
ENI 9¼ 1989	100¼	9.17
EIB 8 1984	99¼	8.04
EEC 7¼ 1979	100¼	7.02
EEC 8¼ 1982	101¼	7.92
Escom 10¼ 1983	100¼	9.68
Esso 8 1986 (March)	105	7.21
Gulf & Western 8¼ 1984	100¼	8.14
Hammersley 8¼ 1984	100¼	8.38
ICI 8¼ 1987	99¼	8.39
Macmillan Bloedel 9 1992	101¼	8.80
Manchester 8¼ 1981	100	8.24
Midland Int Fin 8¼ 1986	100¼	8.69
NZ 8¼ 1981	102¼	7.05
Nat West 9 1986	105	8.50
New Zealand 8¼ 1983	103¼	7.76
New Zealand 8¼ 1986	100¼	16.88
Nippon Fudosan 8 1981	100¼	7.91
Norpipe 8¼ 1987	99¼	8.50
Occidental 8¼ 1987	100	08.08
Occidental 9¼ 1981	104¼	8.28
Offshore Mining 8¼ 1986	100¼	8.11
Ontario Hydro 8 1987	99¼	8.03
Quebec Province 9 1983	100¼	8.54
Quebec Hydro 8¼ 1988	100¼	8.37
Sabb 8¼ 1989	98	11.34
Sandvik 9¼ 1986	104	8.43
SKF 8 1987	98¼	8.23
Statoforetag 7¾ 1981	99¼	7.95
Tauernautobahn 8¼ 1987	100¼	8.20
Venezuela 8 1984	97¼	8.43
Volvo 8 1987 (March)	99¼	8.09
FLOATING RATE NOTES	Offer Price	Repdtn Yld
Escom 8¼ 1982	99¼	—
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Bank of Montreal 9 1983	103¼	8.15
Canadian Pacific 9¼ 1983	104¼	8.54
CECA 9 1984	101¼	8.78
Gen Motors Acc 9¼ 1983	104¼	7.87
Royal Bk Canada 9 1982	100¼	8.97
Texasgulf 10 1986	106¼	9.06
DEUTSCHMARK		
CFF 8¼ 1985	105	7.66
Denmark 8¼ 1989	102¼	8.12
ICI 8¼ 1982	106¼	7.00
Sumitomo Metal 8¼ 1982	105	7.09
Sun Int Fin 7¼ 1983	103¼	6.77
US $ CONVERTIBLES	Offer Price	Conv Prem
American Express 4¼ 1987	88¼	37.36
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	100¼	14.86
Beatrice Foods 8¼ 1991	117	[illegible]
Borden 8¼ 1991	123	[illegible]
Carnation 4 1988	87¼	[illegible]
Citicorp 5 1986	120¼	[illegible]
Credit Suisse 4¼ 1991	95¼	[illegible]
Cummins 8¼ 1986	107¼	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak 4¼ 1988	91¼	[illegible]
Fairchild Camera 8¼ 1992	95¼	[illegible]
Fed Dept Stores 4½ 2000	101	[illegible]
Ford 5 1988	89	[illegible]
Ford 5 1988	110¼	[illegible]
Gen Electric 4¼ 1987	91¼	[illegible]
Gillette 4¼ 1987	93¼	[illegible]
Gould 5 1987	135¼	[illegible]
Gulf & Western 5 1988	95¼	[illegible]
Harris 5 1992	153¼	[illegible]
Honeywell 5 1986	93	[illegible]
ITT 4¼ 1987	88¼	[illegible]
J. Ray McDermott 4¼ 1987	185¼	[illegible]
J. P. Morgan 4¼ 1987	100	[illegible]
Nabisco 5¼ 1988	100¼	[illegible]
Owens Illinois 4¼ 1987	129	[illegible]
J. C. Penney 4¼ 1987	91	[illegible]
Raymond O/S 8¼ 1985	131	[illegible]
Revlon 4¼ 1987	106	[illegible]
Reynolds Metals 5 1988	96¼	[illegible]
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	89	[illegible]
Squibb 4¼ 1987	80¼	[illegible]
Texas 4¼ 1984	97¼	[illegible]
UBS 5 1981	84	[illegible]
Union Carbide 4¼ 1982	104¼	[illegible]

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities London.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev week
Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90	66	66
All Pty Hldgs 8½ Ln '92-97	58	60
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	54¼	58¼
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98	60¼	64¼
Ass Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95	65¼	69¼
Ass Foods 9½ Ln '87-2001	90p	90p
Assoc Elec 6 Deb '78-83	74¼	74¼
Do 6¼ Deb '86-91	61¼	61¼
AP Cement 7 Deb '88-93	61¼	61¼
Do 9 Deb '92-97	72¼	71¼
BICC 7¼ Deb '90-95	61¼	60
BOC Int 9¼ Deb '81-86	87	87¼
Do 9 Tonnage '88	84¼	84
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	63¼	63¼
Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-88	67¼	67¼
Barclays Int 7¼ Ln 88-91	66¼	64
Bass-Char 3¼ Ln '87-93	37¼	38
Do 7¼ Ln '92-97	60	60
Do 8¼ Deb '92-97	70	68
Beecham 6¼ Ln '78-83	74¼	73
Do 8¼ Ln '94-99	69	69
Bibby 10¼ Deb '93-99	72¼	71¼
Brand Qual 7¼ Ln '87-92	58¼	54
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	73¼	73¼
Do 7¾ '85-95	63	63
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	68	68
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	76¼	76¼
Brit Leyland 5 '98-2003	27¼	27¼
Do 7¼ Ln '87-92	57¼	57¼
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	54¼	54
Brit Petrol 5 Deb '74-78	93¼	95¼
Brit Shoes 7 '80-83	64¼	64¼
Brooke Bond 5¼ Ln '2003-08	51¼	51¼
Do 7 2003-08	51¼	50¼
Burmah Oil 6½ Ln '78-81	71¼	71¼
Do 8½ Ln '91-96	59	59¼
Do 7¼ Ln '81-86	53	57¼
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2003	66¼	65¼
Cadbury-Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	61	61
Do 9 '88-93	70	72
Coats Patons 4½ Ln 2002-07	57¼	54
Do 7½ '90-95	59¼	59¼
Courage 6¼ Ln 2004-09	47¼	47¼
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	67¼	66¼
Courtaulds 6¼ Ln 94-[illegible]	50¼	50¼
Do 7 '82-87	61¼	60¼
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	64¼	64¼
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb	51¼	51¼
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	56	56
Do 7½ Ln 2002-07	54¼	53¼
Distiller 7¼ Ln '88-93	60¼	58¼
Dunlop 6¼ 2nd Deb '85-90	61¼	61¼
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	59¼	56¼
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	71¼	71¼
Esso 6 Deb '77-80	84¼	83¼
Hagas 6¼ 2nd Deb '84-89	59¼	58¼
Gallaher 6 Ln '83-88	63¼	63¼
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97	57¼	56
GKN 7¼ '87-92	64¼	63¼
Do 7 '88-93	64¼	63¼
Glaxo 7¼ '85-93	30p	30p
Glynwed 10¼ Ln '94-99	79¼	76
Guest 6¼ Ln	58¼	53
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	61¼	61¼
Do 8½ Ln '93-98	61¼	66
Hawker Sid. 7¼ Deb '87-92	67¼	66¼
ICI 5½ '98-2003	33	32¼
Do 7¼ Ln '96-91	61¼	61¼
Do 8 '88-93	67	66¼
Imperial Gp 5 Ln '75-80	82¼	81¼
Do 7½ 2004-09	54	54
Do 10¼ Ln '90-95	78¼	77¼
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	62¼	62¼
Inv Stores 7¼ Ln 2003-08	56	56
Laporte 10¼ Deb '91-99	70	[illegible]
Lands Sec 8¼ 1992-97	81¼	81¼
Lewis's Inv Tst 6½ 2nd '85-90	60¼	60¼
Lucas Ind 7¼ 83-88	67¼	67¼
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	56	56
Metal Box 10¼ Ln '92-97	78¼	78¼
Midland Bank 10¼ Ln '93-98	83	83¼
Nat West Bank 14 Ln 1993	75¼	75¼
Ranks Hovis 6¼ Ln '76-81	81¼	81¼
Do 9½ Ln '85-88	58	58¼
Reckitt & Coll 6¼ Deb '85-90	66¼	63¼
Reed Int 7¼ Deb '88-93	60¼	60¼
Rowntree Parsons 7¼ Ln '88-93	57	57¼
Rugby Port Cem 6 '85-90	45	50¼
Do 7¼ Ln '93-98	34¼	34¼
Sainsbury (J.) 7¼ Deb '87-92	57¼	57¼
Scot Newcastle 9¼ Deb	64	64
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	73	73
Slater Walker 9 Loan '91-96	66	66
Slough Est 7¼ Deb '85-90	61¼	61¼
Smith (W. H.) 6½ Ln	35¼	37
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	78	78
Do 7¼ Deb '84-89	66	66
Tate & Lyle 7¼ Deb '89-94	69¼	69
Thompson Org 5 Deb '84-93	67¼	67
Do 7¼ Ln '87-92	64¼	64
Tilling (T.) 5½ Ln '84-93	54	54
Tootal 3½ Perp Deb	33	34
Do 6½ '85-90	63	63
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	61¼	61¼
Do 10¼ Deb '91-96	77¼	78
Tube Invest 9 Ln '84-89	87	87
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	66¼	64¼
UDS 7¼ Deb '85-90	67¼	67
Do 10¼ Deb '91-96	81	82
Unigate 6¼ Ln '91-96	53	51
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	64¼	64
Unilever 6¼ Deb '85-88	66¼	66¼
Watney 7 Ln '94-99	55¼	55¼
Do 8 Ln '90-95	63¼	63¼
Whitbread 7¼ Ln '93-94	55	55
Do 7¼ Ln '96-2000	60	60
$ CONVERTIBLES		
Advest 8 '89-94	114	[illegible]
AB Goods 7¼ '94-2004	104	[illegible]
BPB 7¼ '89-94	107	[illegible]
Bowring, C. T. 1981	94	[illegible]
Brit Petrol 6 '76-80	85	[illegible]
Critchleys 10¼ '91-96	60	[illegible]
Grand Met 10 '91-96	96	[illegible]
Great Univ Stores 6¼ 1989	94	[illegible]
Hepworth Ceram 7¼ '87	155	[illegible]
Ind and Gen 4¼ '94-99	52	[illegible]
Lucas Ind 6¼ 1980	110¼	[illegible]
MEPC 7 '84-94	88	[illegible]
Midland Bank 7¼ '85-93	76	[illegible]
Reuter Fixed 5¼ 1978	91¼	[illegible]
Romney Ind 4¼ '93-98	35¼	[illegible]
Stock Conv 5¼ 1988	191	[illegible]
Thorn Elec 6¼ 1984	152¼	[illegible]
Trust Hse For 5¼ '82-[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business, Commercial and Industrial: Brooke Tool Engineering, Headlam Sims & Coggins

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	8½%
Consolidated Credits	8½%
First London Secs	9%
C. Hoare & Co	8½%
Lloyds Bank	8½%
Midland Bank	8½%
Nat Westminster	8½%
Rossminster Acc's	9%
Shenley Trust	11½%
Williams & Glyn's	8½%

7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 4%, up to £25,000, 5%, over £25,000, 5½%.

Europa

The first truly European Newspaper

DISTRIBUTION: circulated in Le Monde, La Stampa, Times, Die Welt.
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READERSHIP: over 10,000,000 readers throughout Europe.

Results this

J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED
63 Threadneedle Street, London, EC2R 8HP. Tel: 01-638 8651

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
1,750	Airsprung Ord	35	−1	4.2	12.1	6.5
308	Airsprung 18½% CULS	123	+3	18.5	15.1	—
725	Armitage & Rhodes	29	—	3.0	10.3	—
1,598	Deborah Ord	119	—	8.2	7.4	6.0
260	Deborah 17½% CULS	130	—	17.5	13.5	—
4,211	Frederick Parker	133	+1	12.5	8.7	6.5
4,403	Henry Sykes	75	+2	2.4	3.2	7.3
1,903	James Burrough	79xd	−4	6.0	7.6	12.6
1,581	Robert Jenkins	253	+13	25.0	9.9	5.7
2,778	Twinlock Ord	13	−2	—	—	—
1,610	Twinlock 12% ULS	59xi	−4	12.0	20.4	—
2,568	Unilock Holdings	59	−1	6.1	10.2	7.5
4,864	Walter Alexander	77	—	5.8	7.5	8.7

Nestlé S.A., Cham and Vevey, Switzerland
formerly
Nestlé Alimentana S.A.,

Change of the Company's name

As the General Meeting of 12th May 1977 it was decided to change the name of the Company from NESTLE ALIMENTANA S.A. to

NESTLE S.A.

As from 16th May 1977, the Swiss Stock Exchanges will quote the twin shares "NESTLE ALIMENTANA S.A./UNILAC, Inc. under the name "NESTLE S.A./UNILAC, Inc."

It is not foreseen to reprint new share certificates or to overprint the old shares with the new name of the Company. The security numbers remain unchanged.

Payment of dividend coupons

Notice is given to shareholders that following a resolution passed at a General Meeting of shareholders held on 12th May 1977, a dividend for the year 1976 will be paid to them as from 16th May 1977, as follows:

per share ..... Fr.s. 72.–
less Swiss federal withholding tax of 35% ..... Fr.s. 25.20
or net ..... Fr.s. 46.80
against delivery of coupon No 20

This amount is payable in Swiss francs. Paying Agents outside Switzerland will pay in the currency of the country in which the coupons are presented, at the rate of exchange of the day of presentation.

Coupon No 20 may be presented as from 16th May 1977, at the following Paying Agents of the Company:

Switzerland
Swiss Credit Bank, Zurich, and its branches,
Swiss Bank Corporation, Basle, and its branches,
Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich, and its branches,
Banque Populaire Suisse, Berne, and its branches,
Banque Cantonale Vaudoise, Lausanne, and its branches and agencies,
Banque Cantonale de Zurich, Zurich, and its branches,
Banque Cantonale de Berne, Berne, and its branches,
Banque Cantonale Zougoise, Zoug, and its branches,
Banque de l'Etat de Fribourg, Fribourg, and its agencies,
Darier & Cie, Geneva,
Lombard Odier & Cie, Geneva,
Pictet & Cie, Geneva,
Handelsbank N.W., Zurich,
Bank Leu Ltd., Zurich, and its branches.

England:
Swiss Bank Corporation, London.

the United States of America:
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York,
Swiss Credit Bank, New York,
Swiss Bank Corporation, New York.

France:
Crédit Commercial de France, Paris,
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris.

Germany:
Dresdner Bank A.G., Frankfurt/Main and Düsseldorf.

Holland:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson, Amsterdam.

Austria:
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen A.G., Vienna.

Cham and Vevey, 12th May 1977 The Board of Directors

UNILAC, INC.
PANAMA
PAYMENT OF A DIVIDEND

Notice is given to shareholders that following a resolution passed by the Board of Directors on 2nd May 1977

a dividend for the year 1976 of $5.50

per common share will be paid to them as from 16th May, 1977, upon delivery of coupon No. 20 and this in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation.

This dividend is payable in U.S. dollars. Paying Agents outside the United States will pay in the currency of the country in which the coupons are presented, at the rate of exchange on the day of presentation.

Coupon No. 20 may be presented as from 16th May, 1977, to the Paying Agents indicated in the notice of Nestlé Alimentana S.A., now Nestlé S.A., bearing the same date. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, it should be presented for payment at the same as dividend coupon No. 20 of Nestlé S.A. bearing the same number as the corresponding Unilac, Inc. share.

Panama City, 12th May 1977 The Board of Directors

Gold shares set to rise?

Gold and platinum shares are wearing a fired ragged mantle and have seemed almost incapable of responding to any good news, although, admittedly, there has been more good news on the gold than the platinum front.

The gold price has recovered well this year, and although the hoped for break-through of the $155 an ounce level has not materialized, at least there has been strong consolidation at lower levels.

However, gold share prices, according to analysts, are reflecting a gold price of no more than $130 an ounce, rather than Friday's closing price of $148.125 an ounce, a gain of $1.50 on the day.

The political clouds overhanging Southern Africa, which last year drove away investors in their hordes, have certainly ameliorated recently with the more pragmatic stance apparently being taken by the South African Government and others.

That does not mean to say that there is not a long way to go, as was made clear in the annual statement from Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa. The pressing need for change was made even clearer to me during my visit to South Africa by English speaker and Afrikaner alike who tended to use more direct and less diplomatic phraseology than Mr Oppenheimer.

However, Dr Vorster does appear to be bending with the Westerly winds over the future of Namibia while the authorities have climbed down over the Soweto rent increases—an interesting facet of the demonstrations over the rent increases was the unusual accolade the police received for their kid-glove approach in handling the demonstrators.

While the events in Zaire have been causing considerable concern in South Africa, and, to a lesser degree, elsewhere (*South Africa has a burning* fear of Russian influence extending from East to West across the continent along her northern border), the signs of a possible settlement in Rhodesia should help investor confidence (indeed Rhodesian Bonds have more than doubled from their low).

So political constraints may have lessened, but this does not yet seem to have altered the view of the international investor. But with other sectors having started to rise—De Beers have performed strongly recently, and not before time, while the mining finance houses are at last getting a look in—it could be the time for golds to start catching up.

With the International Monetary Fund auctions now accepted as part of the way of life, the major uncertainty is the United States Treasury. It is suggested in some quarters that the United States has come to an agreement with South Africa that, provided the price stays stable, it will not intervene.

A level of $150 an ounce is said to be the point where the Treasury starts to get itchy fingers, and certainly the free market price was unable to keep above $150 for long. If such a cut off point exists, it should rise with time, and certainly the finance houses are not looking for any runaway price rise—violent fluctuations upset the plans of the gold companies just as they can burn speculators' fingers.

Meanwhile, Mr Ian Greig, chairman of Impala, is moderately bullish for platinum this year, with next year being much more spectacular unless the economic recovery aborts. He foresees a price of possibly $170-$175 an ounce by the end of the year, compared with a current producer price of $162 an ounce if current indicators are borne out.

One problem on the platinum front is Russian activity. Unlike their handling of gold, the Russians are not renowned for their sophistication in the platinum market and indeed often sell heavily into a falling market, which only serves to accentuate the peaks and troughs.

Unlike Rustenburg, Impala is less dependent on trade and is more heavily orientated towards the motor industry and Japan. While that potentially makes Impala more vulnerable, it is closer to the market than Rustenburg and, based on previous experience, seems far more able to anticipate the vagaries of the market than does its rival.

On pollution the EEC countries are far from united, and, although an EEC committee has been set up, such is the nature of committees that it is likely to be several years before there is a conclusive outcome. However, a severe smog, in, say, Britain, could concentrate the mind wonderfully.

Meanwhile, General Mining is prepared to sell its 22.1 per cent stake in Lydenburg Platinum, whose main asset consists of an 8.38 per cent holding in Rustenburg, when the price is right. Dr W. J. de Villiers, chairman and managing director, commented that with Union Corporation's platinum and gold holdings, General Mining was now over-exposed to the two metals.

Desmond Quigley

Mining

Freight report

A break in the normal trading patterns came late last week with what is believed to be the first requirement for a spot vlcc in the North Sea. The requirement was being circulated by Socal who want a 200,000-tonner for an inter-United Kingdom/continent voyage between the Orkneys and Rotterdam with loading this month.

This event plus the benefit which exports of North Sea have provided to the United Kingdom's balance of payments this year both go to illustrate the growing status of this infant of oil-producing areas.

No change was seen during last week in Gulf tanker rates with the average for a vlcc staying at worldscale 21. With only about 10 large tankers being fixed out of the Gulf, the current availability of tonnage still means there is a large surplus.

The big question is whether rates will fall or remain stable, and while for the past week they took the latter course, the general opinion among brokers is that they will still slip at least another point.

An indication of the current standing of vlccs came from the fixing of the 340,000-ton deadweight Stavros GL taken for a Gulf to United Kingdom/continent voyage at worldscale 17. This is one point lower than the last reported vlcc charter.

A minor scare arose last Thursday after an explosion and fire at the oilfields which supply Ras Tanura, Saudi Arabia's main export outlet in the Gulf. Early reports suggested that it would be about a week before the pipeline link to Ras Tanura could be restored.

The Caribbean market continued to make gains with some rates last week showing firm increases. By comparison the Mediterranean remained subdued both in terms of the amount of business done and the volume of inquiry. Time charter activity was also limited with the most notable booking being a vlcc taken by Hess for 12 months' trading.

David Robinson

Wall Street

New York, May 13.—Stock prices closed mostly higher on the New York Stock Exchange today despite a spreading rise in the bank prime rate.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 2.80 points to 928.34. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners 840 to 530.

Volume was 19,780,000 shares, down from 21,980,000 yesterday.

Cocoa closes 5.25c up

COCOA.—Futures closed 2.75 to 5.25 cents higher on sales of 1,038 lots. The nearby July closed at 165.75 cents, up 5.25 cents for the day. July had temporarily traded up the six-cent limit at 164.50 cents in early dealings on arbitrage buying and commission house and jobber short-covering, dealers said. These gains though were pared by profit-taking and light selling of the September contract, which was believed to represent price fixing against South American actuals. May, 146.25c; July 165.75c; Sept 158.15c; Dec 149.00c; March 144.90c; May 140.95c; July 136.65c nominal; Sept 132.75c nominal. Spots: Ghana 195½c, Bahia unavailable.

COFFEE.—Futures moved in "C" contract closed 5.55 to 1.00 cents up. May, 270.00-71.00c; July 271.00-71.50c; Sept 271.50-71.00c; Dec 265.50-64.50c; March 259.50-59.75c; May 250.00c.

SUGAR.—Futures in No 11 contract were: July, 9.30-35; Sept, 9.55-63; Oct 9.64-65; Jan 9.85-10.05; March, 9.85-87; May, 9.88-87; July, 9.88-90; Sept 9.90; Oct, 9.90-92. Spot: 9.00c, dfl 15.

COTTON.—Futures were: July, 74.25-40c; Oct, 71.30-65c; Dec, 67.55-60c; March, 68.00c; May, 68.50-60c; July, 68.80-9.00c; Oct, 67.30-8.00c.

SILVER.—Futures closed 1.10 cents to 1.70 cents an ounce below Thursday's levels. May, 476.50c; June, 477.10c; July, 479.60c; Sept, 485.10c; Dec, 493.10c; Jan, 496.00c; March, 501.30c; May, 507.00c; July, 512.50c; Sept, 518.00c. Handy and Harman 279.60c (previous 472.50c). Handy and Harman of Canada, Can $5.043 (previous Can $5.967).

GOLD.—Bullion prices were 20 cents to 70 cents higher. Comex prices advanced 50 cents to 50 cents. NY COMEX.—May, $147.80; June, $148.30; July, $148.90; Aug, $149.70; Oct, $151.20; Dec, $152.80; Feb, $155.30; April, $155.10; June, $157.70; Aug, $159.40. CHICAGO MAY.—Spot, $148.30-148.80; Sept, $150.50-150.60; Dec, $152.80-152.50; March, $155.10 bid; June, $157.60; Sept, $160.40 bid.

COPPER.—Futures closed steady, 50 points up on 3,612 lots. May, 62.50c; June 64.00c; July 66.50c; Sept, 67.25c; Dec, 68.15c; Jan, 69.00c; March, 70.35c; May, 71.10c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Futures were: SOYABEANS: May, 527c bid; July, 573½c bid; Aug, 584-583c; Sept, 613-10c; Nov, 735-32c; Jan, 756-34c; March, 771-45c; May, 748c; July, 738½c. SOYABEAN OIL: May, 30.95c; July, 31.00-30.95c; Aug, 30.80-75c; Sept, 30.60-65c; Oct, 30.70-65c; Dec, 30.35-30c; Jan, 30.10-15c; March, 29.85c; May, 29.60-65c; July, 29.35c. SOYABEAN MEAL: May, $269.00; July, $272.00-2.50; Aug, $269.50; Sept, $265.00-8.00; Oct, $260.00-8.50; Dec, $198.00-8.00; Jan, $198.00-8.50; March, $199.00-9.00; May, $198.00-20.00; July, $200.00-6.00.

CHICAGO GRAINS. WHEAT May, 250½c; July, 253½c; Sept, 260½c; Dec, 268½c; March, 271½c; May, 272½c. CORN: May, 241-41½c; July, 246½c; Sept, 251½c; Dec, 248½c; Mar, 255½c; May, 258½c. OATS: May, 171½c; July, 164½-65½c; Sept, 158c bid; Dec, 161-61½c; March, 166c bid.

	May 13	May 12
Allied Chem	48¼	47¾
Allied Stores	20	20¼
Allied Supermkt	3¾	3¾
Allis Chalmers	32¼	32⅝
Alcoa	58⅝	58⅝
Amax Inc	47¾	48
Amerada Hess	33¼	34
Am Airlines	12¾	12⅞
Am Brands	46¼	46¼
Am Broadcast	45⅞	46¼
Am Can	40	40¼
Am Cyanamid	27⅞	27⅞
Am Elec Power	23⅞	23⅞
Am Home	27½	27⅝
Am Motors	4¼	4⅛
Am Nat Res	43½	43½
Am Standard	34¼	34¼
Am Telephone	64⅞	64⅞
ASF Inc	7⅞	7⅞
Armco Steel	29¼	29
Asarco	21⅞	21½
Ashland Oil	33¼	34¼
Atlntic Richfield	57½	58
Avco	13⅞	14¼
Avon Products	48¼	46⅞
Babcock & Wcox	44¼	44⅞
Bankers Tst NY	38¼	38
Bank of America	24 h	24 h
Bank of NY	36¼	36½
Beatrice Foods	24⅞	24⅞
Bell & Howell	20⅞	20½
Bendix	41	41
Bethlehem Steel	34⅞	34⅞
Boeing	53⅞	53¾
Boise Cascade	32⅞	32½
Borden	34¼	34¼
Borg Warner	31	30¾
Bristol Myers	63	63⅞
BP	16½	16⅞
Budd	20⅞	20⅞
Burlington Ind	23¼	23⅞
Burlington Nthn	47⅞	48½
Burroughs	55¼	56
Campbell Soup	37¼	37⅞
Canadian Pacific	16⅞	16⅞
Caterpillar	36⅞	37⅞
Celanese	51⅞	50⅞
Central Soya	13¼	13¼
Charter NY	22¼	20⅞
Chase Manhat	31¼	31
Chem Bank NY	44⅞	44⅞
Chesapeake Oilo	33⅞	33⅞
Chrysler	17⅞	17⅞
Citicorp	27¼	27⅞
Cities Service	59	59
Clark Equip	41⅞	41⅞
Coca Cola	73⅞	72⅞
Colgate	24¼	24½
CBS	58¼	58½
Columbia Gas	28⅞	28⅞
Combustion Eng	58⅞	57⅞
Comwlth Edison	29⅞	29⅞
Cons Edison	22⅞	22⅞
Cons Foods	23⅞	23⅞
Cons Power	22⅞	22⅞
Continental Grp	36¼	36
Continental Oil	33⅞	33⅞
Control Data	31⅞	31
Corning Glass	66⅞	66⅞
CPC Intnl	50	49⅞
Crane	34¼	33½
Crocker Int	26	25¾
Crown Zeller	36¼	35
Dart Ind	35½	36⅞
Deere	32⅞	32⅞
Del Monte	26⅞	26⅞
Delta Air	36	35⅞
Detroit Edison	16¼	16
Disney	36¼	35⅞
Dow Chemical	36¼	36¼
Dresser Ind	24¼	24¼
Duke Power	22⅞	22⅞
Du Pont	127	127¼
Eastern Air	6¼	6
Eastman Kodak	58¼	57⅞
Eaton Corp	43¼	44
El Paso Nat Gas	18¼	17⅞
Equitable Life	24⅞	23⅞
Esmark	30⅞	30⅞
Evans P. D.	13⅞	13⅞
Exxon Corp	81⅞	81⅞
Fed Dept Stores	35⅞	36½
Firestone	20	19⅞
Fst Chicago	19⅞	19¼
Fst Nat Boston	29⅞	29⅞
Fst Penn Corp	16⅞	16⅞

	May 13	May 12
Ford	55⅞	55½
GAF Corp	11⅞	11¼
Gamble Skogmo	37½	37½
Gen Dynamics	54¼	54
Gen Electric	54¼	54¼
Gen Foods	31⅞	31⅞
Gen Mills	28	28½
Gen Motors	67⅞	67¼
Gen Pub Util NY	19¼	18¾
Gen Tel Elec	31½	31¼
Gen Tire	26¼	25¼
Genesco	5⅞	6¼
Georgia Pacific	30¼	31
Getty Oil	179½	111½
Gillette	29	29
Goodrich	29	29⅞
Goodyear	20⅞	19⅞
Gould Inc	34¼	34
Grace	30⅞	30¼
Gt Atlic & Pacific	10½	10⅞
Greyhound	14	13⅞
Grumman Corp	21⅞	21⅞
Gulf Oil	27⅞	27½
Gulf & West	14½	14⅞
Heinz H. J.	29¼	29
Hercules	20⅞	20⅞
Honeywell	52⅞	51¼
IC Inds	26¼	26
Ingersoll	74¼	74½
Inland Steel	43¼	43⅞
IBM	223¼	222⅞
Int Harvester	37⅞	36⅞
INCO	27⅞	26⅞
Int Paper	57⅞	57⅞
Int Tel Tel	32¼e	35⅞
Jewel Co	23	23¼
Jim Walter	33½	33⅞
Johns-Manville	35⅞	35
Johnson & John	63	63½
Kaiser Alumin	30⅞	30½
Kennecott	30⅞	30½
Kerr McGee	67⅞	66⅞
Kimberly Clark	45	45
Kraftco Corp	46¼	45¼
Kresge SS	29¼	29
Kroger	26	25¼
Ligget Group	31⅞	31½
L.T.V. Corp	10	10¼
Litton	12⅞	13
Lockheed	12½	12¼
Lucky Stores	15	14¼
Manuf Hanover	37⅞	37½
Mapco	48½	48⅞
Marathon Oil	46¼	48
Marine Midland	12⅞	13
Martin Marietta	28¼	28½
McDonnell	22⅞	22⅞
Mead	22⅞	22⅞
Merck	55⅞	55⅞
Minnesota Mng	48⅞	48⅞
Mobil Oil	65⅞	65⅞
Monsanto	78½	78¼
Morgan J. P.	49¼	49
Motorola	43⅞	43⅞
NCR Corp	34⅞	34⅞
NL Industries	22⅞	23
Nabisco	48⅞	48⅞
Nat Distillers	22⅞	23¼
Nat Steel	39⅞	39⅞
Norfolk West	32½	32⅞
NW Bancorp	51½	51
Norton Simon	19⅞	19¼
Occidental Pet	23⅞	24¼
Ogden	28⅞	28⅞
Olin Corp	43⅞	43⅞
Owens-Illinois	28⅞	28⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	23⅞	23⅞
Pan Am	4⅞	4⅞
Penney J. C.	35¼	36
Pennzoil	36¼	34¼
Pepsico	73	73⅞
Pet Inc	31⅞	31⅞
Pfizer	23⅞	23⅞
Phelps Dodge	31⅞	31⅞
Philip Morris	54¼	54¼
Phillips Petrol	55	54¼
Polaroid	33	32½
PPG Ind	55	55
Procter Gamble	73⅞	73⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	24⅞	24¼
Pullman	33⅞	34¼
Rapid American	6⅞	6⅞
Raytheon	63⅞	63¼
RCA Corp	30¼	30⅞
Republic Steel	31⅞	30⅞
Reynolds Ind	66⅞	66⅞

	May 13	May 12
Reynolds Metal	43⅞	43⅞
Rockwell Int	33⅞	33⅞
Royal Dutch	55¼	55⅞
Safeways	47	47¼
St Regis Paper	35⅞	36½
Santa Fe Ind	40½	40⅞
SCM	21⅞	21⅞
Schlumberger	54	53¾
Scott Paper	17¼	17
Seaboard Coast	37¼	37¼
Seagram	19½	20⅞
Sears Roebuck	57⅞	58¼
Shell Oil	67⅞	67½
Shell Trans	37	38
Signal Co	23⅞	23½
Singer	25⅞	27
Sony	8½	8⅞
Sth Cal Edison	23½	23⅞
Southern Pacific	35⅞	35¼
Southern Rly	57⅞	57⅞
Sperry Rand	30⅞	29¼
Squibb	24⅞	24½
Std Brands	25½	25½
Std Oil Califnia	40	40⅞
Std Oil Indiana	52½	52½
Std Oil Ohio	55⅞	55
Sterling Drug	15⅞	16
Stevens J. P.	17¼	17
Stude Worth	43	47⅞
Sunbeam Corp	21⅞	21¼
Sun Comp	43½	42⅞
Sundstrand	35⅞	36½
Teledyne	67⅞	66⅞
Tenneco	34¼	34½
Texaco	28⅞	28⅞
Texas East Trans	37⅞	36¼
Texas Inst	84½	82
Texas Utilities	19½	19⅞
Textron	27⅞	27⅞
TWA	10⅞	10⅞
Travelers Corp	33¼	33⅞
TRW Inc	37⅞	37⅞
UAL Inc	23½	23½
Unilever Ltd	33¼	33⅞
Unilever NV	32⅞	32⅞
Union Bancorp	15⅞	15¼
Union Carbide	51⅞	51⅞
Union Oil Calif	32½	32⅞
Un Pacific Corp	56½	56¼
Uniroyal	6⅞	6⅞
United Brands	8½	8⅞
Utd Merch & Man	10¼	21¼
Us Industries	7⅞	7⅞
US Steel	42⅞	43⅞
Utd Technol	40	40¼
Wachovia	16¼	16
Warner Comm	20¼	20⅞
Warner Lambert	27½	27⅞
Wells Fargo	27¼	27½
West'n Bancorp	28½	28¼
Westinghse Elec	21	21
Weyerhauser	37⅞	38
Whirlpool	25½	25¼
White Motor	8	7⅞
Woolworth	23¼	22⅞
Xerox Corp	45⅞	46¼
Zenith	21⅞	21¼

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	10¼	10½
Alcan Alumin	30⅞	30
Algoma Steel	18⅞	17
Bell Telephone	30⅞	30
Cominco	35	35
Cons Bathurst	22⅞	23⅞
Falconbridge	33⅞	34¼
Gulf Oil	28½	28½
Hawker/Sid Can	5.35	5.00
Hudson Bay Min	15⅞	15⅞
Hudson Bay Oil	35	35⅞
Imasco	24⅞h	24⅞
Imperial Oil	30⅞	30⅞
Int Pipe	14⅞	15⅞
Mass-Fergsn	2⅞	2⅞
Royal Trust	16⅞	15⅞
Seagram	20⅞	21½
Steel Co	28⅞	28⅞
Teleon	10⅞h	10⅞
Thomson N 'A'	12⅞	12⅞
Walker Hiram	26	28⅞
WCT	30⅞	30⅞

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange: Sterling, spot, 1.7147 (1.7131); three months, 1.7082 (1.7080); Canadian dollar 95.25 (95.29). The Dow Jones averages: Industrials, 928.34 (925.54); transportation, 240.26 (240.11); utilities, 110.46 (110.24); 65 stocks, 312.95 (310.26). New York Stock Exchange index: industrials, 58.71 (55.96); transportation, 45.04 (43.11); utilities, 41.32 (41.16); financial 55.00 (54.87).

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 467.8 +17.7 (3.9%)

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Current Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers.			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
39.4	+0.9	Abbey Capital	38.5	39.1	3.44
42.4	+1.3	Abbey General	41.0	41.6	3.88
34.6	+1.4	Do Income	34.1	34.6	5.34
31.7	+1.1	Do Invest	31.1	31.1	4.66
		Allen Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Durrant Hse, Chilwell St, Leicester. 01-828 6821			
61.1	+1.3	Allen Trust (3)	59.7	71.2	2.10
60.3	+4.0	Do Inc* (3)	58.1	69.3	4.79
		Allied Hambro Group.			
		Hambro Hse, Hutton Gdns, EC2P 2NX. 01-588 2820			
67.2	+0.4	Allied Capital	65.5	67.7	3.39
61.3	+0.2	Do Inc	60.3	61.7	5.39
42.2	+1.1	Brit Ind 2nd	41.0	42.7	3.77
37.7	+1.3	Growth & Inc	34.6	37.0	5.40
39.4	+1.3	Hambro Ind Dist	37.8	39.4	4.26
37.1	+1.1	Int Mkts Cntrl	34.4	36.0	3.54
34.3	+0.8	High Income	34.3	36.0	8.31
34.1	+1.1	Equity Income	34.3	36.0	4.31
33.1	+0.3	International	31.0	32.6	1.00
34.3	+1.2	High Yield Fnd	34.4	36.1	8.50
34.4	+1.1	Hambro Fnd	33.4	35.1	3.51
25.7	+0.1	Do Income	24.4	25.7	7.28
31.8	+1.0	Do General	31.2	32.7	2.93
34.8	+1.0	Do Recovery	31.8	33.4	3.70
31.8	+1.0	Do Smaller	31.8	33.4	2.90
104.4	+1.1	Do Accum	104.4	111.6	3.90
24.1	+0.3	Do Smaller Acc	24.1	25.8	2.90
32.4	+1.3	Secs of America	32.2	35.0	1.61
32.7	+1.1	Pacific Fnd	32.4	34.6	0.41
14.4	+0.1	Overseas Fnd	14.1	14.8	1.00
102.5	—	Exempt Fnd	144.1	152.5e	6.50
		Arbuthnot Securities Ltd.			
		37 Queen St., London, EC4R 1BY 01-236 1821			
20.4	+1.3	Arbuthnot Giants	19.7	20.3	3.17
43.3	+2.3	Do Accum	41.8	43.2	3.17
21.8	+1.1	Growth	21.0	21.8	3.42
23.0	+1.1	Do Accum	22.0	23.1	3.42
30.7	+1.1	High Income	27.2	28.6	9.00
31.1	+1.2	Do Accum	27.5	28.9	9.00
16.4	+0.2	E & Int Acc (2)	15.3	16.4	3.08
15.4	+0.2	Do Withdr (2)	15.3	16.1	3.08
30.2	+1.0	Compound (1)	29.0	31.8	12.41
30.2	+1.0	Do Accum (1)	29.0	31.8	12.41
30.2	+1.0	Do Withdr (1)	29.0	31.8	12.41
30.2	+0.1	Arbuthnot Pref	24.4	25.2	12.50
30.2	+0.1	Do Accum (1)	24.4	25.2	12.50
18.4	+1.0	Arbitrat Cap	16.2	17.4	4.07
23.4	+1.1	Sector Ldrs (3)	21.1	23.4	4.74
23.4	+1.1	Arb Fin & Prop	21.1	23.4	4.74
19.2	+0.2	N Amer Int (4)	16.1	18.0e	1.18
19.2	+1.5	Commodity (1)	17.3	18.7e	4.00
18.4	+1.5	Do Accum (1)	17.3	18.7e	4.00
44.3	+1.3	10% Withdraw (1)	42.2	45.3	4.00
		Barclays Unicorn Ltd.			
		252-6 Romford Road, London, E7. 01-534 5544			
35.9	+0.1	Unicorn Amer	34.7	37.1	2.88
34.9	+1.1	Aust Income	31.0	34.0	3.14
48.0	+1.8	Do Accum	43.2	48.5	3.14
41.0	+1.0	Unicorn Capital	38.8	41.0	5.21
24.8	+0.6	Exempt	24.8	26.4	5.21
31.4	+0.1	Extra Income	31.4	33.7e	8.46
27.3	+0.1	Financial	25.1	27.0	2.36
37.3	+0.1	Unicorn 500	37.3	39.2	4.32
47.3	+1.2	General	47.0	49.0	0.00
34.1	+1.1	Growth Accum	31.4	33.1	0.00
76.3	+1.3	Income	71.4	75.8	4.30
32.2	+1.3	Recovery	30.4	32.0	3.68
19.9	+0.1	Trustee	18.7	19.6	5.00
39.1	+0.1	Worldwide	36.0	38.3	2.00
		Bridge Fund Managers Ltd.			
		5-8 Mansion Lane, EC3. 01-623 6987			
217.0	+10.0	Bridge Income	208.0	217.0e	5.86
37.9	+1.0	Do Cap Inc (2)	36.1	38.2	3.58
33.5	+1.0	Do Cap Accum	32.4	34.5e	3.65
115.0	+6.0	Do Exempt (3)	110.0	120.0	6.00
19.3	+0.1	Do Int Inc (4)	14.0	15.0	3.94
16.1	+0.5	Do Int Acc	13.6	15.6	3.94
		Britannia Trust Management Ltd.			
		3 Lim Vall Bldgs, EC3M 5QL. 01-283 0758			
67.3	+1.5	Amer	64.0	68.5	1.61
37.3	+0.4	Financial Secs	37.0	41.3	1.21
44.7	+1.4	Capital Accum	42.8	45.7	3.62
33

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

For Really Discerning Drinkers
HIGH & DRY
Really Dry Gin

Account Days: Dealings Began, May 9. Dealings End, May 20. § Contango Day, May 23. Settlement Day, May 31.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only	Gross Yield	Red Yield
600m	Treas 11½pc 1977	101⅝xd	-⅛	11.341	7.280	
850m	Treas 3pc 1977	98¼	-¼	3.053	6.629	
242m	Treas 4pc 1977-77	98½	-⅛	4.066	6.961	
150m	Treas 9pc 1978	100¾	..	8.927	7.919	
500m	Treas 10pc 1979	107¼	..	10.238	8.157	
400m	Exch 3pc 1976-78	94⅞	-1/16	3.008	5.900	
750m	Treas 3pc 1979	93¾	-¼	3.197	5.555	
1300m	Treas 11½pc 1979	103¾xd	-⅛	11.074	9.149	
275m	Elec 4pc 1974-79	95⅞	-1	4.437	6.139	
1200m	Treas 10½pc 1979	102¾xd	-⅛	10.213	9.174	
350m	Elec 3½pc 1976-79	94⅞	-1/16	3.693	5.728	
1000m	Treas Cnv 9pc 1990	100⅝xd	-⅛	8.985	8.925	
1100m	Treas 9½pc 1980	100⅝	-⅛	9.470	9.278	
600m	Fund 5¾pc 1976-80	94	..	5.584	7.363	
582m	Treas 3½pc 1977-80	91	..	3.845	6.790	
700m	Exch 13¼pc 1980	108½xd	..	11.988	10.093	
600m	Treas 11½pc 1981	104⅝	-⅛	10.978	9.916	
443m	Treas 3½pc 1979-81	89⅞	-⅛	3.956	6.999	
800m	Treas 9¾pc 1981	100½	-⅛	9.708	9.404	
600m	Exch 12¾pc 1981	109⅝xd	..	11.793	10.214	
861m	Treas 8½pc 1980-82	96⅝	..	8.796	9.370	
400m	Treas 3½pc 1982	86¾	-⅛	3.457	6.536	
600m	Treas 14pc 1982	114⅝	-⅛	12.247	10.167	
600m	Treas 12½pc 1983	106¾	-⅛	11.229	10.382	
500m	Fund 9½pc 1982-84	97½	-⅛	9.419	9.344	
600m	Treas 8½pc 1984-86	94⅞	-1⅛	9.250	9.867	
550m	Fund 6½pc 1985-87	79¼	-1	8.216	9.836	
500m	Treas 7½pc 1985-88	88⅝	-1	9.336	10.417	
1052m	Trans 3½pc 1978-88	60⅝	-⅛	5.073	8.733	
602m	Treas 3½pc 1988-90	58¼	-1	5.912	10.56	
600m	Treas 9½pc 1990-92	78	..	10.498	11.439	
600m	Treas 13½pc 1990	130⅝	-2	12.520	12.001	
400m	Fund 12½pc 1987-91	63⅝	-1	9.770	11.088	
800m	Treas 12½pc 1992	116⅝	-1	12.432	12.141	
1100m	Treas 12½pc 1993	104	-1	12.525	12.535	
1250m	Treas 13½pc 1993	108⅝	-2	12.863	12.726	
600m	Fund 9pc 1993	60½	-1	10.088	11.372	
900m	Treas 14½pc 1994	114⅝	-2	12.698	12.936	
800m	Treas 9pc 1994	77⅝	-1	11.664	12.183	
41m	Rdmptn 3½pc 1994-96	39½	-½	7.695	10.236	
314m	Gas 9½pc 1996-98	88½	-½	7.477	10.437	
800m	Treas 12½pc 1998	101	-½	12.431	12.299	
500m	Treas 9pc 1999-02	74	-½	12.128	12.153	
1000m	Treas 5pc 2008-12	47	-½	11.064	12.173	
600m	Treas 7pc 2012-15	60⅝	-½	12.250	12.324	
562m	Depmnt 4pc	32⅝	-⅛	12.738		
1999m	War Ln 3½pc	35½	..	11.911		
270m	Conv 3½pc	32½	..	11.268		
5m	Treas 3pc	32½	..	12.747		
250m	Conv 4½pc	35½	..	12.248		
452m	Treas 2½pc Aft 78	19¾	..	12.711		

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only	Gross Yield	Red Yield
32m Aust 3½pc 78-79	49¾	-½	3.674	8.142	
12m Aust 5½pc 77-80	62½	-½	6.212	10.423	
20m Aust 5½pc 81-82	61	-½	5.742	10.177	
10m Aust 6pc 81-83	61	-½	5.910	10.450	
14m Aust 7½pc 84-86	73	-½	8.035	10.913	
— Belgium 4½pc 82	..	..			
— Canada Mixed	80	..			
8m S. Africa 5½pc 77-82	71	-½	8.368	13.464	
— Iceland 4½pc 1930	29½	..			
— Hungary 4½pc 1924	34	..			
— Ireland 7½pc 81-83	86	..			
3m Jamaica 7½pc 77-79	93½	-½	9.446	12.311	
— Japan 4½pc 1910	28	..			
— Japan 6½pc 78	76	..			
4m Kenya 5½pc 76-82	71½	..	8.042	13.274	
7m Malaysia 7½pc 78-82	75½	..	10.117	14.024	
1m N Zealand 7½pc 76-80	80½	..	9.701	10.795	
14m N Z 7½pc 88-92	67½	-½	11.211	11.982	
32m N Z 7½pc 93-98	79½	..	9.800	11.304	
3m S Rhod 4½pc 78-80	44½	..	7.332	11.908	
3m S Rhod 4½pc 78-81	44½	..	7.273	11.909	
— Peru 6pc 45	14½	..			
5m S Africa 5½pc 78-81	68	..			
20m S Rhod 4½pc 78-81	44	..			
5m S Rhod 4½pc 77-82	42	..			
5m S Rhod 4½pc 78-81	44	..			
— Spanish 4pc	12½	..			
4m Tanz 5½pc 78-82	74	..	7.779	12.455	
— Uruguay 3½pc	25	..			

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only	Gross Yield	Red Yield
25m L C C 3½pc 1929-49	25½	..	13.584		
25m L C C 3½pc 1932-52	26	..	13.210	13.551	
15m L C C 3½pc 1934-54	25	..	13.557	13.044	
30m L C C 3½pc 1936-56	25½	..	13.339	13.409	
20m L C C 3½pc 1937-57	25½	..	13.237	13.129	
20m L C C 3½pc 1938-58	25½	..	13.181	13.342	
20m L C C 3½pc 1939-59	25½	..	13.174	13.362	
100m Treas 9½pc 2004-12	77	..	11.964	12.173	
100m Treas 7½pc 2012-15	60½	..	12.250	12.324	
162m Depmnt 4pc	32½	..	12.738		
1999m War Ln 3½pc	35½	..	11.911		
270m Conv 3½pc	32½	..	11.268		
5m Treas 3pc	32½	..	12.747		
250m Conv 4½pc	35½	..	12.248		
452m Treas 2½pc Aft 78	19¾	..	12.711		

Investment Dollar Premium 12½% (12½%)
Premium Conversion Factor 0.6857

FOREIGN STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
2.257m	Bayer DM1	197	-3½	17.3	3.7	13.7
—	Commerzbank DM4	44½	-1½	44.2	11.1	5.8
250.4m	Cp Fr Petr FF25	23½	..	29.8	5.3	6.2
160.8m	EBES FF50	50	..	281	5.6	
292.2m	Philipsen Fl10	41½	-1	60.2	3.6	13.5
—	Hoogovens 10					
67.0m	Unilever Fl10	130	-½	130	10.4	10.4
—	Hoechst DM5	54½	-½	29.5	2.2	8.2
—	Montecatini E 27					
—	Robeco Fl10	62½	-½	31.1	5.0	25.9
89.1m	Rollinco Subs Fl 5	46½	-½	5.9	1.3	86.8
35.6m	Snia Viscosa 85		..			
—	Thyssen-Huette DM5	85	-½			18.2
—	Volkswagen DM4	102½	+1½			

DOLLAR STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
248.4m	Brascan	130½	-½	54.2	8.0	5.3
—	BP Canada	110½	-½			
1.016.7m	Can Pac Ord	124½	-½	30.9	3.6	9.2
398.1m	El Paso	21½	..	41.7	3.8	25.1
—	Exxon Corp	69⅞	..			
504.4m	Fluor	33	-½	60.2	1.8	14.6
—	Hollinger	124½	-½			
854.8m	Hud Bay Oil	129½xd	-½	28.9	1.0	84.0
—	Husky Oil	22½	-1			
941.3m	INCO	132½	-½	62.2	4.7	14.7
328.1m	IT Int	118½	-½	32.4	4.8	14.8
633.5m	Kaiser Alum	22½	-½	8.0	3.6	5.1
322.5m	Massey-Ferg	117½xd	-½	28.1	3.3	5.1
772.5m	Norton Simon	21½	-½	19.7	2.3	12.6
—	Pacific Petrol	22½	-½			
—	Pan Canadian	21½	-½			
—	Sleep Rock	14½	..			
—	Trans Can P	21½	-½			
—	US Steel	30½	..			
12.7m	White Pass	125	..	15.9	2.2	21.9
109.1m	Zapata Corp	19½	-½	17.8	1.8	4.7

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
70.6m	Alex Discount 220		-10	19.7	9.0	41.7
6.296.9m	Allied I & Rem 410		-10	68.5	11.7	1.3
55.5m	Allied Irish 126		-6	9.2	7.3	6.7
19.4m	Arb-Latham 155		-10	12.7	8.2	11.4
237.9m	ANZ Grp Hldgs 98		-½	6.7	6.8	5.7
15.9m	Bk of Ireland 320		+15	27.5	8.0	5.4
107.0m	Bk Leumi Israel 22		+½	1.1	5.1	5.4
134.4m	Bk Leumi UK 210		..	11.2	5.6	17.3
325.7m	Bk of NSW 406		+20	27.5	6.8	9.1
903.2m	Bk of N Scotia 114½		-½	50.6	3.5	7.5
9.0m	Bk of Scotland 245		+5	15.0	6.1	6.4
324.4m	Bnks Trst NY 133½		-½	17.3	5.2	12.1
1.000.0m	Barclays Bank 263		+15	15.2	5.7	6.8
2.778.0m	Bates E Hldgs 20		..			
3.114.0m	Brown Shipley 163		+15	12.8	7.7	8.0
10.0m	Cater Ryder 265		-6	24.2	9.1	
57.3m	Chase Man 124½		-½	129	4.9	7.7
20.9m	Citicorp 123		..	67.7	10.1	7.4
1.000.0m	Clive Discount 78		-1	2.9	10.1	7.4
131.4m	Com Bk of Aust 265		-7	10.0	3.8	9.7
60.3m	Com Bk of Syd 190		+10	8.3	8.5	8.0
55.0m	CCF De France 1140½		-½	122	8.7	7.8
1.458.0m	First Nat Fin 114		..			
4.439.0m	Fraser Ans 8		..	0.1	0.6	
21.5m	Gerrard & Nat 145		-½	11.3	7.8	6.4
9.047.0m	Gibbs A 47		+3	3.0	6.4	17.6
3.500.0m	Gilbett Bros 375		..	30.0	11.4	7.7
32.3m	Grindlays Hldgs 96		-1	3.9	4.1	8.1
49.1m	Hambros Bank 195		+10	14.0	7.3	15.4
4.500.0m	Hambros Ltd 112		..	131	10.9	
21.5m	Do. Ord 187		+14	13.1	7.0	7.7
49.7m	Hill Samuel 55		..	6.2	7.3	8.8
1.768.0m	Hong K & Shang 224		+4	6.9b	4.1	33.4
5.733.0m	Jessel Toynbee 80		..	7.0	8.8	
3.911.0m	Joseph L. 145		+10	10.6	7.4	9.7
14.9m	Keyser Ullmann 29		-1	0.2e	0.5	
4.250.0m	King & Shaxson 65		+3	4.1	6.5	5.3
45.2m	Kleinwort Ben 92		+4	3.7	6.2	7.8
371.5m	Lloyds Bank 229		+3	12.5	5.6	4.6
84.7m	Mercury Secs 110		-9	4.7	4.3	6.6
400.0m	Midland 392		-20	19.4	6.4	5.3
16.3m	Minster Assets 46		-1	5.9	10.4	5.9
279.2m	Nat of Aust 270		..	8.9b	3.3	9.7
139.3m	Nat Com Bk Grp 62		+1	3.8	6.1	4.9
236.1m	Nat Westminster 237		+9	15.8	6.7	3.5
16.2m	Ottoman 133		+4	250	7.6	9.5
6.219.0m	Rea Bros 30		-2	2.2	4.9	12.7
706.5m	Royal of Can £15½		-⅛	78.5	4.1	13.1
25.7m	Schroders 330		+10	15.8	4.8	11.7
2.500.0m	Secombe Mar 260		+20	23.4	9.0	8.0
9.722.0m	Slater Walker 13		-½	b	..	
7.020.0m	Smith St Aubyn 65		-3	6.9	10.6	
320.1m	Standard Chart 332		+7	34.6	7.4	5.2
34.7m	Union Discount 390		..	28.0	8.8	12.2
4.095.0m	Wintrust 58		+7	4.6	7.9	17.2

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
595.5m	Allied 172		+2	5.4	7.2	12.4
319.9m	Bass Charrington 116		-8	6.7	5.8	12.6
35.9m	Bell A. 267		+17	9.4	3.5	8.2
16.7m	Boddingtons 112		+4	5.4	4.8	11.9
14.2m	Brown M 84		+1	5.4	6.4	9.9
15.2m	Bulmer H P. 131		-3	4.9n	3.2	8.7
1.452.0m	Burtonwood 81		+7	4.3	5.3	7.7
23.3m	C of Edn Dfd 33		+1	3.2	8.1	23.6
6.415.0m	Devenish 129		-8	8.1	6.6	7.0
368.3m	Distillers 155½		-2½	9.0	5.8	13.9
16.8m	Glenlivet Dist 215		-2	8.1	2.8	10.9
32.2m	Greenall 79		-2	5.0	6.3	7.7
19.5m	Greene King 190		+13	9.9	5.2	11.8
129.7m	Guinness 148		-2	8.7	5.9	8.7
4.300.0m	Hardys & H'sons 114		..	9.9	8.6	8.8
22.5m	Highland 87½		+1½	4.1	4.7	11.7
11.7m	Invergordon 68		-4	2.8	4.0	15.1
14.2m	Irish Distillers 62		+4	3.7	5.9	9.7
9.375.0m	Marston 39		..	2.4	6.2	7.4
338.1m	Scot & Newcastle 57		..	4.0	7.0	8.1
600.7m	Seagram 127½		-½	53.2	3.1	12.2
122.6m	SA Breweries 36		+3	6.4	11.8	3.9
2.750.0m	Tomatin 62		-1	4.1	6.0	20.2
20.2m	Vaux 300		+10	34.4	8.1	9.8
168.8m	Whitbread 'A' 78		-2	5.1	6.4	13.0
8.740.0m	Do B 78		-2	3.1	6.4	13.0
15.5m	Whitbread Inv 74		+2	5.3	7.4	20.4
23.8m	Wolverhampton 148		+1	7.9	5.3	9.7

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
13.0m	AAH 146		+12	16.9	9.1	7.8
3.293.0m	AB Electronic 114		-14	7.4	6.7	11.4
700.0m	Ac Cars 25		..	1.5	4.2	8.7
2.945.0m	Acrt Research 44		-2	3.0	6.3	4.9
56.7m	APL Hldgs 410		..	15.7	3.8	8.2
17.7m	AVP Ind 95		-10	4.0	4.3	8.2
12.0m	Aaronson Bros 42		-2	2.7	4.4	7.0
422.0m	Abrasives Int 74		-3			
1.312.0m	Acrow 82		-5	3.4	4.1	12.9
40.4m	Do 'A' 74		-7	3.4	4.6	11.7
5.153.0m	Adda Inv 29		-1			3.5
11.7m	Adwest Group 257		-7	11.7	6.0	7.6
812.0m	Aerofit & Gen 37		-2	3.1	5.8	23.5
14.0m	Airtrix Ind 54		-4	4.0	5.1	6.5
30.4m	Albright & W 111		-7	6.4	5.7	7.2
6.400.0m	Alcan 10½pc 191		..	1050	13.0	..
10.5m	Do 9½c Cnv 158		-1	800	10.2	..
15.2m	Alumate Ind 200		+11	19.2n	6.9	10.7
12.6m	Allen F. Balfour 64		-1	6.7	10.4	5.9
1.321.0m	Allen W G 50		-12	4.3	8.6	5.9
27.5m	Allied Colloids 200		-3	7.0n	3.5	13.4
4.770.0m	Allied Insulators 53		..	5.4	10.2	6.4
323.0m	Allied Plant 16½		-1	1.1	6.7	3.9
6.417.0m	Allied Polymer 191		..			11.1
9.779.0m	Allied Retailers 125		-3	7.7	6.2	6.6
2.700.0m	Alpine Hldgs 27		-2	3.0	11.1	8.2
14.0m	Amal Metal 255		-1	21.8	8.5	5.0
19.5m	Amal Power 193		+11	9.0n	7.9	5.9
3.025.0m	Amber Day 36		..	2.6	11.0	5.2
298.0m	Amber Ind Hldgs 4		..	0.7	8.5	2.5
1.500.0m	Anchor Chem 65		-1	5.7	8.7	5.7
15.1m	Anderson Strath 34		-1	3.9	8.1	8.2
5.791.0m	Andre Sheinbloc 56		..	5.0	8.1	10.8
3.645.0m	Anglo Am Asph 81		-3	3.7	4.5	8.1
125.5m	Anglo Amer Ind 490		+30	43.5	8.1	4.5
647.0m	Ans, Serve Hldgs 35		..			
3.424.0m	Applegarth 41		..	6.9	11.1	5.3
4.442.0m	Arbuthnot Lat 'A' 280		-2	27.7	7.9	6.3
2.931.0m	Arlington Mtr 9½		-½	0.7	7.3	5.3
12.9m	Armitage Shanks 49		-3	6.3	10.8	9.2
24.7m	Arnal Equip 32		+2½	2.9	5.4	10.3
4.097.0m	Arch & Lane 116		..	9.1	7.9	8.8
297.0m	Ash & Spinning 38		-1	4.8	12.6	25
115.0m	Aspres Gyle Pf 46		..	8.0	17.0	
24.2m	Ass Biscuit 71		+2	4.4	6.1	6.9
3.465.0m	Do A 67		..	4.4	6.5	8.3
240.4m	Ass Brit Food 114		..	6.0	5.3	9.7
30.0m	Ass Cinemas 148		-4	10.4	7.0	5.3
6.100.0m	Ass Fisheries 34		..	5.4	10.1	10.8
9.484.0m	Ass Leisure 38½		-2½	3.0	10.1	10.2
57.9m	Ass Nwspr 141		-4	7.4	10.5	13.2
35.8m	Ass Paper 98		-2	6.2	6.3	7.8
160.3m	Ass Port Cement 198		-2	12.4	6.3	8.3
35.8m	Ass Tel 'A' 42		-3	2.7	6.4	11.5
400.0m	Ass Tookis 26		-4	3.1	11.9	8.2
107.0m	Astbury & Miles 24		..	1.4	5.8	19
1.186.0m	Athene Trust 34		+1	4.4	13.0	7.6
344.0m	Attwood Lerrace 24		..	2.2	9.2	30.9
4.55.0m	Audiotronic 70		-1	5.0	12.8	9.2
6.650.0m	Aull & Wilberg 34		-2	2.4	9.1	7.2
2.496.0m	Aurora Hldgs 78		-½	4.4	5.7	8.6
16.0m	Austin E. 48		..	3.0	12.4	4.9
1.075.0m	Automotive Pd 77		-2	2.1	3.6	6.2
6.346.0m	Avdis Grp 72		..	3.3	4.6	10.0
93.4m	Avery 172		-2	6.1	4.7	10.2
9.125.0m	Avon Rubber 142		+1	7.7	5.4	10.7
504.7m	B.A.T. Ind 25		-10	20.4	8.1	6.1
62.1m	Do Dfd 28		..			
21.7m	BICC 53		-2	2.3	6.0	8.0
170.4m	BOC Int 217		+8	10.2	5.1	7.3
210.4m	BSG Int 42		-4	4.1	5.0	7.9
73.9m	BTR Ind 170		+6	10.0n	5.9	10.3
552.0m	BPM Hldg 'A' 74		..	3.8	10.4	10.3
11.5m	BRS Int 29½		+½	2.3	8.5	11.5
116.7m	BET Ltd 173		..	7.0	4.1	8.8
125.0m	B Till Ltd 60		-14	14.0	5.8	5.3
9.4m	Babcock & W 38		-3	4.3	5.4	11
1.160.0m	Baggeridge Brk 24		-3	3.2	11.1	8.1
2.42.0m	Baird C H. ord 6½		..	0.1	0.6	
2.42.0m	Baird W 161		+1	11.2	6.9	5.6
11.3m	Baker Perkins 91		-½	3.6	4.1	8.6
4.157.0m	Bamberger 41		-½	4.4n	10.7	3.5
3.000.0m	Barker & Dixon 9½		..			
140.0m	Barlow Rand 176		-16	14.0	9.4	17
1.000.0m	Barr & Wallace 56		-5	5.1	9.1	4.3
2.019.0m	Do A 55		-5	5.7	8.3	4.5
32.2m	Barrett Dyes 24		..	21.1n	11.9	5.4
1.257.0m	Barron Hldgs 48		-3	3.8	10.4	8.8
5.387.0m	Barton & Sons 44		-1	4.1	9.3	7.7
7.0m	Barwell G. 7		..	0.1	1.4	3.2
551.0m	Bath & P Land 32		..	4.5	5.4	4.9
1.095.0m	Beaver I 52		-4	3.1	5.9	11.9
1.013.0m	Beaufort Clothg 11½		-½	1.1	4.0	3.8
2.703.0m	Beaverbrook Grp 11		-½	4.4	3.0	4.0
1.508.0m	Beecham Grp 275		-15	2.5e	1.2	75.5
1.390.0m	Do A 54		-4	2.5e	4.6	17.1
n 817.0m	Beechman A 94		-1	7.4	11.5	7.8
71.7m	Beechwood Grp 64		-22	9.0	13.9	14.2
1.000.0m	Bell Group Ord 122		-4	4.4n	3.6	12.5
6.234.0m	Bentnor Corp 66		..	4.7	6.4	8.5
2.074.0m	Benn Bros 31		-1½	3.2	10.4	6.6
64.6m	Bertard, J & W. 208		-12	10.0	4.5	9.7
1.732.0m	Bertrands 44		-1	3.3	7.6	6.4
2.571.0m	Berwick Timpo 47		-1	3.7	7.9	10.2
7.0m	Bestobell 16		..	1.2	7.5	9.1
8.480.0m	Bett Bros 77		-1	5.4	5.4	5.7
19.9m	Bibby J 134		-10	8.0	6.7	5.0
47.4m	Birmid Qualcast 72		-1	4.1	5.5	5.7
1.340.0m	Birm Small Arms 49		-1	2.9	5.9	6.1
9.302.0m	Bishopsgate Secs 142		..	3.4	2.4	14.0
3.422.0m	Do A NV 98		..	3.4	4.5	7.5
31.5m	Black & Edgin 240		-12	10.0	4.5	9.7
2.741.0m	Blackman & C 34		..	1.9n	14.0	5.6
31.6m	Blacknd Hodge 114½		-½	4.6	4.6	7.1
2.090.0m	Blackwood Hd 15		..	1.5	9.8	4.1
6.962.0m	Blagden A & N 134		-14	9.7e	6.0	3.9
4.097.0m	Bluntell Perr 45		-2	4.0	4.3	6.5
2.194.0m	Boardman R. O. 10		-1	1.4	6.7	5.1
1.542.0m	Bodycote 46		..	3.4	7.4	4.4
1.320.0m	Bonser Eng 32		-7	2.9	9.0	12.2
5.616.0m	Booker McCon 157		-10	9.4	5.2	4.5
1.020.0m	Booth & Hulme 118		-6	7.8	6.7	4.8
4.000.0m	Boots 178		-2	9.4	5.3	7.7
8.941.0m	Bowater Corp 275		-5	15.0	5.5	8.1
641.0m	Bowl H. 130		..	3.5	2.7	15.8
23.2m	Bowthorpe E. 95		-7	3.4	3.6	8.1
1.966.0m	Boulton W. 196		-2	1.9	9.8	6.9
263.1m	Bow Ster Corp 210		-4	13.5	6.1	9.7
22.9m	Boxfrbre Hldgs 12		-½	0.7	5.7	5.2
1.587.0m	Brady Leslie 54		..	4.1	7.6	8.3
422.0m	Brady Ind 26		..	2.7	12.4	5.5
2.087.0m	Do A 26		..	2.7	12.4	5.5
2.801.0m	Braham Millar 24		..	2.3	9.6	6.0
1.600.0m	Braid Grp 52		..	3.7	7.1	7.7
3.125.0m	Braithwaite 221		+7	31.5n	9.1	3.6
9.743.0m	Brammer H. 198		..	5.5	3.8	4.7
2.719.0m	Brempt 42		..	1.9	4.5	9.3
14.9m	Brent Chem Int 167		-4	3.4	2.2	12.2
2.700.0m	Brent Walker 37		+2	1.7	4.6	7.7
4.545.0m	Brickhouse Dud 38		-2	3.0	10.4	5.7
99.9m	Bridon 140		-11	5.3	5.5	9.1
3.770.0m	Bright J Grp 75		-1½	3.4	9.7	6.4
4.362.0m	Brit Car Auctn 217½		-1	3.0	8.0	9.4
4.519.0m	Brit Enkalon 14		..	2.7	7.3	13.4
149.9m	Brit Home Strs 147		-6	9.4	6.4	10.7
3.677.0m	Brit Ind Hldgs 27		-1	2.1	9.5	8.3
59.6m	Brit Leyland 25		-2	..	..	1.6
2.996.0m	Brit Northrop 104		-4	..	..	3.1
12.4m	Brit Printing 41½		-½	4.9	11.8	6.7
11.5m	Brit Rollmakers 51		+½	3.5	7.4	30.2
1.941.0m	Brit Sim Ams 73		-3	7.1	9.7	11.8
1.000.0m	Brit Sugar 440		+15	14.0	3.2	4.0
4.012.0m	Brit Tar Prod 90½		-½	9.1	5.4	6.3
10.0m	Brit Vita 74		-3	2.9	3.9	8.7
2.307.0m	Britisps 20		-2	1.6l	4.1	16.3
9.731.0m	Brockhouse Ltd 54		..	5.0	9.6	9.2
4.449.0m	Brocks Grp 24		-4	4.6	5.6	9.5
1.356.4m	Broken Hill 415		+10	23.4	5.7	22.3
2.800.0m	Brown Jogn 60		-1	2.2n	3.4	4.9
3.926.0m	Brown & Sur 57		-1	4.3	11.4	13.5
107.9m

Secretarial and Non-Secretarial Appointments also on page 27

NON-SECRETARIAL

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Busy job, looking after clients & agency people, organising messengers etc. Good speaking voice and smart appearance essential. Around £2,800+.

THAT AGENCY
5 Kensington High St., W.8.
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HELP US TO PROVIDE A FIRST CLASS SERVICE

Merrill Lynch Relocation Management require intelligent person to work in their West End property department. Property knowledge not essential but ability to organize and work as part of a team important.

Salary £3,500 to £3,750 per annum according to age and experience.

PLEASE PHONE MRS WOLSTENHOLME on 839 1571

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£3,100

Want a tremendous social life in a position worthy of your skills? Then the Administrement of this London Club is the place for you. The treatment is fast-moving and varied, and as Secretary, you achieve your ambitions and use your full potential, with real responsibility and excellent prospects.

Here are all the perks of large life too!

To call David Scott today, 734 7361.

Churchill Personnel,
Abford House,
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TOUCH OF CLASS

£3,450

become the M.D.'s Personal Secretary in this elite W.1 professional team. You'll be given every opportunity to fulfil your ambitions as you handle correspondence, liaise with clients, run the office and plan your own day. Your week will be a challenge, and you'll be rewarded with late nights, L.V.'s, 5 weeks hols. For details of this career position, ring Dee, 828 7361.

Churchill Personnel,
Abford House,
15 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

T.V. RECEPTIONIST

£2,700 (NEG.)

Film Co. involved in Production of T.V. commercials, needs smart, intelligent Receptionist to look after their ultra-busy reception. Must have a first-class telephone manner and a quick mind.

Pathfinders, 629 3132

SPECIALIST ANTIQUE SHOP S.W.3

The administrator required to manage shop. A basic knowledge of accounts and an interest in files and would be useful in this family business. Ability to type some letters necessary. A salary of over £2,000 p.a. plus perks offered. Phone right Candice-Jane on 01-584 2753. (10—6 p.m.)

ARE YOU DYNAMIC

Active and efficient with good speaking voice? Can you type? Can you speak a second language? Are you flexible? If you answered yes to these questions we can offer you a salary of £3,000 p.a., paper from offices in W.2 and lots more.

Ring Louise on 734 3467 for appointment.

FASHION

Join our company will train you to sell to their top clients this beautiful new W.1 shop. You enjoy meeting people, have a sophisticated clearance (sales experience not ess). Salary £3,000-neg. call Anne Bridges today on 734 0911.

DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 225 Regent Street, W.1

TRAVEL

Youthful, intelligent Clerk-Typist, to work for a small company in S.W.7. Good speaking voice essential. Aged 18/20. Salary up to £1,400.

CALL CENTACOM STAFF
Kensington: 937 6505
Strand: 836 2875

SALES ASSISTANT

required for graphics/arts materials showroom, W.C.1. Direct customer contact with requires good command of English language and pleasant personality. Age 18-30. Previous experience not essential. Monday to Friday, 9.5—4. Weeks holiday. Phone: Tony Evans.

01-242 3482.

MODA FURS are looking for a smart young fashion conscious person, size 12, to assist in our wholesale retail business in W.1 (Typing essential). Salary £2,000 p.a., depending on age and experience.—Tel. 01-636 9 or 580 4700.

RECEPTIONIST needed to cope with lots of clients in hectic, friendly Mayfair Opticians Co. Pleasant surroundings, good salary. To £3,000.—Jaygar Careers, 730 2012.

DOR JILL of all trades for busy Estate Agency in Knightsbridge. Good telephone manner and typing essential.—01-730 9967.

GOOD/NEG. Spontaneous extrovert is sought by small W.1 staff consultancy. Will train motivated person. 734 2301.

SECRETARY Information Assistant, 20+, required due to promotion of present incumbent. You'll be part of small team dealing with queries from general public and trying. As £2,500 plus, 5 weeks hols, plus L.V.s. Call Paul Bevan, 387 1234, Weston Staff Consultants Ltd.

P.A. ASSISTANT (Marketing). £3,000 approx. Computer or telecom. useful, 4 wks. hols. 1. Belle Agy., 405 4284.

PHOTOGRAPHIC staff agency W.1. Is friendly Consultant/Interviewer with photographic experience. 434 1821.

ADVERTISING AGENCY in W.1 is looking for a polished, smart and intelligent Senior Receptionist who has hair allowance, bonus, salary to an equivalent £3,060. For sole agents, Monroe Agency. 486 3931.

HAIR BOUTIQUE. — Right girl, aged 26+, required for manager of boutique selling French shampoos to an international clientele. An interesting and very demanding post requiring somebody able to type, who enjoys dealing with people and prepared to learn some French. Salary negotiable plus free hairdressing, clothing allowance. Please ring Irving 493 4519, after 7.

LONDON SOUL COOK for Discotheque Dining Room. Experienced only, 5.5, £5,000 p.a.—730 7

LONDON LANGUAGES: Executive International Publicity Publications Company, Graduate Trainee. Knowledge of two foreign languages essential. The job is filing and supervising publicity technical writers. Initiative, vision, personality and imaginative flair are vital qualities. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career, excellent salary plus profit sharing, BUPA, pension scheme and perks. Telephone Margaret Jones, 734 3011.

RECEPTIONIST.—Our clients, an all international company, seek bright, versatile Receptionist. If you are able to work a small switchboard, have accurate typing and like a quiet busy atmosphere with £2,000 p.a. call Peter Plum on 734 4284.

NON-SECRETARIAL

FRIENDS of SOUTH MOLTON ST., W.1 for FRENCH CONNECTION CLOTHES

require person, 20-25 to assist with managing their exciting shop. You should have an interest in fashion, enjoy responsibility and a kind friendly personality. £85 p.w. + generous staff discounts. Phone 629 1552.

LUCIENNE PHILLIPS KNIGHTSBRIDGE

requires experienced sales assistants and trainees, for exclusive ladies' fashions. Excellent prospects, commission and L.Vs.

Telephone Vanessa or Sheena 235 2134

POWER HUNGRY MANAGER

£4,000+ PROFIT SHARING

Crown House Staff Services want the best Manager (male or female) in town to head up their Victoria Branch. You must have previous experience, of course, but even more important you will be a go-getter because building up the business will be a major part of this assignment. And if you have a fairly highly developed power complex, we won't hold it against you. We're asking a lot, but then we are prepared to pay a lot—£4,000 basic and generous profit-sharing in the first year. Come and convince us you are worth it.

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TWO AND TWO MAKE TEN

£3,500

Join this super international Marketing Company and enjoy lots of customer contact as you handle their basic bookkeeping and petty cash. It's an interesting and absorbing position as they market many different products, throughout the national and daily press media. You'll receive free drinks, free SUPA and pension scheme. So add up the advantages and ring David Scott immediately, 828 7361.

Churchill Personnel,
Abford House,
15 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

Could You See Yourself As An INTERVIEWER?

We need an enthusiastic Interviewer to join our busy team.

You'll need to be self-motivated, intelligent, and capable of thinking and working fast.

Interviewing experience an asset, but more important is a working knowledge of one of the Communications Fields in which we specialize, including Advertising, P.R., T.V., Music and Films. Call 629 3132.

BOOKKEEPER £3,400+

For this expanding Beauty Company in the West End who will train. Keep books to trial balance using a manual/computer system. Help prepare management reports. Deal with reconciliation plus payment of representatives' expenses. Excellent promotional prospects in a young atmosphere. 5% a day luncheon vouchers. 35½ hours. Give me a call, Val Davies, on 734 0911.

DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 225 Regent Street, W.1

WRITER.—A graduate with editing or journalistic experience in commerce. A knowledge of printing, design and layout, and of audio/visual production an advantage. Will be producing printed material from Management Consultants in W.1. Salary circa £2,000.—Contact Judy Farquharson Ltd., 17 Stratton St., W.1. 01-493 8824.

NICE ARCHITECT needs enthusiastic P.A. for brand new offices in S. Kensington. Nice shops, to £4,000 for m/f with initiative. Brook Street Bureau, 629 9931.

SECRETARIAL

LEARN ABOUT THE STOCK MARKET £3,200

Be trained to understand about Stockbrokers' activities for membership to become Brokers. Organise letters of acceptance. Public requires finding to applications. Two salary reviews, L.Vs., 4 weeks holiday and BUPA facilities. Your secretarial skills will secure you a place on this happy team, so call me now. Lesley Nicol, on 628 2691. DRAKE PERSONNEL, 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

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Demonstrate your initiative to become an Account Executive when you join this successful International Public Relations Company. Run photographic library. Analyse and pass on newspaper articles affecting clients. Utilise your secretarial talents to open up a new, exciting career. Excellent perks. Call Judy Knapp on 734 7186. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 205 Regent Street, W.1.

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Chance to go to Italy and Switzerland with this high fashion textile company. Increase sales—follow up orders. Use your initiative to plan your day. A lively friendly team who want to give you a career if you have some rusty secretarial skills—call me now. Anthea Davies, on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 225 Regent Street, W.1.

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A secretary to the dynamic commercial executive with this rapidly expanding Dealing Company, you will liaise with the oil world, meet and greet the clients, make all hotel and travel arrangements in a very friendly informal atmosphere. Use your secretarial skills to organise this brand new position. Call now Lesley Nicol, on 628 2691. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

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PHONE 01-253 8621. EXT. 59.

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GYNAECOLOGIST seeks medical receptionist/secretary with good audio exp. and Spanish for busy W1 practice. £3,500. + lunches.—M & S Agency 629 2381.

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A NEW BEGINNING WITH AMERICAN COMPANY

MOVING TO HOLBORN

Super prestige offices in newly decorated Georgian house.
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SECRETARY PA to Financial Outsourcer £3,500 negotiable.
SECRETARY/PA to Planning Manager £3,350 negotiable.
SHORTHAND AUDIO to Legal Executive and Property Manager £3,000 negotiable.
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to work for Solicitor and Trust Manager. Small, friendly office with prospects for right applicant. Salary according to qualifications and experience.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR'S ASSISTANT

£3,250

Be a genuine P.A. in this churning Managing Director's as his valued right-hand. You will arrange his meetings, his travel. Be in total control of appointments. It's up to you to sort out the secretaries, deal with the constant flow of visitors and liaise closely with him on all his new deals and projects. Handle a lot of confidential information and use your discretion and people sensitivity in this great international atmosphere. So start now by ringing Kathy Tanner 828 7361.

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15 Wilton Rd, SW1

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Do you want variety and responsibility? Then assist the head of the advertising and public relations department. Maintain the film library, hiring films out to local and school groups and showing films at the Association's meetings. £2,800 plus a salary review in 9 months, season ticket loan, lunches for 10p and a pension scheme in return for your audio skills. Ring me now, Lorna Stewart, on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 225 Regent Street, W.1.

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£3,200

Make it to the top in this plush prestigious Mayfair Organisation as PA to the young extremely charming ambitious guy. You'll look after his challenging day and in his absence, arrange appointments and meet the clients. Everybody is on first name terms and enjoying a really relaxed atmosphere. So join him now and utilise your sparkling personality in a very alive way. Ring me—Kathy Tanner, 828 7361.

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It's a good feeling to know there's a warm welcome, lovely surroundings, a friendly qualified consultant—and the best jobs in London all waiting for you! Could be heaven too! Celebrate "Fresh Faces" Appointment

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Learn all about fabrics, new styles, of dress, and be trained in merchandising. Liaise with advertising agencies and research into Northern European markets, be the focal point to solve any problems and gain discounts on clothes as only one of your perks. Do you have secretarial skills? If yes call me right away, Caroline Marsh, on 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 10 Pembridge Road, W.11.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT £3,600

Source and order furniture, organise lighting and flower displays for palatial Knightsbridge office. Liaise with advertising agencies and the Press regarding staff recruitment. Conduct initial interviews. If you are a good organiser, can type and want reputation of your abilities and early promotion call Sue Draper on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 225 Regent Street, W.1.

NEVER A DULL MOMENT!

You are the vital link between 8 Field Representatives and the Sales Manager of a world-famous Watch Company. You will be the Sec./PA to the Sales Manager and in his absence ensure everything runs smoothly. Rusty shorthand will suffice. Aged 19+. £3,000.

439 9341
BUREAU CLASSICAE

SPANISH TRANSLATOR/SECRETARY

required by International Organisation in W.1. Spanish mother tongue and higher education essential. Write in Spanish to

BOX 1424 J, THE TIMES.

SECRETARY, well spoken and of good appearance, 22-35. Pleasant offices, Piccadilly. Work varied and interesting. Salary negotiable. — Please telephone Mrs Brent, 439 8361.

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FRENCH ENGLISH College Leaver, Bilingual shorthand, £2,500+. Language Staff 629 8385.

ADVERTISING.—Due to promotion, an advertising agency in W.1 wants 2 top PA/Secretaries, one for Public Relations and one for Marketing. Salary £5,500 and profit share. Must be smart, ambitious and extrovert. For Sole Agents ring Keytone Agency 486 3681.

OUT OF HUT. Interesting job for small educated Sec/Driver, possibility travel.—Box 1403 J, The Times.

SECRETARIAL

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AT MANPOWER, THE WORLD WIDE SERVICE GROUP YOU'LL GET THE BEST

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International Jewellery Co. require a well groomed and presentable Sec. with S/Hand and typing to work for the Managing Director & Sales Director. Aged 21-28 years. Excellent opportunity to progress.

Hours 9.30-5.00 City Co. Excellent bonus. Twice-yearly salary reviews.

TEL: MR. COGHRAN
on 606 2411
CB PERSONNEL

INTERNATIONAL OIL GROUP

£3,300

YOUNG SECRETARY

This American Oil Group has a great opportunity for an ambitious young Secretary. A talent to organize and an unflappable personality are of prime importance. The ability to deal with people confidently is essential, together with sound secretarial skills. Further details from Chris Wallsgrove.

637 9922
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INTERESTING & VARIED JOB WITH FRIENDLY COMPANY

Secretary P.A. required for two young Directors of small quoted company working in the Trading field in Bond Office close to Holland Park. Pleasant personality, good telephone manner, reasonable memory and ability not to panic essential. Shorthand needed but speed not too important. Salary around £3,500 or more for the right person.

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Enjoy a decision making environment and go right to the top when you become involved with heads of industry and government as Sec/PA to the Chairman's assistant of this progressive company. It's an ideal situation for you to utilise your ambition and abilities to the full as this offers undoubtable career advancement and a varied stimulating day. Dial Lou Dee now 828 7361.

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Enjoy an active, varied atmosphere, in this small W.1 concern. Liaising with international clients, both on the telephone and personally. As Secretary to the Chairman you will become involved and be a useful and needed member of the team.

There are many perks being offered, so call Sian Owen for this opportunity. 828 7361.

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S.W.1

PUBLIC RELATIONS—

£3,600

Be responsible for 8 staff, arranging flats, hotels, travel, theatres, concerts, cars, chauffeurs, etc. for all overseas clients. Organise shopping excursions, visits round palaces, etc. Liaise with advertising agencies, publishers and printers. Help design and collate Company diary and liaise complimentary gifts. If you can type and want early promotion prospects, call Sue Draper on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 225 Regent Street, W.1.

RESTORE LONDON

Learn all about the restoration of London's historic buildings. Liaise with management and staff. Handle reports, estimates and related letters, deal with queries and problems on your own initiative. If you are a good organiser looking for a challenging position, call me right away with your sec. skills. Call Lesley Nicol, 628 2691. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

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Liaise with Bermuda, Holland and U.S.A. on design queries. Sort out first priorities for the Company, run the office your way and back up deals in confidential matters with flair and confidence. Don't miss the chance to really grow, as the Company will. All you need is flexibility and secretarial skills. Call Amanda Hoare immediately on 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 10 Pembridge Road, W.11.

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require a

PART-TIME SECRETARY

Mondays and Fridays.

PHONE: 01-584 3344

LEGAL SECRETARY

c. £3,200

Audio Secretary, preferably with litigation experience, newly created position for solicitor who has recently joined this forward looking firm of solicitors. Please phone Pippa Ritchie, 01-242 1212.

W.1. Public Relations Company requires Secretary (good shorthand/typing skills) with executive potential to work for two Directors. £3,200 negotiable, plus holidays honoured.—Ring 01-487 2641.

PART TIME SECRETARY shorthand typist (9 to 5, Tuesday to Thursday) for busy Harley Street consultant. Excellent salary. Secretaries Plus 388 9953 (Agy).

GOOD PART-TIME PA/Secretary needed by Chelsea PR Consultant. Ring 352 1249.

SECRETARY who would like to do something different required by Estate Agents in Chelsea to type and run as a sequence. Pleasant friendly offices, IBM Executive. Must be competent typist.—Apply 01-581 2687.

PEOPLE ORIENTATED. 20's+ sought to organise, promote and attend informal receptions/client lunches (basic shorthand).—734 8266. G.I.

GERMAN/ENGLISH SECRETARY 21+ English shorthand. £3,500+. Language Staff, 629 8385.

SECRETARIAL

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Ring Gilly on

937 9801

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is leaving us to seek fame and fortune in our former counties, so we are looking for someone with good shorthand and typing, equally clever, part, charming, charmingly, elegant, poised, hardworking, dishy, efficient, witty, intelligent to replace her as Queen Bee in our smart, young Advertising Agency in the Brompton Road.

We can offer a surprising package of extras go with the job.

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(P.A.)

Needs a reliable P.A. Secretary who can work with their M.D. in arranging tours and appearances for well-known International Stars. Experience in the music business essential. £3,500.

ADVERTISING

(P.A.)

Ad. Agency Director needs a self-propelling P.A. Secretary (access as P.A. with a bright, cheerful personality to share his headaches!). As much responsibility as you can take £3,500.

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(SECRETARY)

World-wide Pop Record Co. has an opening for an ambitious Secretary who's interest is the music scene and the desire to become actively involved in organising Promotions, Concerts, etc. To £3,750.

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(AUDIO)

Creative Boss of friendly go-ahead Ad. Agency needs a bouncy, industrious Audio Typist who can spin along in an unpredictable creative environment. £2,850.

Pathfinders, 629 3132
32 Maddox St., W.1.
(1 min. Oxford Circus tube)

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WOMAN

are looking for a Secretary. Someone who's keen, intelligent and can fit into our sometimes hectic life style. You'd be working for two Section Editors and must be able to handle telephone calls, write shorthand and type accurately. If you're interested ring

01-261 5454

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Help set up presentations, launches, special series. Supervise junior staff, run the office and keep things organized, as Personal Assistant Secretary to Managing Director/Chairman of this hectic, busy Agency in Knightsbridge. Lots of pressure compensated by lots of socialising for dynamic boss who needs a calming influence! Previous experience advantageous but not essential. Hear more from Diane Warren on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 225 Regent Street, W.1.

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If you have a proven employment agency record then why not come and join this small privately owned West End Bureau, dealing mainly with secretarial staff. Informal but professional atmosphere working closely with the M.D. Excellent remunerations.

Phone Jackie Sparks 935 2089 day and 794 9539 eves.

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Interesting Charity work. Salary £3,300 p.a., age 25+, W.1. area.

STAFF RESERVES BUREAU
31 Kingly Street, W.1.
734 3742/3/4

ARCHITECT.—Kensington specialising in theatre design requires Secretary able to work on own initiative and run small office. Salary negotiable.—A.M.S.A. Agency 01-734 0532.

W.1 Record Co. needs competent P.A. Secretary for our Business Affairs Manager. Salary around £3,000 p.a.—Tel. Carole Pitt, 01-636 1655.

ENTERTAINMENT Business Management Co. Central London requires Personal Secretary. Contact 01-724 1650.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM requires part-time shorthand/typist Mon., Wed., Fri., 9.30-6.—Apply London School of Journalism, 19 Hertford Street W1Y 8BB. Tel. 01-499 8250.

GRADUATES/College leavers. Temp Secs. Some skills. 70 160p. Tel. ton Staff Bureau, 734 0107.

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SECRETARIAL

International Property Company

requires

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO TRAVEL DIRECTOR

Offices High St. Kensington. Personality, appearance, and organising ability of prime importance. Secretarial experience necessary—French and/or Spanish advantageous. Excellent salary (about £3,000) and fringe benefits. Under 30, single, possess driving licence and free to travel. Write with c.v. and photo to:

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637 9922

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A challenging opportunity to digress from secretarial! Unlimited potential to progress in this successful International Company. Handle public phone queries, research replies, type your own relevant correspondence. Thorough training, top salary and 30p a day L.Vs. Interested? Call Judy Knapp now on 734 7186. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 205 Regent Street, W.1.

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INSURANCE.—Exciting career opportunity for young person, 19-25, to join an Underwriting Box at Lloyds. Insurance exp. preferred but not essential. To £2,600.—Dukes Careers 01-283 3861.

SECRETARIAL

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A good competitive salary is offered plus a twice yearly share of profits. Other benefits include a non-contributory pension scheme, free life assurance, flexible hours, subsidised canteen and season ticket loan.

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Dublin shop complex gets going

The exchange of contracts last week between the Irish Life Assurance Co and Dublin Corporation for the first phase of the Moore Street shopping complex marks a further stage in the new look being given to the historic city. The site covers some five acres and is within 100 yards of the General Post Office in O'Connell Street.

Designed by David Keane and Partners provides for 190,000 sq ft of shopping space in several malls, with multistorey parking for some 600 cars. An interesting detail of the design is that the building line along the west side of Moore Street will be set back to give an increased area for the existing street traders, and special accommodation is also being provided within the complex for stall holders.

In the main part of the scheme a large part has been prelet to Roches Stores, who will have access to the main mall from their recent extension. Under the terms of the partnership agreement between Irish Life and the corporation, Irish Life will provide the finance and be responsible for the development.

Any surplus above an agreed yield will be divided equally between the corporation and Irish Life. Total development cost is about £10m. Letting of this scheme is through Lisney and Son, of Dublin.

Irish Life is also concerned with another scheme, between Abbey Street and Talbot Street, costing about £20m. There the first phase is complete and the second, comprising shopping, offices and residential units, is due for completion towards the middle of next year.

In Scotland the first large new office development in Falkirk for many years is nearing completion. The building is Grahame House, in Vicar Street, on the site of the old post office, the impressive Victorian front of which is being retained. Design is by Scott, Brownrigg and Turner and the space provided will be about 22,500 sq ft, which is being offered at £3.75 a sq ft.

The development is by Grahame House Investments, a company jointly owned by Wight Investments (Polmont), a subsidiary of Wight Construction Holdings, and Alex Lawrie Properties, a subsidiary of Walter Duncan and Goodricke. Letting is through Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden, of Edinburgh, and Jones Lang Wootton, of Glasgow.

Work has begun on the second phase of the central area redevelopment in Sale, Cheshire, which is being carried out by Langford Property Co, a subsidiary of Beaumant Properties. This phase, part of a six-acre scheme, will comprise nine individual shops of varying sizes, totalling some 23,680 sq ft, which are to give on to a covered pedestrian mall.

It will adjoin the recently reopened covered market hall and link Town Square with Hereford Street, opposite the entrance to the new Tesco department store, which is now nearing completion. Parking will be provided at first-floor level and be linked by bridges to the existing multistorey car park and to the roof of the new Tesco store.

A building contract worth £500,000 has gone to J. Jarvis, of Sale, and completion is due early next year. Design is by Turner, Lansdown Holt and Partners, of Manchester, and letting is through Healey and Baker.

In the industrial sector Dimsdale Developments (South East) and Crowrale Properties, a wholly owned subsidiary of Associated Newspapers, are to carry out a joint industrial partnership scheme with the London Borough of Hounslow.

Designed by Southgate Associates, the scheme will have an investment value of more than £1m and will comprise 44,500 sq ft of industrial and warehousing space at Pier Road, Feltham, Middlesex. Construction is due to begin this month for completion about next March. Units will be available from 5,000 sq ft at rents of £2 a sq ft. Letting is through Harold Williams Bennett and Partners, Brian Cooper and Co, and Dumphys.

Garden House, in Long Acre, Covent Garden, is a renovation office scheme carried out by the English Property Corporation.

A new addition to the London office market, Garden House, in Long Acre, which extends through to Floral Street just by the Royal Opera House, is a renovation scheme carried out by the English Property Corporation.

The operation took in two buildings now joined by a new link and provides some 10,000 sq ft of offices on five floors, and 3,660 sq ft of industrial or storage space in the basement. The top floor of the rear building retains its original timber vaulted warehouse roof. The scheme is in the sensitive Covent Garden area and the character of the buildings has been retained. The architects were Scott, Brownrigg and Turner. Letting is through E. A. Shaw and Partners and the rent is £90,000 a year.

Another interesting office building available for letting is the former headquarters of the Beatles at 54 St James's Street, Westminster, which the Esso Pension Trust has put on the market through Herring Son and Daw. The building, which is on the corner of Bennet Street, is built in the Georgian style and has a large bay window on the first floor.

It has been extensively modernized and has had a fifth floor added. There is full air-conditioning and double glazing. Accommodation totals 11,363 sq ft, including five floors of offices and ground floor and basement showrooms. It is available at £130,000 a year on a lease of 20 or 25 years.

Gerald Ely

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LONDON • PARIS • GLASGOW • AMSTERDAM

LANCING
Sussex
New Warehouse
with high risk sprinklers
20,000 sq.ft. approx.
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PICCADILLY CIRCUS
SHAFTESBURY AVENUE
Superb office/showrooms/workrooms. 1,700 sq. ft. 3rd floor at top of building with lift. Air conditioning, many amenities. Lease 17 years. Rent £4,250 p.a.
JOHNSTON & PYCRAFT
373 5074

REGENT ST., Upper, 1-2 furn. offices, recpt. area free, short/long term. Secretarial services available. 580 7011.

PICCADILLY HOUSE SW1
Superb Office Suites To Let
1,500 – 2,300 – 4,800 – 7,000 sq. ft.
Lifts - Air conditioning - Lighting - Carpeting - Commissionaire
Sole Agents: DE & J LEVY 01-930 1070
Estate House
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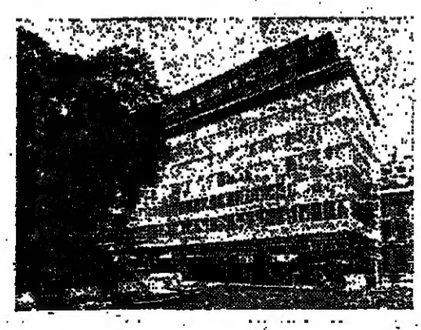
30/35 Pall Mall, SW1
Fine Modern Building



Vacant possession of well appointed club premises about
23,500 sq. ft.
plus residential accommodation
Suitable also for Embassy, or institutional use, subject to consents.
Freehold for Sale
(Subject to leases)
Joint Agents
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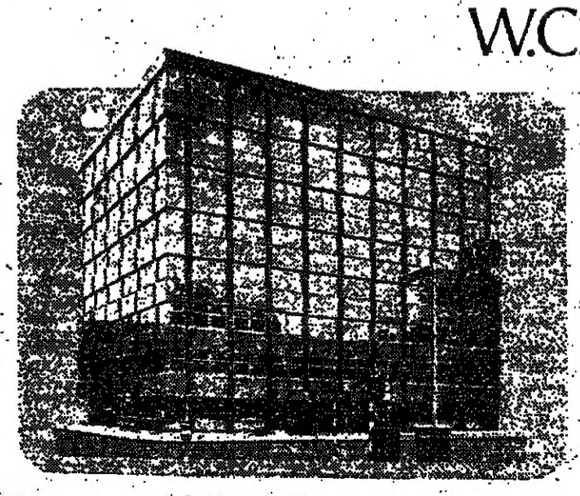
ALBION HOUSE
NEW OXFORD STREET
W.C.1



A superior air-conditioned office building with every modern amenity.
39,000 sq.ft. To Be Let
Plus private car-park at basement level
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Commercial and Industrial Property

ALING BROADWAY, W5
MODERN PRESTIGE BUILDING
Ideal suite in excellent out-of-centre location.
4,350 sq. ft. and car parking
£15,250 p.a.
HINTON & CO.,
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01-493 3891

Kirkcaldy District Council
SHOP SITE AT FORRES DRIVE, NEWLISTON, KIRKCALDY
Offers are invited from developers to lease and develop a proposed shop site at Forres Dr. off Brown Road, Kirkcaldy.
A Schedule of Particulars giving details of the site and proposed development may be obtained by telephoning the Administration Department, Town House, Kirkcaldy. Tel. Kirkcaldy 61144 Ex. 226.
J. M. SMITH,
Director of Administration
Town House,
Kirkcaldy.

SHORT TERM CITY OFFICES
JOHN CARPENTER HOUSE, E.C.4
Now you can rent a fully serviced executive office suite of about 200 square feet complete with full multilingual secretarial services, conference room, audio-visual, 24-hour answering service, Telex, messenger and photocopying facilities.
These modern centrally heated offices are ideal for companies seeking the temporary prestige offices in London adjacent to Blackfriars.
For further details, telephone Barbara Hughes at Serviced Executive Offices Limited at 565 6791.

FOR SALE
Industrial Site in North East England—1 acre with planning permission and services.
Central location, ideal for distribution depot or factory
Telephone 0783 844 755

LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PREMISES
Weston-Super-Mare
10,500 sq. ft. Electronic security system, close town centre and M5. Refurbishing. Rent £5,000 p.a. exclusive. Lease 5/7/14 years available. Telephone: Weston-super-Mare (0934) 412799 business hours.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE offices, Barton House. A new Development by St Martin's Group of Property Companies. 31,400 sq. ft. particulars and specification, Completion due August. For further details, contact: Storey Brown & Partners. Tel.: (0632) 28261.

HACKNEY, E.8. Substantial freehold factory, 15,000 sq. ft. vacant plus 10,500 sq. ft let at £11,000 p.a. Benefits of substantial loan available. Further details: Strutons, 171 Lower Clapton Road, E.5. 985 2243/5292.

HAVANT.—Modern Warehouse, 30,500 sq. ft. Rent only £30,500 p.a. Ferry Court & Son. (07063) 50701.

HATTON GARDEN. Freehold offices approx. 3,500 sq. ft. Vacant possession. Peter Symmons & Company. 405 0914.

JERMYN ST.—700 sq. ft. good space, good building. Reasonable rent. James & Jacobs. 930 0261.

E.C2. Fully furnished to whom may concern. Telephone, phone and telex. Tel. Pinckley (0423) 364.

Investment and Finance

WANTED URGENTLY
SECONDHAND STAINLESS STEEL ATMOSPHERIC STORAGE TANK. Type stainless steel 316 or 316L. Horizontal. Capacity 30,000 Gallons approx. Price Dublin 302674 ask for Mr. Kearns. Telex 31066.
Tobodin Ltd., 15-16 Georges Place, Dunlaoghaire, Co. Dublin

INVESTMENTS wanted between £15,000 and £30,000. Details to retained agents Gerald Partners. 01-723 3676.

Business for Sale

SMALL FAMILY MOTOR business with main leasehold premises in country town, in S.E. Reputation for quality. For sale as a going concern with loyal staff et cetera. Box 2406 H The Times.

Commercial Services

CHELSEA.—Private storage offices: 300 sq. ft., w.c., h. & c. £1,500 p.a. incl.—01-352 3771.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

MARINE AND GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Notice is hereby given that the 133th Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Society will be held at MGM House, Heene Road, Worthing, West Sussex, on Wednesday, 15th June, 1977, at 12.30 o.m., for the following purposes:
1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1976.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To re-appoint the Society's Auditors and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other ordinary business of an Annual General Meeting.
Each Member may attend and take in person or by proxy at meetings of the Society. A proxy need not be a Member of the Society.
By Order of the Directors,
C. W. FORD,
Secretary.
MGM House, Heene Road, Worthing, West Sussex BN11 3DY.
16th May, 1977.

TRANSFER BOOKS

JOHN LEWIS AND COMPANY Limited
Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of the 5 per cent First and 7 per cent Cumulative Preference Stocks of the Company will be CLOSED on 30 June, 1977 for the preparation of dividend warrants.
B. D. DICKINSON
Secretary
4 Old Cavendish Street
London W1.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF SUBMISSION OF ALTERATION TO STRUCTURE PLAN TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (Act 1971) CITY OF COVENTRY
STRUCTURE PLAN 1975
REVIEW OF HOUSING LAND
THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF WEST MIDLANDS submitted to the Secretary of State for the Environment on the twelfth day of May 1977 for his approval, proposals for the alteration of the City of Coventry Structure Plan 1975 in respect of land for housing purposes in compliance with the direction made by the Secretary of State to the County Council to consider making provision for additional land for housing within the area of the City of Coventry Structure Plan. The Review relates to the area of the former County Borough of Coventry prior to the first day of April, 1974.
Certified copies of the City of Coventry Structure Plan, the County Council's submission to the Secretary of State, the report of survey and the statement established in section 8(3) of the Act have been deposited at the office of the County Secretary at the address below and at the office of the City Secretary, City of Coventry, Council House, Coventry CV1 5RR.
The deposited documents are also available for inspection free of charge by all interested persons at the places mentioned above on weekday morning office hours. Copies will also be available for inspection at public libraries throughout Coventry.
Objections to the alteration should be sent in writing to the Secretary of State, Department of the Environment, Five Ways House, Islington Row Middleway, Birmingham B15 1SN, before the first day of July 1977. Objections should state the matters to which they relate and the grounds on which they are made.
A person making objections may send a written request (stating his name and the address to which the notice is to be sent) to the County Secretary of the County Council of West Midlands at the address below to be notified of the decision on the Plan.
Dated this 12th day of May, 1977.
Forms for making objections are obtainable at the places where the documents have been deposited.
P. D. WILLIAMS, ESQ., County Secretary, County Hall, 1 Lancaster Circus Queensway, Birmingham B4 7DJ.

EDUCATIONAL

"O" "A" "A" LEVEL tuition. Courses commencing Sept. 1977. For information contact: Holborn Tutorial College, 47 Red Lion St., London, W.C.1. 01-405 8644.

DIPLOMA in Television Studies. Television directing and production; full-time/part-time. T.C.C., 95 Grosvenor St., W.1. 01-629 5069.

G.C.E. DEGREE and Professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus. W. Millegan, A.C.I.S., Dept. A74, Wolsey Hall, Oxford, OX2 6PR. Tel.: (0865) 54231, 24 hrs.

5-DAY ACTING COURSES, July and August. Thorndike Theatre, Leatherhead and Chequers Theatre, London. Syllabus, tel. 01-693 7159 (eves.).

Secretarial and Non-Secretarial Appointments also on page 25

SECRETARIAL

SEC/PA FOR PERSONNEL
Capitalise on your skills and train with W.1 Co. to run their Personnel function. You'll be 23+, earn c. £5,500: so for an immediate interview contact:
CAREER CARE (Agency)
222 0481
53 Victoria St., S.W.1.

WINE AND ANTIQUES SECRETARY
needed for Wine department of busy Fine Art Auctioneers, S.W.7. Organise wine lectures etc. Opportunity to assist with clocks and jewellery. Shorthand not required. 9-5.30.
Telephone 01-584 9161.

CO-ORDINATE JUNIORS AT UP TO £3,700
Interesting opening at well-known Management Consultancy for an experienced Secretary able to co-ordinate the work of junior staff. Key role with varied responsibilities in good firm with generous benefits. Miss Sinclair, Challoners, 116 Newgate Street, E.C.1. 606 5654.

STEP UP TO CHAIRMAN'S P.A. AT AROUND £3,700
Fine opportunity for well-trained Secretary to take over as P.A. to the Chairman of a medium sized City Brokers. Good education, personality and appearance a positive asset. Very generous perks. Miss Castle, Challoners, 17 Broadway, S.W.1. 222 3022.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of C. B. LOVE & CO. LTD. (In Liquidation)
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS on Wednesday, the 15th day of June 1977 at 11.15 a.m. to be followed at 11.30 a.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date.
Dated this 6th day of May, 1977.
O. SUNDERLAND
Liquidator

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of WRIGHTSONS (1974) Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation).
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS on Monday, the 20th day of June 1977 at 11.15 a.m. to be followed at 11.30 a.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date.
Dated this 9th day of May, 1977.
O. N. MARTIN
Liquidator.

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of W. E. WHITE & SONS (TOWAGE) Limited (In Liquidation).
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS on Monday the 20th day of June 1977 at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date.
Dated this 9th day of May, 1977.
O. N. MARTIN,
Liquidator.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
(University of London)
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
Applications are invited from POST-DOCTORAL BIOCHEMISTS for the post of Lecturer in Biochemical Pharmacology from October 1977. Salary scale £3,356-£6,668 plus £450 London Allowance and superannuation benefits. Applications (six copies) should be sent by June 11, 1977, to the Secretary, 8 Hunter Street, London WC1N 1BP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

SECRETARIAL

KNIGHTSBRIDGE—£4,000
Secretary/P.A. required for young director of small marketing company situated in brand new offices. Aged 21-30, the successful applicant will be someone attractive, personable and smart appearance who is seeking responsibility. 2 weeks holiday, cash bonuses plus other perks.
Tel.: 235 3071

TOP FASHION DESIGNERS
Leading fashion group with 5th in U.D., £5,500 and 35% discount on goods. Lots of client contact and some involvement in the buying of products. 493 2021
RAND SERVICES

INTERIOR DESIGN
Get out and about to other branches, visit V.I.P. clients, assist designers, order all office supplies and keep up to date on orders when you assist the Managing Director of this small creative Company. If you have excellent sec. skills and enjoy involvement call Pam Townsend on 583 9781 DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency) 61 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

PUBLISHING SECS. W.C.1
Sales Director £5,300 — Shorthand
Export Manager £5,200 — Audio
Sales Manager £5,500 — Shorthand
Good benefits and excellent prospects
Covent Garden Bureau
53 Fleet St., EC4
353 7696

FROM £3,300 PLUS FREE LUNCHES AND PARKING
Well spoken, unflappable Audio Sec./P.A. 25-35, required to assist two partners in property co., S.W.1.
PHONE: 01-828 1565.

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY, P.A.
With good French including shorthand, wanted for animal charity operating vet service in North Africa. Short hours, good conditions. £5,000 p.a. Office close Victoria.
Ring Miss Collins, 828 0097

COLLEGE LEAVER BENT ON BOOKS!
Famous Bloomsbury Publisher has an ideal vacancy in its international rights department for a bright young College Leaver keen to get into this field. Involves a lot of overseas work. It's always interesting, usually busy. Good starting salary and bonus. Miss Young, Challoners, 51 Gresham Street, E.C.2. 606 5654.

POOH BEAR AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE
Work as Audio Secretary for 3 guys who are in the toy business. £3,500 plus profit sharing. To be involved in a variety of duties in this delightful world.
A1 STAFF
629 1904

PUBLIC RELATIONS
Specialist PR Consultant, Fleet Street, requires calm and efficient Secretary/PA. A challenging and responsible position requiring good secretarial skills, office organization, ability to deal with clients, interesting documentation and cross-section of accounts to become involved in. Salary £5,000.
Please ring 353 2879.

GET INTO PUBLISHING AT M.D. LEVEL
Managing Director of the paper back division at a famous international publishers needs an experienced Secretary with good speeds, a pleasant personality and plenty of initiative. Super job with lots of scope in fascinating field. Good salary, bonus and other benefits. Miss Baines, Challoners, 193 Victoria Street, S.W.1. 828 3843.

FASHION / LANGUAGES.—P.A./Sec. 21 / to become involved in export fashion at M.D. level in W.1. Suit business orientated person who enjoys client liaison. Knowledge of French/German useful. Occasional European travel. £5,500 (early review) plus perks.—Call Peter Howell, 581 1073. Welton Staff Consultants Ltd.

MUSIC IN THE AIR!—Experienced Executive Secretary required for International Music Festival, varied and interesting work. Knightsbridge office. Excellent speeds essential. Salary negotiable. Telephone 01-589 0344, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

AUDIO SECRETARY required by Senior Negotiator in young, friendly firm of Mayfair surveyors. Interesting and varied work. £2,750 + three weeks' holiday.—Tel. 01-499 4378.

ADMINISTRATION SECRETARY I M/f, with good skills, able of setting up new systems in brand new offices. Earn to £5,800. Brook Street Bureau. 580 8991.

SENIOR POSITION for Secretary with excellent skills and appearance. Friendly professional firm in W.C.2. To £4,000 for m/f. Brook Street Bureau. 580 8991.

PERSONALITY SECRETARY. £5,700 for m/f. Personality plus good secretarial skills are music for this big co. Beautiful offices. Brook Street Bureau. 584 0061.

MOTOR CARS

JENSEN INTERCEPTOR MK III 1972
Finished in Mid Sky Blue with Dark Blue hide interior. Supercharged, standard glass, irrigation, air conditioning. Stereo radio/8 track and usual extras, new starter motor, a new tyres. This car has recently been thoroughly overhauled and is in excellent condition
£4,250 ono
Tel. 0376 70824 (Essex)

VOLVO, HI-FI & CARAVAN
ENTHUSIASTS PLEASE NOTE 145 Estate 1974 "N" finished in orange with tan upholstery. Fitted with Blaupunkt stereo and Volvo tow-bar, together with many other extras including roof rack, rev counter, fog lamps. Spotless condition throughout.
£2,700
Tel. Chorleywood 4678
(Eves and weekends)

JENSEN INTERCEPTOR III
M reg., '74 spec. Dark green, beige trim. Excellent condition, low mileage. All standard fittings, inc. £400 radio/cassette recorder. £4,750 o.n.o. Would consider interesting part-exchange; H.P. can be arranged.
Tel.: 0740 20571 any time.

MGB GT 1971 automatic, green, heated rear window and S.U. carburettors. 30,000 miles only. Expertly maintained and in exceptional condition. Mot'd until July. Taxed Sept. £1,200 o.n.o. Tel. 01-761 1056 pre. 9 a.m./7 pm 7.30 p.m.

VW JEANS BEETLE. 1974, Excellent condition, one owner, 20,000 miles only. Extras include radio, heated rear screen, interior lights. £1,050.—Tel. Guildford 810257.

TOMI BL. XJ6. 1969. Light blue. 70,000 mls. Reasonable condition. £1,500 or offers, or will split. Hornchurch 56727.

B.M.W. DISTRIBUTOR. Sales and Service.—01-560 0686.

NEW 132 FIATS. £150 of extras fitted free. m/r 74. E.P. if you buy before 31st August. 727 2777.—Normans. 01-584 6441.

LAND/RANGE ROVERS/Bedfords chassis cabs. Good delivery. Dings Croft. Tel. Walton on Thames 26773.

SECRETARIAL

HOW ABOUT ARRANGING EXHIBITIONS?
Exhibitions Manager of major U.K. centre hires a geek cum petient Secretary, well spoken and good on organisation, to whom he can delegate office running & increasing responsibilities. Lots of action, own office & plenty of client contact. Contact Miss Graham, Challoners, 116 Oxford Street, W.1. 637 5623.

CLEVER COLLEGE LEAVER
For Major Merchant Bank
First-class opening in top Merchant bank for a really intelligent College Leaver with good secretarial training working as part of a team on an interesting range of deals. Excellent salary, bonus, benefits and prospects. Miss Lewis, Laurie & Co., 41 Moorgate, E.C.2. 606 6365.

SEARCY'S
require a bright young intelligent Secretary with personality able to take responsibility when the pressure of parties is on.
Phone 01-584 3344

JUNIOR SECRETARY £2,500
Perfume company in the West End need good secretary to work for the Personnel Administrator. Varied and interesting job. Must have good speeds and telephone manner.
Phone Jill Foster, 734 0157
ALFRED MARKS BUREAU
151 Regent Street, W.1.

P.A./SECRETARY
To work with author approx. 3 to 4 months. Attractive personality, preferably American, excellent English and fast typing. £6.60 w.p.m. Previous experience of manuscript checking and typing essential. Approx 30 hours a week, good terms, Kensington area. 01-602 4576

FINE FIRST JOB WITH PROSPECTS IN VIEW
Excellent opening at West End H.Q. of well known Service organisation for bright young School Leaver with sound secretarial training & something of a flair for Admin. Leads of scope, lots of "choice work" too! Good starting salary and benefits. Miss Gilbert, Challoners, 91 Regent Street, W.1. 734 0476.

Partner in small friendly firm of Aldwych Solicitors requires
SECRETARY SHORTHAND OR AUDIO
Salary £5,000, bonus, L.V's, season ticket loan. Ring Nor Read. 405 2123.

POOH BEAR AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE
Work as Audio Secretary for 3 guys who are in the toy business. £3,500 plus profit sharing. To be involved in a variety of duties in this delightful world.
A1 STAFF
629 1904

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Please ring 353 2879.

GET INTO PUBLISHING AT M.D. LEVEL
Managing Director of the paper back division at a famous international publishers needs an experienced Secretary with good speeds, a pleasant personality and plenty of initiative. Super job with lots of scope in fascinating field. Good salary, bonus and other benefits. Miss Baines, Challoners, 193 Victoria Street, S.W.1. 828 3843.

FASHION / LANGUAGES.—P.A./Sec. 21 / to become involved in export fashion at M.D. level in W.1. Suit business orientated person who enjoys client liaison. Knowledge of French/German useful. Occasional European travel. £5,500 (early review) plus perks.—Call Peter Howell, 581 1073. Welton Staff Consultants Ltd.

SECRETARY SHORTHAND TYPIST £5,500 negotiable plus LVs. Varied and interesting work. Last speeds required: 9.30-5. E.C.2 (355 6288 Evans Agency.

SECRETARY P.A.—£5,750 plus L.V.s Partner level Chartered Accountants in E.C.2. Confidential work to assist in smooth running of office. 283 6288 Evans Agency.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, N.W.8. for Writer/businessman. Private house. Age 35-50. Fast shorthand-typing speeds. Wide qualifications, to Box 1209 J The Times.

BOSS REQUIRES legal Audio secretary and right arm. W.1. Area. £5,200. 01-487 5396.

RICCI BURNS, hairdresser, requires a Personal Assistant. Good secretarial skills and a driving licence essential. Excellent salary for right person.—Please ring: 487 4595 for an appointment.

DIRECTOR small W.1 Oil Co. needs lively, flexible PA/Sec., 25ish. Good formal skills and spoken German essential. To £5,500 p.a. 4 weeks hols., super fringe benefits.—Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807/0110.

SECRETARY/P.A. £5,200 P.A. required for Computers Service Company, Kensington, W.8. Although accurate audio typing 50+ w.p.m. is essential we require more: the ability to schedule a varied work load to assist sales staff in establishing and maintaining contact with potential clients, and to organise the distribution of Company literature are some of the requirements of this position. Excellent conditions of employment. Contact Mary Richards, 937 7211.- extension 2166.

DIRECTOR LEVEL SECRETARY M/f, for Finance and Construction co. Own office in beautiful Georgian house. £5,500. Brook Street Bureau. 580 8991.

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

ROLLS-ROYCE ROLLS-ROYCE ROLLS-ROYCE
On Tuesday, May 17th, The Times is presenting another Rolls-Royce and Bentley *Special. The third in the* present very successful series.
For further information and details of the 10 per cent early booking discount, ring:
01-278 9351 now
and ask for Sue Scholls

1973 P Reg Silver Shadow
Immaculate. 36,000 miles. Silver mink, blue interior. Private sale. £13,750.
Telephone office hrs. 734 5611 or evenings 794 0919.

1963 BENTLEY S3. Fridge, two-tone blue, exceptional condition throughout. £5,250.—04116 7422.

CAR HIRE

RANGE ROVER HIRE. Cheapest in London. Tel. Walton on Thames 28779. Dings Croft.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SUCCESSFUL PROFESSIONAL, age 30, male, graduate London University, geography/geology, seeks overseas post of two years maximum duration. Box No 1327 J The Times.

EX-PUBLIC SCHOOL personable male, aged 20, drive, personality, initiative, overseas experience, seeks career in media, communications or allied fields.—Tel. 01-748 0116.

FLAT SHARING

NEGOTIATOR. Bright & hard working person required for expanding luxury flat agency, Knightsbridge. Plenty of responsibility, good salary.—Ring Quintess. 584 9178.

W.2. Pleasant furnished room (share kit. dining area and bath only). For professional girl in central heated flat. £20 p.w. incl. Tel: 262 9208 after 7.00 p.m.

N.W.6. All inclusive lux. house, shared room, 2 males (25 55). £27.50 p.c.m. each.—229 6606 ex. 216 9-5, 204 7945 eve.

HIGHBURY.—Sunny bed sit in designer's own house. £65 p.c.m. inc. breakfast, use kitchen. 01-226 6698 359 3838.

N.W.8.—Own small room in c.h. flat, colour TV. £60 p.m.—722 1527.

LATYMER COURT, W6. Own bedroom in nice flat, share k. & b. Suit nurse or quiet student. £6 weekly. Oxhott 27705.

TWO to GIRLS share flat, Barnes, with 2 others. Each own room. £13.50 p.w. ex.—748 3574.

FLATMATES. Specialists in 613 Brompton Rd. SW3. 589 5491.

FLAT-SHARE. 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

SHARE A FLAT 25+, personal—efficient. 175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.

CHELSEA.—Girl share c.h. house, own room. £75 p.c.m. 352 0704.

S.W.6.—Girl to share flat. Own room. Reg lower. £40 p.c.m.—01-731 1655 after 6.30.

NW6—2 girls, 25+, share room, spacious flat. £45 p.c.m. inc. 01-328 3457.

GIRL 30's for super S.W.13 garden flat. Own room. £21; days 253 3115, eves 876 5325.

S.W.5.—Male to share large room; £45 p.c.m. 370 4918.

PROF. Girl, late 20s, to share s.c. flat, Kensington; all mod. cons. £65 p.c.m., after 6.30. 346 2581.

E.9.—Girl (30) share attractive flat, own room. £11 p.w.; £75 deposit returnable. 262 5388 x 358.

WEST KENSINGTON.—2 girls to share large flat; own rooms; £20 p.c.m. Tel. 603 8631 after 6.

S.W.15.—2nd person, T.V. £60. Call after 6.30: 870 8017.

KENSINGTON SQUARE.—2 girls to share large flat; own rooms; £20 p.c.m. Tel. 603 8631 after 6.

HALF SHARE HOUSE, N.17. Own room; suit pro. or exec. suit pro. (national person. 733 0472 (day).

SLOANE SQUARE.—Female share; £38 p.c.m. Tel. 730 4825 (eves).

S.W.11.—Tidy girl to share room, elegant flat; £4 p.w. Linen service. Inc. 01-228 3626.

S.W.6. 2 girls to share room in newly converted flat; £38 p.c.m. each. Available immediately. 01-382 5689 after 6 pm.

S.W.1.—Girl to share spacious top flat, own room; £14 p.w. Ring 235 3482 (after 6 p.m.).

CHELSEA.—Pleasant room to let; £10 p.w. some evening baby sitting. Ref. 589 0022.

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Mrs. S. Ferrier.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

" . . . if you confess with your lips that Jesus is Lord and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, you will be saved."—Romans 10: 9 (R.S.V.).

BIRTHS

BURNHAM.—On May 9th, to Fiona (nee Wilson), and Arthur—a son (Alexander William le Veque).

CHILD. On May 13th 1977, at Kingston Hospital to Jean (nee Cunningham) and John Child—a son (Jeremy John Cunningham), a brother for Andrew.

FINCH.—On May 14th, at Bexley Maternity Hospital, to Elaine (nee Baillie) and Graham—a son (Malcolm James).

LYON-TAYLOR.—On May 13th, 1977, to Jilly (nee Robinson) and Julian—a son (Rupert).

MILNES.—On the 14th May, at St Mary's, Portsmouth, to Nicola (nee Harman) and John—a son, a brother to Rachel and Hamish.

MORGAN.—On 13th May, to Pamela (nee Krumskik) and Gareth—a son (Huw Lloyd), a brother to Rhodri.

MOSES.—On Friday, 13th May, to Isobel (nee Hooker) and Joan—a daughter (Antoinette Ann), a sister for Natasha.

STEWART.—On 12th May, 1977, to Pauline (nee Allison) and Graham Stewart—a daughter (Jennifer), a sister for Bridget and Michael.

TYSER.—On May 2nd at San Salvador, C.A., to Caroline (nee Toomer) and William—a daughter (Samantha Lucy).

WENTWORTH-SHIELDS.—On May 2nd, 1977, at Perry Memorial Hospital, Princeton, Illinois, U.S.A., to Kay and Peter—a son (William Gray).

WILKS.—On May 13th 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital London, to Patricia (nee Hackforth) and Michael—a daughter (Philippa).

WOOD.—On May 11th, at Burnham Maternity Hospital, to Angela and William Wood—a first son (Sam).

BIRTHDAY

LULU.—Happy Birthday Georgeous! [illegible] Well one year older, but still 36-24-36. By the way, it was Nilsson's "Without you". —Raju

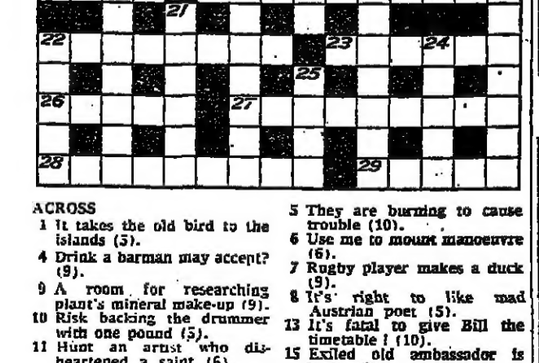
DEATHS

ALFANDARY.—On May 13th, 1977, suddenly, aged 59, Solomon Alfandary, of 75 Terra Cotta Drive, Walnut Creek, California. [illegible]

BOYCE.—On May 13th, suddenly at Salisbury, Rhodesia, Heather Kathleen, wife of the late Brigadier T. W. Boyce and much loved mother of Nanette, Nicola and Nona.

COWIN, PHILIP JOHN.—On Saturday, May 14th, peacefully in his home, 25 Ormonde Gate, Chelsea, SW3, formerly of Mauritius and Uganda, loved husband of Nancy, father of Lois and Maurice. Cremation private. No flowers.

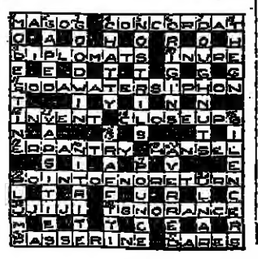
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,602



ACROSS
1 It takes the old bird to the islands (5).
4 Drink a barman may accept? (9).
9 A room for researching plant's mineral make-up (9).
10 Risk backing the drummer with one pound (5).
11 Hunt an artist who disheartened a saint (6).
12 Sole to be repaired or discarded (8).
14 Taking special care in this old London fog (10).
16 The flower of German industry (4).
19 Island shout not far from Mainland (4).
20 Sick of being vague (2-7).
22 Small advantage, taking booty back to the cutter (4, 4).
23 Kind of tame falcon (6).
26 Permits say, for Baltic citizens (5).
27 Swamps one sister with appointments (9).
28 Avoids action taken about mid-July in Rome (4-5).
29 Grounds for Edgar's distress after a loss (5).

DOWN
1 Carefree friends return to dance—entry twopence (4-5).
2 Most I can offer for an Australian tree (5).
3 Fish is needed in March by young Cyrus (8).
4 Pity girl staying with mother-in-law (4).
5 They are burning to cause trouble (10).
6 Use me to mount manoeuvre (6).
7 Rugby player makes a duck (9).
8 It's right to like mad Austrian poet (5).
13 It's fatal to give Bill the timetable! (10).
15 Exiled old ambassador is broke (9).
17 Remedies rank irregularities (9).
18 Broke the law after docking (8).
21 Stoppage as it might be in a steamer (6).
22 Fallen angel has to some extent foregone bliss (5).
24 Bird with the French name (5).
25 It's crazy to make senseless rising (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,601



DEATHS

DURLAC.—On May 15th, suddenly on Islay, Wreyford Hurst, of Fulmer, London, beloved husband, father and grandfather. Cremation private. No flowers.

FRANKLYN.—On May 15th, 1977, peacefully in Hertford County Hospital, John Arden Franklyn, aged 67, of Cole Green House, Nr Hertford dearly loved husband of Pam and father of Felicity, Fiona and Sarah. Private funeral will take place at St Marys Hertingfordbury on May 18th. Inquiries about flowers to Alfred Sparks, Tel. Hertford 53460. A memorial service will be announced later.

GANWELL.—On May 13 1977, peacefully at home in Jersey, Marion Ganwell, OBE, loved and admired by all who knew her. Cremation on Thursday, 19th May. Flowers to G. E. Crouch, Don Road, St Helier, Jersey CI.

HIEBERT.—On 14th May, at Gray's Hards, Burton Pidsea, Hull, Marjorie Hebert, who was the strength of her deeply sorrowing family. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Burton Pidsea, on Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m. Please, no flowers but if desired donations to Fine Arts Society, c/o National Westminster Bank, Anlaby, Hull.

HOYLE.—On 13th May, peacefully at Stroud General Hospital, Mary Margaret (Molly) Hoyle, of Ghylls, Box. Daughter of the late Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Hoyle and late headmistress of Southlands School, Exmouth and of Stroud High School for Girls. Beloved sister, aunt and great aunt. Funeral service at Minchinhampton Church, at 1.45, on Wednesday 18th, followed by private cremation. Flowers only to crematorium, please, to the church.

HUNTER, ELLEN GERALDINE.—On May 13th, peacefully, beloved wife of Tony and late Patrick Bell and much loved Mother of Malcolm, Patricia and John. Funeral at St Thomas Church, Mannis Bay, 3 p.m., on Thursday, May 19th. Flowers please to Hasketon, Burcottons, Kent.

JAMES.—On 14 May, at Sowberry Court, Moulsford, Oxon, James Dilwyn James, FRC Psych. Loved husband of Phyll and father of Rupert and Charlot. Funeral at St Johns Church Moulsford, on Wednesday, 18 May, at 12 noon.

MacMICHAEL.—On Friday, 13th May, Judith Holmes, of 45 Whipton Lane, Exeter, aged 82, last surviving child of Rev W. F. MacMichael, sometime vicar of Lee, Ilfracombe, and his wife Mary Fisher, Formerly Secretary of Devon Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare. Funeral 2 p.m. Wednesday, 18th May at Heavitree Parish Church, followed by interment at Woodbury Salterton. Cut flowers only or donations may be sent to National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, 86 Newman Street, London, W.1.

PARKER.—On 13th May, 1977, at home at Alresford, Frederic Archibald (Derec), younger son the late Prebendary The Hon. Archibald Parker of Weeb, Shropshire, beloved husband of Cuckoo and father of Archie and Joan. Cremation private. No flowers but donations wished to King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, London, W.1.

PARMOOR.—On Thursday, 12th May, peacefully at Bournemouth, Alfred Henry Seddon, second Baron Parmoor of Frieth, in his 95th year. Funeral at Frieth Church, 3.30 p.m. Thursday, 19th May. Flowers to Kenyons, 46 Marlows Road, W8.

PUMFREY.—On 11th May, 1977, Jonathan Peter, aged 22 years, at Nottingham.

SIMPSON.—On 12th May, 1977, at a nursing home in Edinburgh, in his 97th year, David Simpson, S.S.C., of Granby Rd., Edinburgh, senior partner of Allan, Dawson, Simpson and Hampton, WS, of Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, husband of the late Elisabeth Scott Mickel. Service in Craigmillar Park Church on Tuesday, 17th May, at 2.30 p.m. Cremation thereafter private. Flowers may be sent to W. T. Dunbar & Sons Ltd., 115 Lothian Rd, Edinburgh.

THOMPSON.—On May 13, peacefully in his 67th year at 24 West Heath Close, NW3, Louis Tommy Thompson much loved husband of Cynthia, and father of Sarah and David. Funeral at Golders Green crematorium, Monday, May 16, at 4.35 p.m. No flowers please but donations if desired to Marie Curie foundation, 199 Sloane st., SW1.

THOMSON.—On 15th May 1977, in hospital, Margaret Bessie Thomson of Cleveland Court, Spring Grove Road, Richmond, Surrey. Funeral service will take place at St Matthias Church at 11 am, followed by cremation at Mortlake at 11.40 on Wednesday 18th May. Flowers to T. H. Sanders & Sons Ltd., 28 30 Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.

WARREN.—On May 12th, suddenly, in her 74th year, Barbara Gladys, only daughter of the late Mr and Mrs E. C. Warren, of Charlton and Hampstead, and beloved sister of Edward, Geoffrey and Frank, and the late George and Sam. Funeral service St. Stephen's Church, Hampstead, at 1.15 p.m. on Tuesday, 24th May. No flowers. Donations to C. of E. Children's Society, SE11 4QD.

WATERSTONE.—On 12th May, 1977, suddenly at Medlines, Brimshaw Vale, Liphook, Richard Ernest, Brigadier RAMC, retired, aged 81, the late David Waterstone, of Aldeburgh. Funeral service 11 am, Wednesday, 18th May at St Mary's Church, Bramshott Liphook, Hampshire. No flowers.

WATSON.—On May 14th, in London, aged 75, John Nicholas Toward, only son of the late Arthur Toward and Mabel Virginia Watson, of Burnopfield House, Newcastle upon Tyne and Bishopthorpe, York. Funeral private.

WIGGINS.—On 11th May, 1977, suddenly at Hassocks, Cynthia Muriel, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Edward A. Wiggins of Walton on the Naze, Essex. Private cremation. Donations in lieu of flowers please to British Diabetic Association, 3 Alfred Place, WC1, London.

WILCOX.—On May 15th, 1977, peacefully at home, Herbert Sydney Wilcox, CBE, after a long period of ill health bravely borne, greatly loved husband of Anne, father of John, Pamela, Patricia and Sheila, grandfather of Rosalind, Christopher and Jane. Funeral private, Friday, May 20th. Flowers to Kenyon, 1334 Fleeton Road W10. Donations to Cinematograph Trade Benevolent Fund. Memorial service to be announced.

WILLIAMS.—On May 13th, suddenly at Tolfield, Melrose, Roxburghshire, Francis Trelawny, beloved husband of Elizabeth. Funeral arrangements later.

WYNNE-WILLIAMS.—On May 13th, Jack, dearly loved husband of Mary and father of Adele, Patricia and John. Private funeral will take place on Tuesday, May 17th. Floral enquiries to J. H. Kenyon Ltd. Tel.: 01-834 4614. A memorial service will be announced later.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

HOLDER.—A Memorial Service for Douglas William Holder, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Engineering Science, Fellow of Brasenose College, 1961-1977, will be held in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, on Saturday, 11th June, 1977, at 2.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

AGAZARIAN, NOEL le CHEVALIER, P/O, Royal Air Force, V.R., killed in action 16th May, 1941, Cyrenaica and Jack Charles Stanmore, F/L, Royal Air Force, V.R., murdered 29th March, 1945, Flossenberg.
"Dotur Gloria Soli Deo."

BATTLE, CYRIL MALCOLM.—16th May, 1975. Remembered with much love. Gwynneth, David, Elaine and Graham.

FERGUSON.—Always remembered. Edwin died aged 85 on May 16, 1954. His brother Hugh and their sweet grandmother, Sylvia Brentfort-Palmer.

TURNER.—Happy and loving birthday memories of Roderick John, killed in flying accident New Year's day, 1971, aged 24.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

QUEEN'S SILVER JUBILEE APPEAL

Still a few tickets left for the Royal Philharmonic's Royal Gala Concert, Banqueting House, Whitehall Palace, on Thursday, June 2, at 7.30 p.m. in the presence of T.R.H. Duke and Duchess of Kent. Concert conducted by Malcolm Williamson, Master of the Queen's Music. Tickets £10 (with Champagne Reception), £5 and £2.50 obtainable only from R.P.O., 97 New Bond Street, London, W.1 (Tel.: 639 4078).

I.E.C. WINE SOCIETY

The Society's Annual General Meeting will be held at the School of Pharmacy, Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1, on Wednesday, 18th May, at 5.30 p.m.

JUBILEE THAMES River Pageant. Watch in comfort from Riverside Patio after Champagne Lunch; —The Doggett's Coat & Badge.' —Telephone 625 9081.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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is the largest single supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer.
Help us to conquer cancer with a legacy, donation or "In Memoriam" donation to
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"THE GREAT SOURCE of pleasure is variety."—Samuel Johnson. Over 12,000 varieties of plants are available from Hillers of Winchester. See us at Chelsea and also are For Sales.

ON VIEW (16th, 17th & 18th May) Items for Prevention of Blindness Research Fund Charity Auction, Hilton Hotel, May 19th, by courtesy of Alan Tillman Antiques, 01-235 8235.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S Foundation for the Disabled, Leatherhead, Surrey, trained 203 disabled people for jobs in industry and commerce last year. Please help.

EMS (Anglo-French printers) Ltd. are bringing prices down. See Services column.

BUDGET HOLIDAY Announcement. See Holidays and Villas.

BE A GOOD NEIGHBOUR, use your car to help the old and lonely one Sunday afternoon a month. Phone Contact, 01-240 0630.

JENSEN INTERCEPTOR MK III 1973. See Motors.

INTERESTING part-time employment for French or German nationals. See General Vacancies.

RESPONSIBLE LADY for permanent job as Nanny S.France. See Dom. Sits.

MGB GT 1971. Automatic, green. See Motors.

TOM KEATING Pastel in Degas style—See For Sales col.

VOLVO, Hi-Fi and caravan enthusiasts—See Motors.

WINES on your Future—see Property under £25,000.

WENDOVER. Superb house in 1 acre. See Country Properties.

FINE BOOKS bought, sed, a copy by Chamberlain. See Wanted column.

DAME ALLAN'S Schools require Clerk to the Governors and Bursar. See Pub. and Ed.

VICTIMIZATION.—Socio-Economist-Observer, researching recent trends in victimization, seeks additional information on any current or recent incidents where employees may have been victimized by their employers or vice versa. Documentary evidence specially welcomed as well as news of any impending incidents. Confidentiality of sources will be respected on request.—Please write, in first instance, Box 1334, The Times.

TRESSEANDS Dancing in Europe: Will you take half an hour a week to assist your home state? Write: Ray Blanton, Governor, State of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee 37219, U.S.A.

EXECUTIVE Chauffeur Cars. Business, tours in U.K. and Europe. See Services.

MAY 17TH.—Private View Day at Chelsea Flower Show. Not and a friend can attend by taking out membership of the Royal Horticultural Society at the enrolment kiosk at either entrance to the show. No nomination necessary, anyone can join.

WANTED 60 miles radius London!—comfortable 4/5 bedrooms house. See Rentals Wanted.

FELSTED SCHOOL, Essex, requires Development Manager (M/F). See Pub. and Ed. Appts.

QATAR. Specialist Engineer reqd. From Injunction Materials. See General Vacs.

On Thursday, May 19th, The Times is presenting a "BMW Special". If you have a BMW for sale, ring Sue Nichols now on 01-278 9351 for further details.

Round, Square or Oval!

OVAL, S.W.9
Newly converted 1st Floor Flat. 1 double bed., large lounge, kitchen with fitted units, bathroom, with w.c. Whole flat finished to a high standard. Gas C.H. 98 year lease. A bargain at £10,000.
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This advertiser was delighted to be able to cancel his advertisement on the first day of our successful series plan (4 days + 5th day free), having received 6 replies by 11.15 a.m. If you have a flat to sell
Ring
01-837 3311
and let The Times help you.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

URGENT—

Are there any kind friends willing to make short term, interest-free loans to enable the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation to finance the capital outlay on its two new Homes for over 100 of the most sadly distressed cancer sufferers? Guaranteed repayment at 6, 12 or 24 months, or on 7 days' notice.

For details please write to the Founder Secretary, 124 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1 (01-730 9158).

INDEED IT IS

IS YOUR HOUSE TOO LARGE?

Your house can be beautifully used if you gift it to the National Charity (Help the Aged). One portion will be modernised free of cost to you (usually self-contained): for your own or your surviving spouse's use for life—free of rent, rates, external repairs. Other portions converted for retired people. Please write without obligation to:
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HELP THE AGED HOUSING APPEAL,
32 DOVER STREET,
LONDON W1A 2AP

CANCER RESEARCH

"I wish I could do something." How many times have you said or thought that? You can help by remembering that the Imperial Cancer Research Fund's work depends completely on voluntary support. Your donation will further our cancer research work and the hospital treatment of cancer patients.
Please send your gift to:
IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
Room 160L, P.O. Box 123,
Lincoln's Inn Fields, London
WC2A 3PX

NATIONAL ART—COLLECTIONS FUND

Private View of
JAN VAN GOYEN
at
ALAN JACOBS GALLERY
Tuesday, May 17th, 6-8.30 p.m. Owing to large response to this invitation, the viewing is now extended to 9.30 p.m. Members who can, please come after 8.00.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE BEWILDERMENT

on the face of a lost cat or the tear in the eyes of an ill-treated dog? The WOOD GREEN Animals Shelter, Lordship Lane, London, N22 5LG (Hon. Treasurer Dr. Margaret Young), has cared for these animals since 1924. It has a Free Clinic for the sick and ailing, a Cat Sanctuary and a Home for Birds, beautiful Animals at Heydon nr. Royston, Herts. Visitors very welcome. Please help by sending a donation.

ADD VARIETY in your leisure time by joining I.V.G. where with other young (20-35) professional people, you can enjoy a varied programme of over 300 social, sports and cultural events every month. To find out more, come to the Intervarsity Club, 1-5 The Piazza, Covent Garden, W.C.2 (at the end of King St.), any Wednesday between 7.30 and 9 p.m., or write to Anne Stacey (T.I.).

JJRH aspiring A.C.A. was seen!

AUDIO SECRETARY req. by accountant. See Sec. Vacancies.

MISSING BUTTONS!!! See For Sale today.

MILAN. Residential luxury flat. See Rentals Column.

INTERNATIONAL Property Company requires Personal Assistant. See Sec. Vacs.

PEACE and quiet in Chelsea. See London & Suburban Properties.

CITY OF BATH.—Probably the city's finest example of conservation.—See Commercial Prop.

U.S. COUNTRY CLUB seeks staff.—See General Vacancies.

BRIDGING THE GAP! For people in desperate need of a holiday. The South London Mission bridges the distance from the crowded city to the country and coast. The Need is more Urgent now than ever before. Please Help. Send your Holiday gift to the Superintendent, Rev. Eric Dupree, Central Hall, Bermondsey Street, London, SE1 3UJ.

MISS ELIZABETH ANDERSON, Miss Elizabeth Betrand and Mr. Maurice Oakes.—Dr. Ling Morris wishes you met on Saturday, 7th May, wishes to contact you. Please ring 600 4011, ext. 360, or 638 2841.

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